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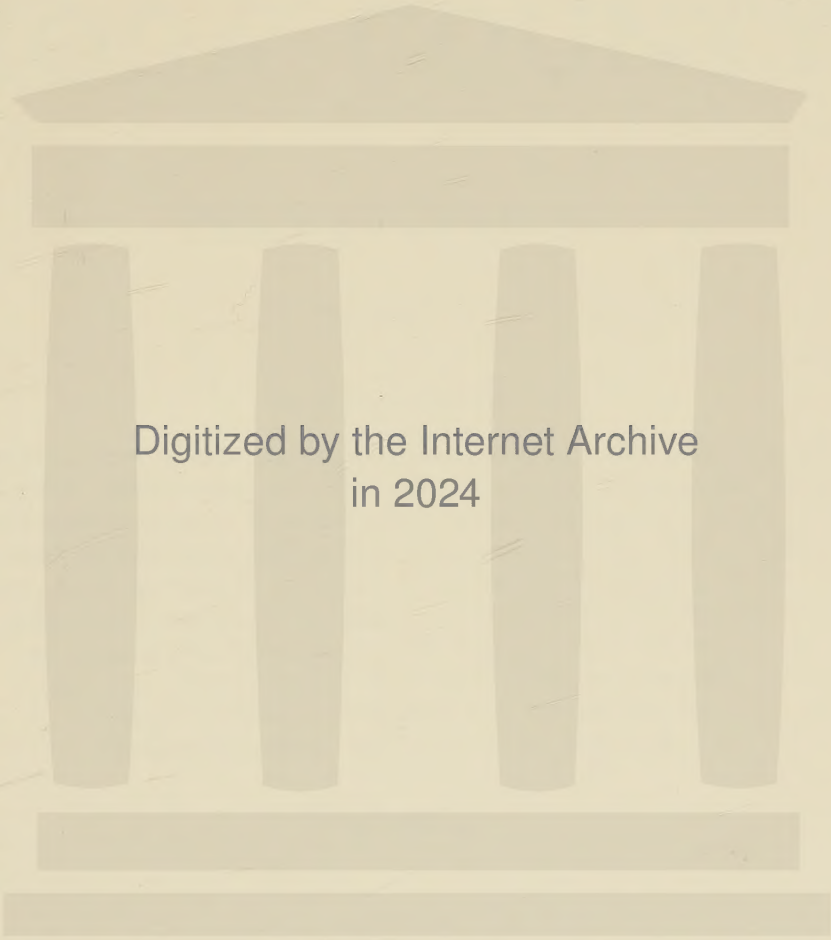
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Pennsylvania, Vol. 1

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HISTORY

—OF—

TIOGA COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

EMBRACING

ITS TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES; INDIANS AND WHITE EXPLORERS; BEGINNING AND ORGANIZATION; PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLEMENT; EARLY COURTS AND CASES; INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS; INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT; COAL MINES AND MINING; PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OFFICIALS; LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS; MILITARY HISTORY; LITERATURE; SKETCHES OF BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES; MATERIAL, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PROGRESS; BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS OF PIONEERS AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

MORE than one hundred years have passed away since the first white settlers built their cabins along the Cowanesque and Tioga rivers and commenced laying the corner-stone of American civilization within the confines of what is now Tioga county. The Indian occupants had been pushed back farther into the wilderness by the advancing tide of progress, and in their place came the hardy, resolute, intelligent pioneers whose descendants now occupy the land. Several generations have come and gone since these events occurred, and the historian of to-day finds a difficult task to unravel the story and harmonize the many conflicting accounts that tradition has handed down from one generation to another.

In writing a history of Tioga county it has been our aim to preserve, as far as possible, a chronological order. Its topographical and geological features come first, followed by a sketch of the Indians whose numerous camping sites, paths and villages prove that "The Land of Tioga" was a favorite dwelling place and hunting ground. The Caucasian race came next, holding aloft the torch of civilization—the founders of communities in which the church and the school followed in the wake of the cabin home. With the gradual settlement of the country came the erection of the county, the establishment of a county seat, civil organization and courts of justice. The early construction of roads, the improvement of waterways and the building of railroads furnished transportation for the product of the farm, the mill and the mine, thus keeping pace with the industrial development of the country. The official history of the county has been carefully compiled, and the names of her citizens who have filled public office in the Nation, the State and the county have thus been preserved. The legal and medical professions; the pioneer fathers who served in the Revolution and War of 1812; a roster of Tioga's sons who went out to defend the flag during the dark days of civil strife; the "Literature of Tioga," and the creation and growth of townships, boroughs and villages all find appropriate mention in the pages of this work.

The labor involved in this undertaking required the examination of state, county, borough and township records; the careful perusal of books, pamphlets, newspaper files, old family documents, deeds and letters, and the personal interviewing of local authorities in every part of the county. To John F. Meginness, Esq., of Williamsport, the veteran historian of the West Branch valley, was intrusted the first twenty-two chapters of the book, and he spent over a year in their compilation. The remaining thirty-six chapters embraced in the general history, were compiled by Mr. John Meagher, an experienced and pains-taking writer, with the exception of Chapter XLIV, contributed by Rev. David Craft, of Lawrenceville. The chapter on "Coal Mines and Mining" was also written by Mr. Meagher, and the whole work was compared, revised and edited under the personal supervision of the senior member of the firm, who has had a wide experience in this line of historical effort.

One of the most valuable and important portions of the book is that devoted to personal and family biography, wherein is preserved a vast fund of information relating to the people of Tioga county. The data for these biographies were obtained from the families and individuals by our solicitors, and in every case a type-written copy was submitted for correction before publication. Should errors, therefore, be found in any of them, the responsibility rests upon those who furnished the data, or who neglected to correct the errors when the sketch was submitted.

In the preparation of this volume, we received aid from so many sources that it would be impossible to give the names of all in the preface. But the following list embraces those to whose kindly advice and assistance we are most indebted: William Bache, Esq., Hon. Henry W. Williams, Hon. John I. Mitchell, Walter Sherwood, Esq., Maj. George W. Merrick, Hon. Jerome B. Niles, Gen. Robert C. Cox, Anton Hardt, Esq., and Alexander S. Brewster, Esq., of Wellsboro; Daniel Holiday, Esq., of Holidaytown; Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola; Dr. James Masten, of Westfield; S. P. Chase, Esq., of Brookfield; Reuben Morse, Esq., of Chatham; Charles Beebe, Esq., of Lawrenceville; Dr. Robert B. Smith, and R. P. H. McAllister, Esq., of Tioga; John A. Holden, Esq., Hon. Andrew Sherwood, Col. N. A. Elliott, and the late William Adams, of Mansfield; Elliott S. Rose, Esq., of Sullivan; E. R. Maine, Esq., of Mainesburg; John L. Sexton, Esq., of Blossburg; W. S. Nearing, Esq., of Morris Run; Dr. Z. E. Kimble, of Liberty; Enoch Blackwell, Esq., of Blackwells, and D. A. Paddock, Esq., of Gaines. We also gladly acknowledge our indebtedness to the press for the use of newspaper files and words of encouragement; to county, borough and township officials for their uniform courtesy; to the descendants of the pioneers; to pastors and officers of churches and societies; to professional and business men in every part of the county, and to all who have in any way contributed to the success of our enterprise.

We undertook the publication of this history after consulting many of the leading citizens of Tioga county, and we have spared neither time nor labor nor money to make it an authentic and reliable source of information—a standard authority on the settlement, growth and development of this section of Pennsylvania. Firm in the belief that we have more than fulfilled every promise made in our prospectus, we confidently await the approbation of every honest patron.

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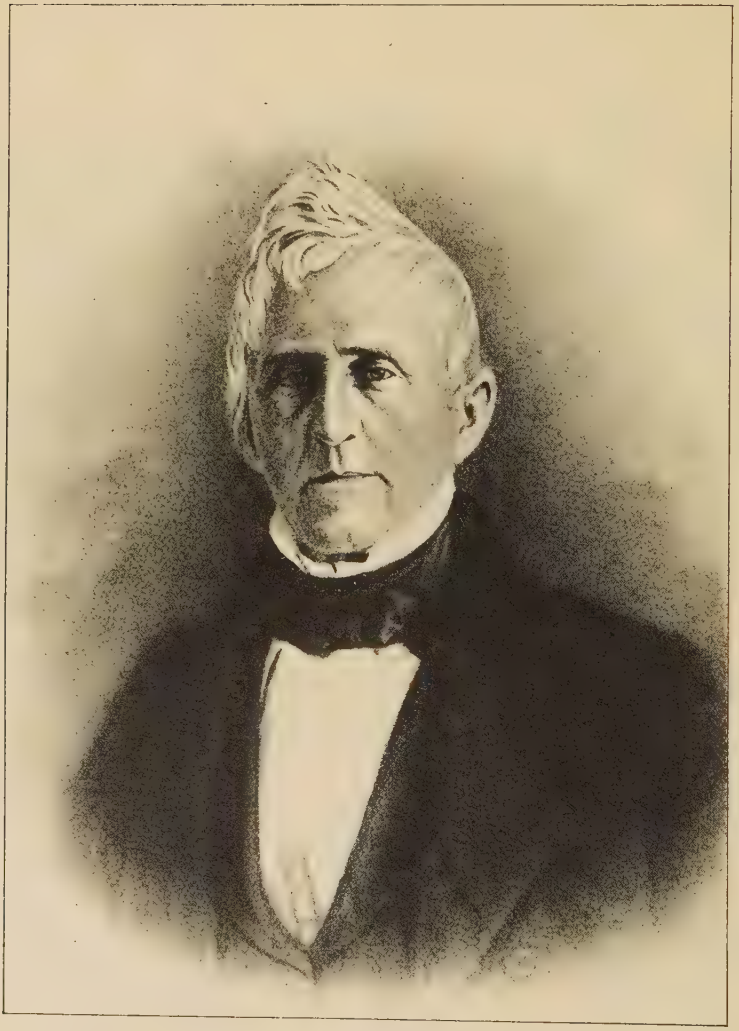
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OUTLINE MAP OF TIOGA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.





Saml D Morris

HISTORY OF
TIOGA COUNTY.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

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BEFORE proceeding to write a general history of Tioga county, from its earliest settlement to the present, it is deemed best to first deal with its topographical and geological features, and to give, from the scientific sources available, some idea of how, through the ages that have elapsed since the beginning of time, the surface of the county came to take on its present varied and picturesque appearance. In doing this, a free use has been made of the excellent report of Andrew Sherwood, of Mansfield, Tioga county, which appears in Volume G, of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

It may be well to preface the liberal extracts from this report with a general statement to the effect, that there was a time, in the remote past, when, if the story of the rocks has been rightly read and interpreted, the surface of Tioga county presented a radically different appearance from what it does at present. To those mighty convulsions of nature, known as earthquakes; to floods and frosts and the erosion of ages, must be attributed the wonderful work of transformation. Mountains that were once thousands of feet high, inclosing basins in which were deposited successive seams of coal, have disappeared, and, in the form of sand and mud, have been borne on the currents of the Tioga river, Pine creek and other streams to the Susquehanna and the sea. The story is full of interest, and the student who seeks to read it, will find himself constantly confronted with eloquent evidence of the fact that,

God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform,

and that while much is hidden, or lies beyond the grasp of the finite mind of man, enough has been revealed to show that "order is Heaven's first law," and that whatever changes have been wrought in the surface appearance of Tioga county, are the result of an orderly operation of laws fixed and eternal as the universe itself.

In his report, after a brief descriptive introduction, Mr. Sherwood says:

"The Allegheny mountain plateau of Lycoming and Potter counties begins in Tioga county to break up into parallel flat-topped mountains, supporting, in shallow basins, several isolated coal fields and numerous smaller coal patches. These synclinal mountains are separated from each other by broad anticlinal valleys of Devonian rocks. Culture is confined to these valleys, and the villages and towns are situated in them; while the steep mountain slopes and broad tops are covered with forest, and often with continuous sheets of angular blocks of the conglomerate, the edge of which forms continuous lines of vertical cliffs from 50 to 100 feet high, gashed with dark chasms. Three such mountain ranges penetrate into, and two of them pass through, the county about north sixty degrees east, and a fourth just touches its southeast corner.

"The southwest corner of the county is part of the general Potter-Lycoming Allegheny mountain plateau, cut through to its base by the deep, dark gorge, or canon, of Pine creek, and over this spread the townships of Elk, Morris and Gaines. The first and principal mountain range is merely a projection of this plateau, north sixty degrees east, through Morris, Liberty, Bloss and Ward, ending roundly in Armenia township, Bradford county. The range is drained southwestwardly along its center line—representing the axis of the synclinal, or deepest part of the trough—by the Second Fork (Babb's creek) of Pine creek; and the extraordinary spectacle is here exhibited of several large streams from the Wellsboro valley flowing towards the north fall of the mountain, entering it and uniting with the main stream along its middle line." * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"This topographical phenomenon is repeated in the next mountain range to the north, and is an example on a small scale of a law much more grandly illustrated by the rivers of the State of Ohio, which flow into the Ohio river above and below Wheeling, West Virginia.

"The eastern end of this first mountain range" * * * "is a deep coal basin drained by the Tioga river, which breaks out from a gap in the north wall near Blossburg, and flows due north into the State of New York. The run of the Blossburg coal basin—in Bloss, Ward, Armenia and Union townships—is the edge of the cup of the conglomerate, forming an unbroken ellipse of cliffs, from which the spectator looks down a thousand feet upon the broad valleys of Mansfield and Wellsboro to the northwest; over the open rolling county of Bradford county to the north and east; and into the narrower valley of the Lycoming, separating the Blossburg from the Towanda mountain.

"The second mountain range" * * * "is a projection from the Potter county plateau, north seventy degrees east, through Shippen, Middlebury and Tioga townships, in which last it ends as boldly as the Blossburg range ends in Armenia township. Through its western mass Pine creek and its waters cut canons nearly 1,000 feet deep. In the middle of its course the mountain receives from the Wellsboro valley on the south, and Chatham-Farmington valley on the north, several large streams which approach, enter and unite within and flow along the center line of the mountain in a long canon, splitting the mountain lengthwise into two. Further east the Tioga river cuts square through the mountain, isolating its eastern end. Steep slopes of sand rock form the rim of the flat top of the mountain, and the summit line

of the canon on both sides. Small patches of the lowest coal bed have been left along the summit, but all other traces of the coal formation have been swept away, except in Gaines township.

"The third mountain range passes through the northwest corner of the county—Brookfield and Deerfield townships—and from it descend the branches of Cowanesque river, which flows in a pretty straight line about north seventy-five degrees east for fifteen miles, at its foot. No coal measures are left upon this mountain range, and the conglomerate becoming comparatively fine-grained and thin-bedded, does not furnish its top with the same remarkable cliffs. To this enfeebled condition of the conglomerate is no doubt due the erosion of the overlying coal measures." * *

"Descending from any part of the rim of cliffs at the top of either of the three ranges of mountains in Tioga county, the geologist climbs down a steep slope over the nearly horizontal edges of always one and the same system of rock formations. The surface geology of Tioga county is, therefore, monotonously simple to an extraordinary degree." * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"In the Blossburg basin there remain several hundred feet of the lower coal measures holding several valuable beds. And this exception to the universal destruction is due to the fact that, around Blossburg, the trough which extends for a hundred miles through Bradford, Tioga and Lycoming counties, and is traceable still further to the northeast and to the southwest, is exceptionally deep in this part of its course, the coal in the bottom of it having been somewhat protected by steeper dips than usual on the sides, and by a somewhat greater breadth of bottom. Wherever this and the other parallel troughs are flat and shallow the coal beds, wanting this protection, have been gradually washed away. But if in past ages the mountains have been several thousand feet higher than they are now, so also have been the valleys. In fact the valleys have suffered more from erosion than the mountains." * * * "Originally they were higher than the mountains In spite of the singularity of this assertion it is strictly true, and any inhabitant of Tioga county can verify the fact by his own observation."

ANTICLINALS AND SYNCLINALS.

"It is only necessary to notice that, throughout Tioga county, all the rocks of every kind, and in every place, dip away from the middle lines of the valleys towards, into and under the mountains. The strata lie flat along the center lines of the valleys, and also lie flat in the middle of each mountain range. But on the north face of a mountain they dip south, and on the south face they dip north, in all cases. There is even a very slight, almost imperceptible, dip at the end of each mountain into the mountain. The rule is absolutely universal." * * * * * *

"In the valley of the Cowanesque, the rocks seen along the river dip south towards Tioga and go under the mountain at Crooked creek; and they dip north towards Lawrenceville and go under the mountain at Osceola and Elkland. So again around Canton, the rocks may be seen dipping gently northwest into and under the Blossburg mountain, and also southeast into and under the Towanda mountain.

"The rule is, then, that the valleys are arches or anticlinals, and the mountains are all troughs, basins or synclinals."

THE BLOSSBURG MOUNTAIN BASIN.

"The Blossburg mountain basin lies between the Towanda anticlinal valley on the south, and the Mansfield and Wellsboro anticlinal valley on the north. The mountain mass is called by people in Bradford county the Armenia mountains. In Liberty township, Tioga county, it has received the more unpretentious name of Brier Hill.

"The north flank of this range enters Tioga county at its southwest corner; crosses Cedar creek one or two miles below the old lumber camps of S. X. Billings, in Elk township; Pine creek, towards the northwest corner of Morris township; Stony Fork, about two miles south of Stony Fork postoffice; Wilson creek, about half a mile below its forks, in Delmar township; the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim railroad, near the north line of Duncan township, and enters Covington township about a mile south of Cherry Flats. It crosses the Tioga river about two miles above Covington borough, entering Sullivan township at its southwest corner. It enters Bradford county at the southwest corner of Columbia township, keeping very nearly on the line between Armenia and Columbia. It then turns south, and keeps along the line between Armenia and Troy, and so follows round the Armenia township line back into Tioga county, as the south flank of the mountain, through Union, Liberty and Morris, west of the village of Nauvoo and north of Zimmerman's creek. This line passes about a mile north of Ogden's Corners, in Union township.

"The mountainous region thus enclosed embraces the south side of Elk, nearly all of Morris and Duncan, the north side of Liberty and Union, and the south side of Covington and Sullivan, all of Bloss, Hamilton and Ward townships, Tioga county; and in Bradford county all of Armenia, making a precipitous wall at the eastern line of this township.

"The center line, or synclinal axis, comes up from the southwest out of Potter and Clinton counties, south of Kettle creek, and enters Tioga county near the southeast corner of Elk, from whence it passes through the heart of Morris, crossing Pine creek near the mouth of Babb's creek, and running across the southeast corner of Duncan and through the central part of Bloss and Hamilton to the Tioga river at Blossburg, from whence it passes through the center of Ward to the county line."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"The great curve, to the south of its true course, thus described by the Blossburg synclinal axis, as it approaches the Susquehanna, is very remarkable, but corresponds with a similar curve made by the Towanda synclinal axis as it approaches the river. Both of these lines resume their normal east northeast direction after crossing the river. There must be some deep-seated and far-acting cause for this deflection. It is made more striking by the comparative straightness of the intermediate Towanda creek anticlinal axis. Yet this latter also shows that it sympathizes with the movement by a slight but decided similar curve south of Towanda. In Tioga county the axis of the Blossburg synclinal runs through the mountain much nearer to its north than to its south side." * * * * * * * *

DIP OF THE ROCKS.

"Catskill red rocks occupy the lower half of the mountain side in Tioga county, and Vespertine gray rocks, with occasional red beds, reach nearly to the top of the mountain.

"The dip is always southward in towards the heart of the mountain, or center of the basin, and is strongest in inclination just at the foot of the mountain. The south dip in the north wall of the basin being steeper than the north dip in the south wall. But the south dip along the north side of the Blossburg basin is much less steep than the corresponding south dip along the north side of the Towanda basin. The north dip was observed at many places in the vicinity of Ogden's Corners and Union Center; northwest of Canton; near Alba; near East Troy; and in the banks of the Susquehanna, opposite and a little above Towanda.

"The south dip was seen on Cedar creek, below Billings' lumber camp; on Pine creek, in Morris township; at the forks of Stony Fork; on Wilson creek, at the flagston quarries; along the Tioga railroad, midway between Blossburg and Covington, and at many other points in Tioga county." * * * * * * * * *

"Red Catskill outcrops are frequent, especially along Cedar creek, Pine creek and Babb's creek, with their tributaries, where Formation IX. is often seen at the surface. But perhaps the best exposures of these beds is along the Tioga railroad, between Blossburg and Covington, in Tioga county. Other locations are along Sugar creek and a few points below Troy." * * * * * * * * * * *

"The Vespertine may be seen along Babb's creek; in the narrows below Blossburg, where the lower beds are exposed, at their junction with IX.; in the side of Big mountain, between Blossburg and Covington; in the narrows two or three miles above Blossburg, in Tioga county; and at "Prospect Rock," on Mount Pisgah, in Bradford county.

"The Umbral red shale, from its soft nature, is not often seen at the surface, except in small ledges on the mountain tops. The Seral Conglomerate is exposed along the mountain tops west of Cedar creek, in Elk township; along the railroad a little north of Antrim; and at many points in the vicinity of Blossburg." * * * "The Catskill rocks are thinner in the Blossburg basin than in the Towanda basin by 200 or 300 feet." * * * "On the southern side the Catskill red rocks spread out over the hills for one or two miles from the south foot of the mountain." * * * "The Catskill red rocks sweep round the east end of the Armenia mountain," * * * "supporting three elevated patches of the Vespertine, one of which is Mount Pisgah." Here "it seems the true non-fossiliferous red Catskill beds of the Blossburg mountain region cease." * * * "Catskill rocks may be seen on Cedar creek, Pine creek and other streams. At the forks of Stony Fork red shale is exposed, dipping rapidly to the south. Under the red shale lie fifty feet or more of gray shale and sandstone."

WELLSBORO ANTICLINAL.

Continuing his interesting description, Mr. Sherwood says:

"The Mansfield and Wellsboro anticlinal axis and valley lies between the Blossburg mountain basin on the south, and the Crooked creek (Mill creek) mountain

basin on the north. The axial line of the anticlinal crosses the west line of Tioga county about two miles and a half north from the southwest county corner—runs through Elk township, crossing Cedar creek at its fork;" * * * "crosses Pine creek somewhere above Round Island; passes two miles south of Wellsboro; leaves Charleston township near East Charleston; crosses Tioga river a mile and a half above Mansfield, near Canoe Camp," and finally enters Bradford county.

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"When traced in an opposite direction, or towards the southwest, this anticlinal sends off a branch across Pine creek, through the northern portion of Elk township, into Potter county." * * * "The same conditions as belonging to the Blossburg basin are repeated here." * * * "The two diverging anticlinals are much diminished in force as they radiate from the point of separation.

"The anticlinal valley divides (with the axis) west of Pine creek, one arm extending to the southwest, between the Blossburg and the Kettle creek mountain basins; the other extending to the west, along the south line of Gaines township, between the Kettle creek and the Mill creek mountain basins." * * * * * *

"Through that portion of Tioga county lying east of Pine creek, the anticlinal valley spreads southward to the Blossburg mountain basin, or to the outcrop of the Vespertine rocks, which may be traced from the northwest corner of Morris township, through the southwest corner of Sullivan township to the Bradford county line, at the southwest corner of Columbia township.

"It spreads northward to the Mill creek mountain basin, or to the outcrop of the Vespertine rocks." * * * "It will be observed that the belt of country through which it passes is much more densely populated than the mountain basins on either side, which shows that the arable lands are mostly confined to the anticlinal.

"The Mansfield and Wellsboro valley may be said to terminate at the Bradford county line, not by closing up, but by opening out into the rolling county lying to the northeast, over which anticlinal and synclinal areas have alike been so leveled down that the existing elevations vary but little in height—say 200 or 300 feet above the Tioga river bed.

"The surface of the Wellsboro valley proper is rolling, consisting of a succession of hills and valleys, varying but little in general appearance. The soil is moderately good; as good, perhaps, as can be found in the northern tier of counties; and the region may be considered rich in agricultural resources. It is drained by the waters of Pine creek and the Tioga river."

CROOKED CREEK BASIN.

"The Crooked, or Mill creek, mountain basin lies between the Mansfield and Wellsboro anticlinal valley on the south, and the Sabinsville—or Cowanesque river—anticlinal valley on the north. Its south wall enters Tioga from Potter county, on the south side of Pine creek, which it crosses about three-fourths of a mile below the mouth of Marsh creek; runs thence to the northeast corner of Delmar; thence through the northern part of Charleston and Richmond; crossing the Tioga river at Lamb's creek; and Mill creek at the mouth of Elk run; then sweeping around to meet

the north flank at a point on the Rutland-Jackson line, a mile short of the county line.

"Its northern wall enters Tioga from Potter county in the southwest part of Clymer township; crosses Long run at its forks; passes along the southern edge of Chatham to the northeast corner of Middlebury township; crosses Crooked creek at Keeneyville, and again near Hammond; the Tioga river about a mile south of Tioga borough; keeping through the center of Tioga and the south edge of Jackson township to meet the south wall of the mountain, as before described.

"It is a much broken mountainous belt of country, covering the northern half of Gaines, the northern two-thirds of Shippen, the south edge of Clymer and Chatham, the north part of Delmar, the northern edge of Charleston and Richmond, the northwest part of Rutland, the southern half of Middlebury, the southeastern half of Tioga and the southern edge of Jackson townships.

"Its central synclinal axis leaves Potter county and enters Tioga in the north part of Gaines township. Crossing Long run between Blue run and Benn Gully run, it makes a nearly east course through the north part of Shippen, across the head of Asaph and Canada runs, to Middlebury Centre and Holidaytown. Bending a little to the north it crosses the Tioga river at the mouth of Mill creek and enters Bradford county in the southeast corner of Jackson township." * * * * * *

"The general level of the mountain top—or tops, for they are numerous—is pretty uniformly at the same height above tide. In the western part of Tioga county its surface drainage is into Pine and Marsh creeks, with their numerous arms—Phoenix creek, Long run, with its branches—Blue run, Gal run, Benn Gully run, etc. —Shim Hollow run, Aspah run, Canada run, etc., and also into the upper branches of the Cowanesque, Mill creek and the Jemison.

"Pine and Marsh creeks have excavated their channels just within the edge of the basin; and it will be noticed that the point where the two streams unite and leave the basin is opposite its deepest part. The principal drainage is, therefore, out from the south side of the middle portion of an oblong oval basin. Of course it is here that a considerable area of coal measures has been preserved.

"The mountain mass, which in Gaines township, is cut completely through crosswise, and to its base, by Long run flowing south into Pine creek, is cut up into three separate isolated knobs, further to the east, by Crooked creek and its branches. These streams cut the mountain through to its base.

"Crooked creek has a curious course, entering the mountain basin at Keeneyville, and leaving it again at Hammond, six or seven miles below, on the same side of the basin; but its course is through a somewhat shallower part of the basin. Crooked creek is here joined by some of its principal tributaries, as Norris brook, Catlin Hollow run, Hill's creek, Steven House run, etc. Mill creek joins the Tioga river exactly where the center line of the synclinal axis crosses the river. Its principal feeders having their sources in the mountain are Cabin run, Painter run and Bailey creek.

"It will be observed that the Tioga river cuts straight through the mountain, entering it at Lamb's creek and leaving it near Tioga. And the line of the river represents the transverse axis of another oblong oval basin similar to, but smaller than, the one mentioned before, in connection with Pine and Marsh creeks. This

basin is only deep enough to retain the coal conglomerate on the mountain top above Painter run, a short distance east of the river. The course of the Tioga river was evidently determined by, first, the oval basin of Tioga; and its direction from one to the other, north twenty-five degrees west, or at right angles to the course of the synclinal." * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

VALLEY OF THE COWANESQUE.

"The valley of the Cowanesque river lies between the Mill creek mountain basin on the south, and the Cowanesque mountain basin on the north, and extends for about twenty-five miles from the Potter county line to the Tioga river. Its breadth varies from six miles at its western to ten miles at its eastern end. The anticlinal axis which runs through it lengthwise crosses the west county line of Clymer township two or three miles south of the southwest corner; passes under Sabinsville, and a little to the north of Little Marsh postoffice, to the northwest corner of Tioga township; the Tioga river at or near Somer's Lane; thence to the northeast corner of the county. It continues its course in the same direction through Chemung county, New York. The south edge of the actual valley is very nearly the line which separates the Catskill red from the Vespertine or Catskill gray rocks, and may be said to run from the forks of Long run in Clymer, past Keeneyville and Tioga, to the southeast corner of Jackson township.

"The northern edge of the valley is the south foot of the Cowanesque mountain, rising directly from the north bank of the Cowanesque river as far as Elkland. The valley includes more than the half of Clymer, a small part of Westfield, nearly all of Chatham, the whole of Farmington and a part of Middlebury townships. The surface is made up of low rounded hills; the soil is good, and adapted to grain and stock raising. The drainage of the valley is complicated. The south branches of Cowanesque river—Potter brook along the county line, Mill creek through Sabinsville, the Jemison, etc., drain its west end, northward; while the heads of Long run and Waddle's branch drain the south dipping country, southward into Pine creek. In the middle region, while other small streams flow northward into the Cowanesque, the head branches of Crooked creek drain from the axis at Little Marsh and Shortsville, southward, into the mountain. The eastern end of the valley is drained by the Elkhorn east southeastward into the Tioga at Tioga borough, by Mutton Lane and Somer's Lane creeks also into the Tioga; while Cowanesque river crosses diagonally the valley from Elkland to Lawrenceville to empty its abundant waters into the Tioga."

STREAMS OF THE COUNTY.

The principal streams of Tioga county are the Tioga river, the Cowanesque river, Crooked creek and Pine creek. These with their branches, aided by other smaller streams, which flow into Bradford, Lycoming and Potter counties, have been leading agencies in transforming the surface of the county, a work they are still, though less effectively, engaged in.

The Tioga River, the most important of these, rises in a tamarack swamp on the eastern crest of the Armenia mountains, and is first known as Tamarack creek, until

joined by Morgan creek and other small streams at the county line, after which it is known as the Tioga river. Its general course for the first twelve or fifteen miles is to the southwest, keeping along the synclinal axis at the bottom of the basin. At the mouth of Carpenter's run, about two miles above Blossburg, it turns north, and after running about five miles escapes from the mountains into the Mansfield and Wellsboro anticlinal valley, about a mile and a half above Covington. The point where it turns to the north is the deepest part of the oblong oval basin of the Blossburg coal field.

Inside the basin the Tioga river is joined by the South creek, Fall brook, Carpenter's run, Taylor's run, Harris run, Coal run, Johnson creek and East creek, all rapid streams, descending with the dip from the oval rim of the mountain, cutting deep furrow-like vales, and removing thousands of acres of coal lands which once existed, and a pile of coal measures of perhaps 2,000 feet in thickness.

Tioga river leaves the county and enters New York State at an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet, for the railroad grade at Lawrenceville on the State line is 1,006 feet; at Mitchell's creek mouth, 1,022 feet; at Tioga borough, 1,042 feet; at Mill creek mouth, 1,077 feet; at Lamb's creek, 1,111 feet; at Mansfield, 1,140 feet; at Canoe Camp, 1,163 feet; at Covington, 1,208 feet; and at Blossburg, 1,348 feet. Tioga river descends, therefore, about 350 feet from Blossburg to Lawrenceville, a distance of twenty-two miles, in a nearly straight line—or twenty-five miles by its bends—at the rate of about twenty-two feet per mile for the first nine miles, and eleven feet per mile for the last fourteen miles. It falls 500 feet in six miles above Blossburg, from the Fall Brook coal mines, which are 1,842 feet above tide; and the mountain summit, back of the mines, rises several hundred feet higher.

Crooked Creek, the principal tributary of the Tioga river, has its head waters in Chatham township, and pursues a southeast course until it reaches Middlebury Centre, when it turns northeast and flows through Middlebury and Tioga townships, uniting with the river at Tioga borough. The Crooked creek canon, which splits the second mountain range, and issues at Tioga borough, is traversed as far as Middlebury Centre by the Fall Brook railroad, running from Lawrenceville to the Antrim mines, of the first or Blossburg range by way of Wellsboro. At Holidaytown its grade is 1,151 feet above tide water; at Middlebury Centre, 1,179 feet; at Wellsboro, the county seat, in the center of the valley, and on the crown of the anticlinal and divide between the waters which flow four ways, 1,317 feet. At the railroad summit, in a low gap in the first range, it is 1,862 feet, and at the Antrim coal mines, 1,672 feet. Antrim terminus and Arnot terminus are therefore nearly on a level with each other and with the Morris run terminus, 1,678 feet.

Lycoming Creek, another important stream, which skirts the southern corner of the county, flows at the same level as the Tioga river at Covington; the grade of the Williamsport and Elmira railroad at Carpenter being 1,200 and the Tioga railroad grade at Covington 1,208 feet.

Pine Creek—"River of the Pines"—is a stream of considerable volume, and drains an extensive water shed. It has its source in Potter county. From the mouth of Marsh creek, at Ansonia, all the way southward to Lycoming county, it flows in a deep and narrow valley or gorge, with high hills and walls of rock on either side. The portion called "The Narrows" only affords room enough for the tracks

of the Fall Brook railroad for a distance of about sixteen miles by the side of the stream, which at times becomes a wild, dashing mountain torrent. There are no flats of much consequence at the widest points, but the hills usually rise from near the water's edge. After entering Tioga county, within the edge of the Mill creek mountain basin, until it is joined by Marsh creek, when it takes a sharp turn to the south, it cuts across the Mansfield and Wellsboro anticlinal at the point where the axis divides. Its course is one of zigzags, across anticlinals and synclinals, from its course to its confluence with the West Branch of the Susquehanna, two miles west of Jersey Shore. Whilst it is a rapid flowing stream throughout, its principal tributary, is the sluggish Marsh creek.

The lowest point in the county is in the Pine creek canon, where it passes south into Lycoming county a short distance below Blackwells, at the mouth of Babb's creek, which is 833 feet above tide. Marsh creek mouth is 1,106 feet; Mill creek mouth at Gaines is 1,219 feet; and where Pine creek enters from Potter county its bed is nearly 1,300 feet above tide; the summits of the coal-covered mountain tops to the north being over 2,000 feet. Pine creek, from the great water shed it drains, should be called a river. It has a fall of twenty feet per mile for fourteen miles, and is, therefore, a swift current.

Marsh Creek, which unites with Pine creek at Ansonia, is a remarkable stream, with a motion so slow as to be hardly perceptible. It flows through a broad valley known as "The Marsh," the ground being swampy for many miles. Its direction is exactly the reverse of that pursued by Upper Pine creek—as if the waters of Pine creek once flowed up Marsh creek, straight on toward the Tioga river. In fact "The Marsh" extends the whole distance from Pine creek to Nile's Valley, near the northeast corner of Delmar township, where the water from Norris creek flows both ways, part down Crooked creek and part down Marsh creek. It is a remarkable summit, if summit it can be called, which divides the waters flowing down Marsh creek to Pine creek, and those flowing down Crooked creek to the Tioga river. The idea is therefore quite popular, says Mr. Sherwood, among the inhabitants that Pine creek, instead of flowing south through the gorge first described, flowed formerly through the valleys of Marsh creek and Crooked creek, into the Tioga river. And any one who will view the ground will be forced to conclude that such was probably the case, but when or how this great change was brought about is one of the questions that never can be explained or answered. If Pine creek once flowed northward from Ansonia, what a mighty convulsion of nature must it have been that rent the mountain asunder and diverted its waters southward through one of the most weird chasms to be found in the chain of the Alleghenies?

Another theory is that a small stream once had its source south of the supposed wall, and, on account of a "fault" in the rocks, as the geologists say, worked a small passage down the mountain. When the breast of the dam was broken, by the tremendous pressure behind it, there was such a mighty rush of water down the rivulet that in time the great chasm was cut and the course of Pine creek changed to the south.

There are evidences on the mountain sides, in the form of marine shells, of the existence of water at one time. Enoch Blackwell, a gentleman of keen observation, and who is familiar with this mountain region from boyhood, has no doubt in his

mind of the existence of a great lake at one time, which had its outlet by the way of the Tioga river; but when the barrier was broken the flow of its waters was to the south and the Pine creek canon was cut.

In confirmation of this theory Mr. Sherwood says in his geological report that it "is a curious topographical fact that a dam, fifty rods in length, from mountain to mountain, across Pine creek at the mouth of Marsh creek—such as it might be possible to build, and such as may possibly have been erected for a time by other than human agency, during the glacial epoch—would effect this division." If such were really the original conditions, and they certainly look reasonable, the change may be attributed to that period of our mundane history.

The Cowanesque River has its source in Potter county and flows eastwardly just south of the State line to its confluence with the Tioga at Lawrenceville. The valley through which it passes is one of surpassing beauty and by far the richest and most productive district in the county. There are a number of villages in the valley and there is considerable manufacturing. In its pristine condition this valley must have been an elysian home of the Senecas, where they came to hunt and fish. Reference is made to the valley in the earliest writings, and it is believed that Mary Jemison, the "White Woman," frequently came hither with her Indian family to enjoy the hunt. There are also evidences that Jesuit missionaries were here long before the appearance of the English; and it is believed by some that Moravian missionaries passed through here on their western tours, but there is no authentic evidence to sustain that opinion.

The river drains an extensive water shed and at times carries a large volume of water. White settlers came early, James Strawbridge probably being the first. Long after whites had settled in the valley Indians were in the habit of coming to hunt and fish, and they seemed loth to leave it. The peculiar name of the river and its meaning has long been a subject for discussion among scholars and writers.

To Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, belongs the credit of having made the most thorough investigation of the meaning of the Indian name of the river. He continued his investigation for several years. From competent authority he learned that Red Jacket was once asked to define the word. He replied that it was a Seneca word, and meant "at the long island." On the draught of survey of the State road from Newberry to the 109th mile stone, constructed in 1799, the name is spelled Ga-wa-ni-a-que. This draught is still preserved in the land office at Harrisburg. Compare with this several names defined by Morgan in his "League of the Iroquois," thus: Ga-wa-ni-a-que, at the long island; Ga-wa-no-wa-uch, great island river: Ga-weh-no-geh, on the island; Ga-weh-nase-geh, a long island. Ga-wa, or Ga-weh, enters into all these words as a component part and probably signifies island. So much for analogy.

This not being entirely satisfactory, Mr. Tubbs learned in 1891 that the Smithsonian Institute was making a systematic study of the Iroquois language, and he submitted the word for definition. In course of time he received from J. W. Powell, director, the following: "The word Cowanesque seems to be no other than Ka-hwe-nes-ka, the etymology and signification of which is as follows: Co, for Ka, marking grammatic gender and meaning *it*; wan for hwe-n the stem of the word o-whe-na, *an*

island; es an adjective meaning *long*; que, for ke, the locative proposition, meaning *at* or *on*; the whole signifying *at or on the long island.*"

This analysis was made by Professor Hewitt, Iroquoian expert. The reader may ask: How does that name apply to this river? That is easily explained. All Indian names were significant and chronicled some characteristic of the thing named. In this case there was, originally, in Deerfield and Osceola, an island in the Cowanesque river containing 1,600 acres. It was over four miles long and of varying width. The remarkable thing about the river to the Indian was this long island. The early settlers dammed the part of the river which ran on the north side of the island, diverting the water into the channel on the south side. At this day what remains of the channel on the north side of the island is known as the Island Stream. It is fed by springs and creeks from the north hill and empties into the river at Osceola. The island is given on all early surveys and it also appears on the Connecticut map.

This definition and explanation of the name, Cowanesque, is probably the best and most complete that can be rendered at this late day; and indeed it seems to be sufficiently lucid to satisfy the most critical.

So completely has the island been destroyed that the traveler passing over it would be unaware of its existence, unless informed of the fact. To the Indians it was undoubtedly an important landmark, and on it they pitched their wigwams, indulged in their rude sports and dances, and enjoyed themselves in the highest degree.

Minor Streams, which are fully described in the chapters relating to the several boroughs and townships of the county, form the tributaries of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers and of Crooked, Pine and Lycoming creeks. The sources of these are either in springs emerging from the sides of the mountains, or in small marshy upland areas. They flow rapidly, and in times of heavy rains, rise quickly. The public roads leading from the valleys of the larger streams to the uplands usually follow their course, their valleys being dotted with farm houses and the well-tilled fields of thrifty husbandmen.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

From the foregoing it is easy to see that while the mountains of Tioga county rise to a pretty uniform general level of 2,000 feet above tide water, and the broad valleys between roll their surfaces about 1,200 feet or 1,300 feet, the main water channels are cut sharply down to depths of 1,000 feet or even lower. The streams are fed by abundant rains, for the county lies in the rain belt of forty inches. The mean annual rainfall is forty inches. While the mean summer temperature is sixty-three, the mean winter temperature is only twenty-three. The cold, therefore, is pretty severe.

Consequently, the erosion of the surface, through the agencies of frost and rain, has been actively carried on through all ages since the coal era. Dry northwest winds favor radiation and evaporation, carrying down the temperature far below zero. They favor equally the full effect of the sun's rays upon the rock surfaces. The rocks, alternately expanded and contracted, are prepared for absorbing moisture; the frost breaks them up, and innumerable rivulets, periodically swollen, carry off the fragments and grind them into sand and mud. The forest, while it is a protection

against this wear and tear in one sense, facilitates it also by prying the outcrop layers apart with their roots, and every surface, hill slope and mountain steep alike, is slowly but always creeping down towards the water ways.

It is this universal erosion, taking effect upon a large area of exceedingly regular stratification, which explains the beautiful regularity of the parallel ranges of mountains traversing the county, and the striking similarity of the broad valleys which run up from the open country of Bradford, westward, into and between the mountains of Tioga. It explains also why these valleys end or head up, each in the form of a wide amphitheater, against the unbroken or undivided plateau of Potter and Lycoming counties. It is evident, then, that the mountains of Tioga county have in past ages been much higher than they are now. Mr. Sherwood thinks there is no good reason for doubting that the whole of the coal measures once covered this county. As the coal measures of Pennsylvania, both in the southwestern corner of the State, where more than 2,000 feet of them remain to be measured, and in the anthracite basins, which, in the deepest parts, hold 3,000 feet of them still undestroyed, may have been originally 4,000 feet thick, it seems probable that the Tioga mountains were once as high as Mount Washington.

CHAPTER II.

THE LAND OF TIOGA.

First Occupants—Rugged and Romantic Scenery—Game, Fish and Wild Animals—An Ideal Hunting Ground—Indian Paths—Indian Villages—French Explorers and Missionaries—Boundary Line of the Purchase of 1768—The Old Treaties—The Walker Tragedy—Indian Characteristics and Peculiarities.

THE territory lying within the present boundaries of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, was originally occupied by the Seneca Indians, and was one of their favorite hunting and fishing districts. Its entire surface was heavily timbered. Pine and hemlock grew in the valleys, on the mountain sides and summits, and largely predominated the hard wood varieties, such as oak, birch, maple, etc., which occupied limited areas, principally upland. The ravines, through which streams of crystal water dashed, were filled with a dense growth of vines, briars and underbrush almost impenetrable, save only to Indians and wild animals. The luxuriant and evergreen foliage of the pine and hemlock cast a sombre gloom over the narrow valleys, and so closely were their branches intertwined and locked in many places, that the rays of the flaming god of day could scarcely penetrate them. Such were the wilderness condition of this

mountain region. How long it had so existed no white man knew and the aborigines could not tell.

Game of all kinds abounded in this region. The stately elk infested a portion of it, and deer were found in great numbers. Other game, too, was plentiful. The nimble squirrel chattered among the branches of the oaks, the wolf, the fox and the bear roamed among the hills and through the valleys, while the porcupine and the raccoon were found everywhere. The streams were filled with trout and other fish. What more could the tawny children of the forest desire? Nature had bountifully provided for them. They built their rude wigwams on the banks of the rivers and creeks, and at particularly eligible locations they had villages, while in the mountains their hunting lodges were pitched.

In this wild region the aborigines roamed at will, communed with nature, chanted songs of the spirit land and were happy. No white man had yet penetrated their domain; they were uncontaminated by the vices which go hand in hand with civilization; they knew no guile; those destroying evils—whiskey and smallpox—had not yet been introduced among them. To them ignorance of the world was bliss, and they knew nothing of the folly which accompanies wisdom.

INDIAN PATHS.

Several Indian paths crossed and recrossed what is now the territory of Tioga county. And these trails became important landmarks for the early white settlers, who followed them in their journeyings through the wilderness, and afterward enlarged them for public highways when the county commenced filling up with settlers. Several of these paths came from central New York and were traced along the valleys and streams. From the important Seneca settlement, known to the whites as Big Tree, on the Genesee, main paths led down the Conhocton and Canisteo, coming out at Painted Post, another important point among the Indians. From Painted Post the path ran up the Tioga river, passing near Lawrenceville, Tioga, Mansfield, Canoe Camp, Covington and Blossburg. From this latter point it continued on via Liberty and Laurel Hill, until it intersected the great Sheshequin path running up Lycoming creek, and thence to Tioga Point, on the North Branch. The famous Williamson road afterward followed this path from Trout Run and became a great thoroughfare for early travel. Another ran by Arnot and down Babb's creek to Pine, which it descended to the valley of the West Branch.

Starting from what is now the borough of Tioga, on the river of the same name, a trail ascended the valley of Crooked creek, thence to Wellsboro, and on by the way of Stony Fork to its intersection with the Babb's creek path, down which it passed to the Indian village of Tiadaghton, on Pine creek. It was by this route that Van Campen and his party were taken, to the Seneca settlements, after they were captured on the Bald Eagle, in April, 1782. Although comparatively unknown to the early settlers along the river, because it traversed such a wild and inhospitable region for more than 100 miles, it was really one of the most important Indian trails, and over it many war parties passed on their way to attack the lower settlements during the troublous times of 1778-79. It was by this route, too, that the Senecas would have descended when they threatened to be avenged on the settlers at the mouth of Pine creek for the murder of two of their number by the Walker brothers and Sam Doyle,

while they were on a hunting expedition in time of peace. Tradition says that a strong party of warriors really did descend Pine creek some distance below Tiadaghton, fully bent on mischief, but were recalled by runners after the State commissioners had appeased the wrath of the Indians at a conference held at Canandaigua, by promising to do all they could to arrest the Walkers and punish them.

Another important path left the Canisteo at Addison, New York, known as the Tuscarora, and led over the hills to near where Elkland is now situated, on the Cowanesque; thence it bore off in a southwesterly direction, crossing the upper waters of Pine creek, and descended Kettle creek to Westport, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Over this path war parties frequently traveled to attack the advanced settlements on the river, and as it led through a dense, wild and gloomy region, it was comparatively unknown to the whites at the beginning of Indian hostilities. It is probable that the war party, which attacked, defeated and captured Van Campen on the Bald Eagle, had entered the valley of the Susquehanna by this route. Van Campen tells us in his narrative that the party consisted of about eighty warriors, and they were descending the river in light canoes. It was their custom to approach the settlements in a body, when, on the appearance of white people, they separated into small bands and spread over the country for the purpose of murder and rapine. This war party discovered Van Campen's boats where they had been tied up, near the Great Island, and taking his trail surprised and captured him the next morning.

As this invasion was made about the close of the Revolutionary War, it is probable that it was a portion of this war party that was pursued by Peter and Michael Grove, and party, and surprised in their camp on the Sinnemahoning and several killed. They had been down in what is now Union county and killed a number of settlers, and were fleeing in the direction of the Genesee country when overtaken.

It is probable that there was also an Indian trail up the Pine creek gorge, above Blackwells, inasmuch as there is abundant evidence of the existence at one time of an Indian village at "Big Meadows," now Ansonia, at the mouth of Marsh creek. This gloomy canon is now traversed by the Pine Creek railroad.

INDIAN VILLAGES.

The early scouts, hunters and settlers found, in various parts of the county, evidences of the existence at one time of Indian villages. One of these was at the mouth of Babb's creek, where a cleared spot of some extent was found, showing previous cultivation. This was designated as a meadow, and there is a well-defined tradition that a chief, or man of some prominence in the tribe, named Tiadaghton, dwelt here. According to old records, Pine creek, at that time, was called Tiadaghton, but there is nothing in any of the glossaries of Indian words compiled by the Moravians to show that such a name was ever applied to any stream or mountain. Heckewelder, who is accepted as standard authority, nowhere alludes to such a name in any of his writings.

We are forced to the conclusion, therefore, that an Indian bearing this euphonious title dwelt at the mouth of Babb's creek, and his name was associated with Pine creek by the whites in order to designate his place of residence, and in course of time the stream came to be known by that title. Among the Indians this great stream seems to have been known as the "River of the Pines," because it flowed from a land

where this timber abounded in the greatest luxuriance. On the open space, or meadow, at the mouth of Babb's creek, corn was very likely cultivated by the Indians, as the soil was composed of a rich alluvial deposit and was well adapted to the production of that cereal. The fishing being good at this point, offered another inducement for Tiadaghton to establish his wigwam and build up a village around him. Shad ascended Pine creek as far as the mouth of Marsh creek, there being no obstructions in the river in those days to keep them back. The mountain surroundings in this deep and gloomy gorge were sufficiently wild to suit the tastes of the most thorough Indian, and if old Tiadaghton had any romantic inclinations in his untutored mind, he could here enjoy them in the gloomy grandeur of a mountain solitude which is still without a rival in northern Pennsylvania.

As further evidence of a village having once stood here, may be mentioned the finding by the early white settlers of numerous Indian relics, such as flint arrow points and bits of broken pottery. The point, too, was an important one for war parties to tarry for rest when making a descent upon the river settlements; and white prisoners were sometimes taken through this way.

It is mentioned by Van Campen, after his defeat and capture, in April, 1782, by a body of Indians near where Mill Hall, Clinton county, now stands, that he and other prisoners were taken to Pine creek,* which they ascended. At a certain point they stopped, when the Indian hunters went out in pursuit of game, and quickly returned, "bringing along a noble elk," which "was soon dressed and prepared for roasting." "The prisoners," he continues, "were allowed the same liberty that was taken by the warriors themselves; they cut from the animal as much fresh meat as they wished, and roasted it on the coals, or held it on the end of a sharpened stick to the fire." Here a prisoner, named Burwell, who was shot through the shoulder, had his wound dressed in the following primitive but effective manner: "Having collected a parcel of suitable herbs, they [the Indians] boiled them in water, thus making a strong decoction, in which they dipped the feathers of a quill, and ran it through his wound." The operation was a severe one, but the inflammation was reduced and the wound soon healed.

Another wounded prisoner, named Henderson, did not fare so well. He had four of his fingers shot off, as he was raising his gun to fire, by a bullet from an Indian rifle. Van Campen says that on the second day of their march he passed him sitting on a log with "a countenance sad and pale," and two Indians standing by his side. He did not go far "before he heard a noise like the sound of a tomahawk entering the head, and in a few moments the two Indians ran by bearing a scalp and carrying a hatchet dripping with blood!"

On resuming their march, Van Campen informs us, "the remains of the elk were divided among the warriors and prisoners, each carrying his portion as a supply against further need." "Pushing up the valley," he continues, "they soon came to the head of Pine creek; thence striking across the country, they reached in half a day's travel, the head waters of the Genesee river." Down this stream they passed until they arrived at the Seneca settlements.

Similar evidences of the existence at one time of an Indian village were found

* Life of Van Campen, revised edition by Minard, 1893, pp. 219-222.



John Tyson

by the early hunters and settlers at "Big Meadows," now Ansonia, at the mouth of Marsh creek. Even at this late day flints, arrow heads, etc., are brought to the surface in the digging of graves in the cemetery at Ansonia, which, so tradition has it, was an old Indian burying ground. When the whites came to this spot they found a large cleared space bearing evidence of having once been under cultivation.

The finding of numerous Indian relics in and around Tioga borough evidence the existence there at one time of an Indian village of considerable importance. George V. Smith, a son of Dr. Robert B. Smith, of that place, who is an enthusiastic student of archaeology, has quite a large collection of these relics of a departed people, to which he is constantly making additions. It embraces arrow-heads and spear-heads of flint; large and small implements of blue stone for skinning and dressing hides; implements for fishing; pipes, a huge stone mortar, in which the Indian ground his corn, together with the pestle for grinding, as well as hatchets, tomahawks and knives. Not the least interesting of these rare and valuable relics are the fragments of several Indian skeletons unearthed by Mr. Smith on the site of an ancient burying ground near Tioga borough.

This collection also contains a number of valuable utensils, and a large amount of pottery. In June, 1889, Mr. Smith unearthed, almost within the limits of Tioga borough, the fragments of three Indian jars, which, with great difficulty, have been completely restored. These jars were made of clay, strengthened by very coarse sand or fine gravel, after which the whole was burned or baked in a bulrush basket, the bulrushes being burned away, leaving their imprints on the exteriors of the jars. These huge clay jars present an interesting study in the development of decorative art, for all three are decorated with lines and dots, no attempt, however, being made at effigy. The interiors are smooth. The largest of these jars is seventeen inches in height, and, when whole, had a capacity of nearly half a bushel.

Not far from where these interesting relics were unearthed, were found the remains of several fire-places, from which he took a number of animal bones, embracing those of the deer. He also took from one of these fire-places nearly a pint of charred corn and beans.

The relics in this collection evidence not only the existence at one time of an Indian village at Tioga, but of an Indian burying ground in which a large number of interments were made.

FRENCH EXPLORERS AND MISSIONARIES.

The first white men who probably visited the Senecas were French. We have no evidence that the early explorers penetrated to any extent what is now the territory of Tioga county, but as they were an adventuresome people, it is not unreasonable to assume that they visited what are now the northern borders of the county, and probably ascended the Tioga river for some distance. So intent were the French on the acquisition of territory that they penetrated unknown wilds in search of information regarding the land and the natives; and they never failed to establish friendly relations with them, because they cultivated feelings of amity and never violated their pledges.

The French Catholic missionaries, zealous in the work of converting the chil-

dren of the forest to Christianity, also found their way into Tioga county years before its settlement began. Interesting relics evidencing their presence in the Cowanesque valley are now in the possession of Hon. Chas. Tubbs, of Osceola. The story of their finding is as follows: In September, 1872, Ira M. Edgcomb built a saw-mill on the north bank of the Cowanesque river, near the mouth of the North Fork, two miles above Westfield. He employed workmen to excavate a pit in which to lay the masonry foundation for the engine. When about four feet below the surface they found two candle sticks, rudely wrought in red pipe stone, and a silver plate. One of the candle sticks and the plate is in Mr. Tubbs' possession. The silver plate is four and one-half inches in diameter. The rim is seven-eighths of an inch wide. The upper surface is gold washed. The under surface is inscribed with the Roman capital letters I. H. S., the initials of the Latin words, *Jesu Hominum Salvator* (Jesus the Savior of men). Each letter is five-eighths of an inch high, and a Roman Catholic cross, six-eighths of an inch high, is engraved on the plate, having its base on the center of the bar of the letter H. The candle stick is in two pieces. The base is rectangular, and is two and one-half by two and three-fourths inches square, and three-fourths of an inch high. This is surmounted by the upright part, which rises one and one-half inches from the base, in a rectangular form, and at this point changes to cylindrical shapes. The total height is five and one-fourth inches. Four dowels of native lead project upward from the base and fit into corresponding holes in the upright. The bore in the top to receive the candle is one and three-fourths inches deep by three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

As no excavation was made outside of the pit in which these were found, it is probable that other similar relics are under the surface near the same spot. These candle sticks and the silver plate doubtless formed a part of a Catholic service set, and belonged to the furniture of an altar erected in the wilderness by some early missionary priest on which to celebrate the sacrifice of the Mass. To what catastrophy their presence in the debris deposited by the Cowanesque river is to be attributed, is beyond even conjecture. They may have washed down from a point higher up the stream, or may have been hidden by some missionary, who paid with his life for his zeal and devotion to his holy faith.

BOUNDARY LINE OF THE PURCHASE OF 1768.

The line of the purchase of 1768, which ascended Towanda creek, skirted along Burnett's Ridge—now in Lycoming county—and then bore westward until it intersected Pine creek, down which it passed to the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, near Jersey Shore. It then followed the river westward to Canoe Place—now known as Cherry Tree—in Indiana county; thence it passed westward until it struck the Allegheny river at Kittanning. At Canoe Place the counties of Clearfield, Cambria and Indiana corner. The place was deemed of such historic importance that the legislature of 1893 passed a bill appropriating $1,500 for the erection of a monument to mark the spot where the famous cherry tree stood. The monument, bearing a suitable inscription, was completed and dedicated in November, 1894. It is somewhat imposing, is thirty-five feet in height from the water level of the stream, and bears the names in conspicuously-carved letters, "Clearfield," "Cambria," and "Indiana."

After crossing the second fork of Pine creek, from the east, the line proceeded west until it intersected what was termed in the treaty, "Yarnall's Creek,"* which it followed down to Pine creek. There has always been some doubt regarding what was termed "Yarnall's Creek." The conclusion is that it is what is now known as Babb's creek, which empties into Pine creek at Blackwells. Down this stream was an Indian path, and it would therefore be a natural route for a boundary line.

There is another curious, if not mysterious, feature connected with this boundary line, which has never been satisfactorily explained. After the treaty of 1768, the Indians set up a claim that Lycoming creek was what they meant by the name Tiadaghton. The whites demurred, of course, but the Indians insisted. There is nothing in existence to show that this title was ever applied to Lycoming creek. Moravian travelers often ascended it on their way to Onondaga, but in all their writings—and they kept copious journals—there is no reference to any name that can be tortured into Tiadaghton. Evidently the Indians set up the claim for the purpose of retaining this section for hunting grounds, as it covered a fine territory for that purpose.

THE OLD TREATIES.

By the treaty of 1768 the territory afterward covered by Tioga county remained as Indian land. When Berks county was organized, March 11, 1752, its territory only extended on the north to the purchase line of 1749, which included what are now the counties of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, and Pike. The purchase line touched the river a few miles below Sunbury. By the purchase of 1758 the line crossed the river into what is now Snyder county and took in a great extent of territory on the west and south side of the West Branch, passed the famous Cherry Tree—or what was sometimes designated as Canoe Place—and then continued to Kittanning on the Allegheny. Canoe Place was so named because it was stipulated in the treaty that the line should cross the West Branch at the highest point to which a canoe could be pushed. As the river flows from the west after Muncy hills are passed, it can readily be seen why the land was designated as lying to the south. The primary object of this treaty was to acquire lands to reward the officers for their services in the Bouquet expedition. Extensive surveys and allotments for this purpose were made in what is now Union county, and in Bald Eagle valley, Clinton county.

By the treaty of 1768 the territory lying east and north of the river, as far westward as Lycoming creek, and northward to Burnett's Ridge and Towanda creek, belonged to Berks county until March 21, 1772, when Northumberland county was erected. It then fell to the latter, and was under its jurisdiction until the organization of Lycoming county, April 13, 1795, when it was embraced in that county.

From 1768 to 1784, a period of sixteen years, the dispute as to the true boundary line of 1768 was continued between the whites and the Indians. At the treaty and purchase of 1784—when the Indians sold all their land lying west of Lycoming creek for $10,000—they frankly admitted that Tiadaghton was what was known

* On the draught of the State Road (built in 1799), preserved in the land office at Harrisburg, the cabin of James Yarnall is noted, also that of Samson Babb. Yarnall afterwards settled on the Cowanesque, and gave his name to a small stream in that valley. Some of his descendants still live there.

by the whites as Pine creek. As the line ran, very little of the territory of Tioga ever belonged to Berks county. The Indian line shows a curve, bearing northward, in what is now Morris township, which probably took in a portion of its territory. After 1784 all this disputed territory fell to Northumberland county. After April 13, 1795, Lycoming covered the following wide domain: Its southern line, commencing near the mouth of White Deer creek, followed the Indian boundary line of 1768, via Canoe Place (Cherry Tree) to Kittanning, on the Allegheny river; thence up that stream to the mouth of Conewango creek, at Warren, which it ascended to the New York State line; thence along that line until it intersected the line of Luzerne county (erected September 25, 1786), which it followed in a southeasterly direction, until it connected with the northern line of Northumberland county, which it followed westwardly, crossing the Muncy Hills and the river near the present railroad bridge at Montgomery; thence down the river to the place of beginning. The immense territory contained within these boundary lines comprised over 12,000 square miles. Such was the extent of the parent county of Tioga.

THE WALKER TRAGEDY.

This affair, which created a great deal of excitement at that time, and agitated the Senecas to the verge of war, was caused by an Indian boasting, while under the influence of liquor, at a public gathering at a tavern near the mouth of Pine creek, that he had tomahawked and scalped John Walker during a raid near what is now the village of Winfield, Union county, in August, 1780. Walker was an old man and had several sons, the oldest of whom was named Benjamin. The elder Walker had warranted a tract of land lying north of the river and on the east side of Pine creek, but during the Indian troubles he and his family had fled to the house of a friend at Winfield, where they were surprised by a war party and the old man and several others cruelly murdered. Not content with boasting to Benjamin Walker and two of his brothers that he had killed their father, he made grimaces and contorted his body to show how their father acted when he was in the act of scalping him. This fiendish as well as imprudent act so enraged the Walker boys that they resolved on revenge. Accordingly they secured the assistance of a man named Sam Doyle, who had seen much service during the Indian troubles, and going to the camp of the Indian that night slew him. He was accompanied by a young Indian, who protested his innocence, but the enraged party refused to listen to his appeals for mercy, and killed him also. They then threw the dead bodies into Pine creek, at a point about a quarter of a mile west of the junction of the Fall Brook with the Beech Creek railroad, where they remained until a rise of the water soon afterward deposited them on a sand bar and they were discovered.

When the news of the killing of the Indians reached their friends in the "Genesee Country," they became greatly enraged and threatened vengeance. This so alarmed the white settlers on Pine creek and the river that they petitioned the State authorities for protection. The latter sent commissioners to treat with the Indians, and straightway offered a reward for the arrest of the guilty parties. Doyle was apprehended, tried and acquitted, but the Walkers escaped from the country and became fugitives. The sympathies of the whites were really with the Walkers, but the threat of an Indian invasion so frightened them that they made

a pretext of arresting the culprits to allay the wrath of their red neighbors. The fact that Doyle was found not guilty showed the prevailing sentiment of the people—that the Indians richly merited the punishment they received for their atrocious crimes, even if it was meted out to them in time of peace and was murder in the eyes of the law.

Soon after his acquittal, Doyle became interested with Charles Williamson and assisted him in building his famous road through Tioga county, and in laying out the city of Bath. It may seem strange that after his experiences with the Senecas he should locate so near to them. He lived about three miles below Bath, and died there in the early twenties.

Benjamin Walker and his two brothers were never arrested. Friends kept them concealed until they had an opportunity to escape from the country. Two of them, Benjamin and Henry, made their way to North Bend, on the Ohio river, and when Indiana became a State they settled in Dearborn county. In course of time Benjamin was joined by his wife, Ann Crawford, who was a daughter of Major Crawford, of Pine Creek township, Clinton county. He raised a family of ten children and died in 1848, aged nearly ninety years. The other brother, Joseph, disappeared from notice, but there is a tradition that he followed the Indians into the Genesee country, and probably perished at their hands.

INDIAN CHARACTERISTICS AND PECULIARITIES.

It is remarkable what an accurate information the aborigines possessed of the geography and topography of the country. With no knowledge of the compass and destitute of means for accurate measurement, they seemed to possess an intuitive knowledge of places, however remote they might be, and how to reach them by the most direct route. Their mode of life frequently led them hundreds of miles into a strange country, either in pursuit of game or of an enemy. Yet they never seemed to have any fear about finding their way back. This knowledge came from experience and keenness of observation, acquired by leading a nomadic life in a country which was in every respect a "howling wilderness." In a word, they were compelled to depend on the signs of nature—to observe closely and quickly, and remember accurately every minute detail, either in the configuration of the country, or the trees, rocks and streams. Their paths, therefore, were always laid out by the most available routes and by excellent springs of water; but they were only of sufficient width for one, for they always traveled in single file—one behind the other. They knew the best fording places on rivers and creeks, and thither their main paths were directed. From their great thoroughfares numerous smaller trails branched, which were used as "cut offs" in shortening distances when they did not want to visit important points, but were desirous of being as expeditious as possible in making long journeys. In exercising their natural engineering abilities, they were guided by the stars and the moss on the bark of trees, as to the points of the compass, whilst their intuitive knowledge of location enabled them to penetrate the thickest and gloomiest of forests and reach their destination with safety. Nature furnished them unerring signs as guides, which they never mistook in their movements. Consequently it was rare for an Indian to lose his bearings in the

depth of the forest. So advantageously were their paths located that the whites, when they came to build roads, generally followed them.

Peculiar as a race—lost to their ancient people—they seemed destined to fulfill their mission and slowly fade away. Possessing many noble qualities, yet the great wrongs they suffered goaded them to commit deeds of violence and blood. They knew no guile until they came in contact with civilization; they possessed the attributes of purity until contaminated by the vices of a race claiming to be their superiors; they were temperate until taught by white men how to degrade themselves by the use of "fire water." Some writers have styled them the Romans of the New World; but like the Romans of the Old World, they drank of the bitter cup and passed away.

CHAPTER III.

BEGINNING OF TIOGA COUNTY.

PURCHASE OF 1784—FAIR PLAY SYSTEM—LYCOMING TOWNSHIP FORMED—ITS BOUNDARIES AND AREA—OLD TIOGA TOWNSHIP ERECTED—A VALUABLE DOCUMENT DISCOVERED—BOUNDARIES DEFINED—OTHER RECORD EVIDENCE—TIOGA TOWNSHIP TAXABLES OF 1800—ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FROM EARLY RECORDS—PANTHER AND WOLF SCALP BOUNTIES.

WHEN the purchase of 1784 was made from the Indians, at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, the newly-acquired territory was attached to Northumberland county. It was a vast domain. The settlers—of whom there were many along the north side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna—were squatters on the Indian lands before the purchase. Settlements in this territory had been made as early as 1770, and being outside the limits of the Province, its laws could afford the settlers no protection. Owing to this fact, when they became numerous, they were obliged to organize some kind of a government for their own protection. What is known in history as the "Fair Play System" was the result of their deliberations. Three commissioners or judges were elected annually, who sat in judgment upon offenders against the peace and dignity of the settlement, when they were brought before them, and from their decisions there was no appeal. Tradition says that they dispensed justice with wisdom, fairness and dignity. In a word, "Fair Play" was accorded to all. Those who made themselves obnoxious to the settlers by the commission of crime, or attempted to interfere with the pre-emption rights of squatters, were banished from the settlement. The sentence, in extreme cases, was carried out by placing the offenders in a canoe at the mouth of Lycoming creek and sending them adrift down the river into the Province. The leading "Fair Play" man was the celebrated

Brattan Caldwell. A grandson afterwards settled at Covington, Tioga county, and his descendants still live in the county. Nearly all these early settlers were Scotch-Irish. They were a sturdy race of men, noted for their daring during times of danger and for their patriotism in the Revolution. On this account they were nearly all granted pre-emption lands when the purchase was made from the Indians, and received patents from the State.

LYCOMING TOWNSHIP FORMED.

The settlements along the river had increased to such an extent that immediately after the purchase of 1784 the inhabitants began to discuss the propriety of having a new township formed. Accordingly, at the August session, 1785, of the Northumberland county court, a petition was presented setting forth the absolute necessity for this territory to be organized "for the purposes of order and a civil state of society," and praying the court "to erect that part between Lycoming and Pine creeks, being near fifteen miles, into one township; and from Pine creek upwards into another township," which was accordingly done, the former receiving the name of Lycoming, and the latter that of Pine Creek.

Lycoming township, therefore, was bounded on the south by the Susquehanna river; on the east by Lycoming creek; on the west by Pine creek, and on the north by the State of New York. The territory was very extensive, and included all of what is now Tioga county, except that portion lying west and south of Pine creek; that part of Bradford county lying west of the old Luzerne county line, and the portion of Potter county lying east of the 120th mile-stone—five miles west of the present boundary line—and north of Pine creek, besides the following territory in Lycoming county: Old Lycoming, Lycoming, McIntyre, Jackson, Cogan House, Anthony, Woodward, Piatt, Mifflin, and Pine townships, and parts of Lewis, Watson, Cummings, McHenry and Brown townships, embracing an area about one-third larger than Rhode Island.

When Lycoming county was organized, April 13, 1795, this territory was included within its boundaries, and the township of Lycoming was not curtailed until September, 1797, when the township of Tioga was taken from it. In the meantime settlements had been made in the northern part of the township, in the Cowanesque valley and along the Tioga river, but they were far removed from the haunts of civilization.

OLD TIOGA TOWNSHIP ERECTED.

As the number of settlers along the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers increased, it soon became apparent that the township of Lycoming must be divided, for the convenience of the inhabitants, and more especially the township officers. Until recently all efforts to trace the origin of the movement, which finally resulted in the erection of Tioga township, proved fruitless, owing to the destruction in the flood of 1889 of many of the records of Lycoming county. A few months ago, however, the missing document was found, by the publishers of this history, among a bundle of dust-covered papers in the prothonotary's office at Williamsport, where it had lain unnoticed for nearly one hundred years. It is well preserved, though

bearing evidences of age, and is of great historical value, as the following verbatim copy of it will show:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Lycoming county:

The petition of the subscribers most humbly showeth: That the settlements upon the Tioga and Cowanesque are separated by a very considerable wilderness from the settlements upon the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and are so remote that it is not certain to what township, if any, they at present belong. That it is necessary for the administration of justice, so far as it is committed to the distribution of township officers, to have the country that they inhabit erected into a new township.

Therefore, the petitioners pray your honor to erect the country contained within the following limits into a new township, viz: Beginning at the State line of Pennsylvania and New York where the line of Luzerne strikes it on the west; thence along the State line to the one hundred and twentieth mile-stone; thence a south line until it strikes Pine creek; thence down the same to where Brier Hill crosses it; thence along the summit of Brier Hill to the line of Luzerne county; thence with the same to the beginning.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

Samuel Paterson,	Gad Lamb,
Reuben Cook,	Nathan Niles,
Barit My. Engasole,	Peter Roberts,
John Ives,	Bennajah Ives,
Uriah Spencer,	Gideon Salisbury, Jr.,
Titus Ives,	John Holiday,
Richard Mitchell,	John Roberts,
Benjamin Cole,	Thomas Willson,
Timothy Ives,	Benjamin Corey.

On the back of the foregoing petition appears two indorsements, one of which is as follows:

Granted. Name of the township. Submission.

The court appoints for submission township: Overseers of the Poor—Isaac Adams, Jesse Losey. Supervisors of roads—Timothy Ives, Titus Ives. Constable—Stephen Losey.

The following is the other indorsement:

September session, 1797. Petition for a new township on Tioga. Granted. Name, Tioga.

Such is the record that lies at the foundation of the history of Tioga as a county. From the indorsements quoted it would appear that the name first given to the new township was "Submission," but that it was afterward changed by the court to "Tioga." This is a reasonable surmise, although there is nothing in the document itself to indicate which of the indorsements was first written. The names of the petitioners for the most part are those of men prominent in the early affairs of the county.

Until the discovery of this valuable document, the only record in existence to show when the name of the township of Tioga first appeared, was a little book, not much larger than an ordinary pass book of the present day. It was found a few years ago, half buried in the mud, in a vault in the basement of the court house at Williamsport. There a large quantity of papers, relating to the first courts of Lycoming county,

had been stored, but the great flood of 1889 came and engulfed them. When taken out they were not only water-soaked, but covered with a thin, slimy mud, and to save them they had to be dried in the sun. In this mass of water-soaked papers was the little book spoken of. On examination it was found to be the quarter sessions docket for 1798, and although much faded and stained by the action of the water, nearly all the writing was plain and easily read. Turning to the record of September term, 1798, it opens with a list of the townships and constables, just as they are recorded in the proceedings of such courts to-day. At the bottom Tioga appears as the eleventh township in Lycoming county, with this note: "Job Stiles appointed constable of Tioga township and sworn."

Tioga township, as thus created, in response to the petition heretofore quoted, embraced all that part of the present area of Tioga county lying north of the summit of Brier Hill and east and north of Pine creek. It also included all of Bradford county lying west of the old line of Luzerne county, and that portion of Potter county lying north of Pine creek and east of the 120th mile-stone on the New York State line.

TIOGA TOWNSHIP TAXABLES OF 1800.

With the beginning of the Nineteenth century the legislature deemed it proper to have an enumeration made of the taxable inhabitants of Lycoming county, and an act to that effect was passed March 8, 1800. The requirements of the law were promptly complied with by Commissioners Thomas Forster, Charles Stewart, and James McClure. The original report for each township, as forwarded to the secretary of the commonwealth, was recently found among the archives at Harrisburg. It is time-stained and faded, but legible. Among the townships appears an enumeration of the taxables of Tioga township. The names, occupation and ages are as follows:

Elisha Alderman, farmer, 50; Ephraim Alderman, farmer, 44; John Allington, farmer, 24; Isaac Adams, farmer, 55; Rufus Adams, farmer, 24; Merwin Ammisey, farmer, 22; Moses Ammisey, farmer, 50; Ralph Brevear, farmer, 25; Dorman Bloss, millwright, 29; Lewis Bigelow, farmer, 38; Peres Bardwell, cooper, 33; Samuel Bartles, farmer, 38; Jonathan Bonney, farmer, 25; Joseph Bidings, farmer, 25; William Bulkley, farmer, 40; Abner Blanchard, cooper, 63; Charles Blanchard, farmer, 32; Ezekiel Blanchard, farmer, 23; Abner Blanchard, farmer, 21; William Burlingame, farmer, 56; John Bobster, farmer, 50; Peggy Boher, widow, 31; Thomas Berry, innkeeper; Hopestill Beecher, farmer, 24; Peter Cady, farmer, 23; Elijah Cady, farmer, 52; Philip Cady, farmer, 26; Zebulon Cady, farmer, 46; John Cady, farmer, 25; Manasseh Cady, farmer, 69; Abel Cady, farmer, 25; Amasa Culver, farmer, 25; Calvin Chambers, farmer, 27; William Campbell, farmer, 23; Benjamin Chambers, 40; David Chambers, farmer, 24; Reuben Cook, farmer, 51; Charles Cloger, farmer, 44; Lemuel Gaylord, farmer, 35; Aaron Gillet, innkeeper, 34; John Goodling, 21; Jonathan Guisel, farmer, 30; John Griggs, farmer, 50; Stephen Gardner, farmer, 30; John Gardner, farmer, 35; George Goodhue, tailor, 57; Josiah Hovey, innkeeper, 52; Simeon Hovey, carpenter, 24; Gurdon Hovey, carpenter, 22;

William Holden, farmer, 28; Stephen Harrison, farmer, 43; Gideon Haines, joiner, 28; John Hulings, shoemaker, 27; Daniel Holiday, farmer, 21; Titus Ives, innkeeper, 33; John Ives, Jr., farmer, 26; John Ives, Sr., farmer, 55; Benajah Ives, farmer, 29; Benjamin Ives, farmer, 45; Timothy Ives, farmer, 33; Ambrose Ives, farmer, 63; Obadiah Inscho, farmer, 36; Daniel Ingersole, farmer, 60; Barret M. Ingersole, farmer, 22; James Jennings, farmer, 27; Philip Job, farmer, 24; Subil Johnston, joiner, 30; Daniel Jordan, farmer, 35; John Jervis, farmer, 21; Joseph Kelley, farmer, 28; David Kennedy, farmer, 50; William Kennedy, farmer, 25; William Knox, farmer, 30; Mr. Kingsley, carpenter, 40; James Kinyon, farmer, 72; Benjamin Kinyon, farmer, 26; John Kinyon, farmer, 28; Jacob Kiphart, farmer, 52; Gad Lamb, farmer, 55; Jesse Losey, farmer, 35; Stephen Losey, farmer, 30; Stephen Lane, farmer, 54; Joseph Lane, farmer, 23; Garret Miller, farmer, 42; Samuel Miller, farmer, 22; Elisha Marvin, farmer, 28; Richard Mitchell, farmer, 30; Thomas Mitchell, blacksmith, 29; Robert Mitchell, farmer, 24; Samuel Needham, farmer, 28; Nathan Niles, farmer, 44; John Newell, farmer, 35; William Penrose, farmer, 35; Job Phillips, farmer, 59; Daniel Phillips, farmer, 31; Samuel Palmer, 53; Lyman Pritchard, farmer, 26; Reuben Pribble, farmer, 27; George Pike, farmer, 37; Stephen Randle, farmer, 30; Jacob Reed, farmer, 38; Jacob Radley, farmer, 40; William Rathbun, farmer, 24; Royal Southworth, joiner, 24; Uriah Spencer, farmer, 30; Ebenezer Seelye, farmer, 45; Jacob Stiles, farmer, 40; Titus Sesse, farmer, 40; Stephen Smith, farmer, 23; Daniel Strait, farmer, 39; Christopher Schoonover, farmer, 43; Jacob Server, farmer, 48; Stephen Socket, farmer, 28; Daniel Thompson, farmer, 49; Christopher Thompson, farmer, 26; James VanCamp, farmer, 60; John VanCamp, farmer, 24; Samuel Wilcox, farmer, 23; Ezekiel Webster, farmer, 24; John Wilson, farmer, 25; Thomas Wilson, farmer, 26; Elisha White, farmer, 52. Total, 122.

Accompanying the report is a table showing the number of colored people in the county, slave and free, at that time. Liberty Jordan, a freeman, aged 25, is the only one credited to Tioga township.

From an old minute book of the commissioners, under date of September 3, 1800, it appears that John Carothers was paid $16 for "taking Tioga enumeration." He was a resident of Lycoming township, and had a tract of land lying on the river, a short distance above Newberry. From October 27, 1801, to October 26, 1804, he served as coroner of Lycoming county. In the same minute book he is charged with being paid $9.20, under date of September 7, 1803, for holding an inquest on the dead body of Peter Grove. The latter was a famous Indian killer, and reference has been made to him as being concerned with his brother Michael in the slaughter of a number of savages on the Sinnemahoning. He settled near Dunnstown, and was drowned in the river late in the fall of 1802, by the upsetting of his canoe, as he was crossing from the south side, whither he had gone to attend a shooting match.

As Tioga had been taken from Lycoming, that was the reason, probably, why one of the residents of the parent township was selected to make the enumeration. When the wilderness condition of the new township is considered, the job was certainly not a pleasant one. The only way to reach the district was by the Indian path up Pine and Babb's creeks, over the State road from Newberry, which had just been opened, or by the Williamson road from Trout Run and the Block House. The set-

tlers were widely scattered along the valleys of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers, and in "out-of-the-way" nooks where it was hard to find them. That the enumerator, if he traveled through the new township in search of settlers, richly earned his sixteen dollars will be the verdict of all familiar with the extent of the forest region.

ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FROM EARLY RECORDS.

Further evidence of the early efforts that were made to improve this new township are furnished by the fragmentary minute books of the commissioners of Lycoming county, which are still in existence. An entry under date of October 21, 1803, shows that Joseph Ross and Josiah White were supervisors of roads in Tioga township, and that they were paid $420.78 for making an assessment of unseated lands. December 6, 1803, Henry Donnel was paid $51.04 "in full for running the Tioga township line;" but the most diligent search has failed to develop his report. In March, 1804, Uriah Spencer received $10.56 "in full for assessing the township;" and on the 12th of May, same year, Mordecai Sweeny was paid $3.60 "for carrying duplicate to the collector of Tioga township."

Under date of June 6, 1804, William Rathbun and Moses Wilson, "supervisors of roads," are paid "on account for unseated land tax for Tioga township for 1803, $219.45." And order No. 163, December 5, 1804, shows us that Titus Ives was paid $7.62 for attendance as a witness at Williamsport in the case of "Repub. vs. Gillet, at September and December terms" of court.

An act passed by the legislature April 3, 1804 (Smith's Laws, vol. IV., p. 197), made Tioga township a separate election district, and directed that elections should be held at the house of Thomas Berry. On October 16, following, the commissioners paid Alexander Stone fifty cents "for making an election box for the Tioga district." As there were few votes to poll a small box evidently sufficed to contain the ballots. William Rathbun appears to have served as inspector and he was paid $3. Moses Wilson presided as judge and he received the same pay. Nathan Niles performed the duties of clerk and received $3, also. Uriah Spencer served as judge at one election and his pay was the same.

PANTHER AND WOLF SCALP BOUNTIES.

In those days wild animals were plenty in the wilderness of Tioga, and considerable money was paid out of the treasury as bounties for scalps. In the commissioners' minute book for 1808 many entries of this kind are found, a few of which are culled at random, to show who received bounties. On the 15th of March, 1808, Wilson Freeman received $16 "for two full grown panthers' heads;" and on the 5th of May, same year, Timothy Coats, Isaac Gaylord and James Whitney were paid $32 "for three wolf and one panther heads," certified by Nathan Niles, Esq., On June 3d, Aaron Freeman was paid $8 "for a full grown wolf head" upon the certificate of Justice Niles; Joshua Reynolds also received $8, and Nathan Brown a similar sum for wolf scalps. In the latter case Nathaniel Allen, Esq., made the certificate. On the 1st of July, Joshua Reynolds pocketed $8 "for a full grown wolf head" upon certificate of 'Squire Niles, and on the 12th of August, Timothy Culver had his exchequer replenished by a like amount on the same 'squire's cer-

tificate. Rufus Adams was paid $8 on the 29th of August, and Titus Ives was enriched $16 on the 30th of the same month for the scalps of two wolves which he had trapped and slain.

During the first decade of the Nineteenth century hundreds of dollars were paid in bounties for the destruction of wolves and panthers in Tioga township; and the work of killing was continued well along in the second and third decades. These animals abounded in those early days, and while they did not often attack persons, the wolves particularly were a source of constant trouble to the farmers on account of killing their sheep if they were not securely housed at night. Frequently whole flocks were decimated in a night by these rapacious and prowling pests of the wilderness settlements. For this reason the legislature authorized the payment of a bounty for their destruction.

CHAPTER IV.

TIOGA COUNTY ORGANIZED.

THE LANDED INTERESTS—THEIR INFLUENCE ON LEGISLATION—TIOGA COUNTY CREATED—FORM AND AREA—DERIVATION OF NAME—THE TERM TIOGA—BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE—ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE—VARIOUS EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH LINES—A TANGLE OF PERPLEXING QUESTIONS—THE LATEST COMMISSION.

OWING to landed interests the inhabitants of what became Lycoming county April 13, 1795, had to petition and importune the Assembly for nine years before their prayers were granted. The opposition came principally from such men as Robert Morris and others who seemed imbued with a consuming desire to own all the lands acquired by the purchase of 1784; and as these lands were annexed to Northumberland county they feared that its dismemberment would operate against their interests. But after Morris disposed of his immense possessions in the State of New York and was overtaken by business troubles, he no longer interposed objections to the creation of new counties.

Lycoming county covered an immense area—about 12,000 square miles—and it soon became clear to the owners of the great bodies of land that settlements could be facilitated by making more counties. These landed proprietors were mostly residents of Philadelphia, and as the assembly sat there, they had, on account of their wealth and standing, great influence with the members. Legislation then, as now, was often controlled by rings or syndicates; but it was more especially in the interest of land owners and projectors of new towns. Bath had been founded by a great English syndicate, whose manager, Charles Williamson, was one of the most saga-

cious, enterprising and daring men of his time, and his bold operations in the wilderness began to attract the attention of the whole country. This aroused the owners of the land lying south of Bath. They saw that the tide of emigration was setting in for the "Genesee country," as it was then called, over the great road which Williamson had built from Lycoming creek across the mountains and down the Tioga river, and they perceived that if something was not soon done to arrest this flow of travel a fine settlement would be founded north of them and their lands would remain in a wilderness condition.

TIOGA COUNTY CREATED.

The Pine Creek Land Company had been organized and Benjamin Wistar Morris installed as their agent on the ground. He was from Philadelphia, had been trained to business, and was a shrewd, far-seeing man. His backers resided in Philadelphia and wielded great influence. Their interests, combined with the interests of other land owners in the great territory embraced by Lycoming county, induced them to enter into a movement for the organization of more counties. The legislature was then sitting at Lancaster, and the movement culminated in the introduction of a bill—known as the "omnibus bill"— for the formation of a whole block of counties. It was approved March 26, 1804, and created the following counties: Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean, Potter and Tioga. These counties were contiguous or adjoined each other, and the territory out of which some of them were formed was practically an unknown wilderness.

Centre county was organized February 13, 1800, out of parts of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon; Clearfield out of parts of Lycoming and Northumberland. But Jefferson, McKean, Potter and Tioga were formed out of territory taken from Lycoming county alone. Lycoming, therefore, is the mother of Tioga, and stately old Northumberland, erected March 21, 1772, is her grandmother.

Section five of the "Omnibus Bill," of March 26, 1804, thus defines the boundaries of Tioga:

> That so much of the county of Lycoming, included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning five miles north of the southeast corner of number four, in Brodhead's district line on the eastern boundary of said number four; thence due east until it strikes the main branch of Lycoming creek; thence up the said creek to the head thereof, near the Towandy beaver dams; thence to the head of said beaver dams, or until it intersects the boundary line between Luzerne and Lycoming counties; thence a straight line to the eightieth mile stone on the State line; thence west along the State line to the northeast corner of Potter county; thence south along the line of the same to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth called Tioga county, and the place of holding courts of justice in and for said county shall be fixed by the legislature at any place at a distance not greater than seven miles from the center of the county, which may be most beneficial and convenient for said county.

Tioga is the fourth county of Pennsylvania in the northern tier of counties, on the New York State line, counting from the northeast corner of the State and Delaware river; the first being Wayne; the second, Susquehanna; the third, Bradford, and

the fourth, Tioga. It is bounded on the north by Steuben county, New York; on the east by Bradford and Lycoming counties; on the south by Lycoming county, and on the west by Potter county.

FORM AND AREA.

In shape Tioga is almost square, excepting the southeast corner, which is irregular or jagged. Its north line, which is also the line between New York and Pennsylvania, was run upon the parallel of north latitude forty-two degrees. Its south line was intended to follow the parallel of forty-one degrees thirty-five minutes. Its west line was laid along the meridian of forty-seven minutes west from Washington. Its east line runs a little east of south, from a point on the State line about two and one-half minutes east of the Washington meridian to the marsh at the head of Lycoming creek, near Canton; whence the county line descends Lycoming creek five miles and then ascends Roaring Branch about three miles, thus cutting off the theoretical square southeast corner and producing a jagged or irregular edge.

The dimensions of the county, according to the geological report, are as follows: North line, 34½ miles; south line (if straight to Lycoming creek), 33¼ miles; east line, 28¼ miles; west line, 31¼ miles; southeast line (on Lycoming creek), 5 miles. Its area is, therefore, about 1,124 square miles, or 719,360 acres. This, according to the figures of the land office, is only eighty-nine square miles less than the area of Lycoming county.

DERIVATION OF NAME.

The county derived its name from the Tioga river, which flows north and unites with the Conhocton near Corning; after the confluence it is called the Chemung, which sweeps around in a semi-circle and finally unites with the North Branch of the Susquehanna at what was formally known as Tioga Point, but is now called Athens, in Bradford county. Tioga Point was originally the gateway to the country of the Six Indian nations, through which visitors had to pass. Early explorers and pioneers found their way up the Tioga, as it was then called, into the neighborhood of what is now Corning, and thence up the valley of the present Tioga river. Indeed, in early times no other way of reaching this section of the country was known. But if Tioga Point, whose early history is so thrilling and deeply interesting, has lost its identity, the name of Tioga has been perpetuated in two counties—one in Pennsylvania and one in New York—a river, a township and a borough in the former. From its source to its mouth the river forms a figure like the letter C, and is nearly eighty miles in length, while the source and the mouth are only about thirty-seven miles apart. It bore its name all the way around in Indian times, and it never should have been changed to Chemung in New York.

THE TERM TIOGA.

This term, once applied to one of the most important points in Northern Pennsylvania, is of Indian origin. It was first heard of as early as 1749, and was often mentioned during the French and Indian War of 1754-60, and in the time of the

Revolution. Like most Indian names it has been spelled in various ways or to suit the idea of sound as expressed by German, French and English. During the Revolution it settled down to its present uniform orthography. The earliest written forms of the word, as found in old documents and letters, are: "Diahoga," "Diahogo," "Diaga," "Tayego," and "Teogo." And once in a letter of David Jameson to Edward Shippen, written under date of October 13, 1756, it was spelled as it is to-day. As to the meaning of the word various interpretations have been given by scholars and writers. Laidlaw's dictionary gives it "How swift the current;" and others follow in the same vein. Many years ago there was a tradition among the old settlers in the townships that it meant "Sweet water," but it is doubtful if this was the true meaning of the word. Josiah Emery, Esq., long a resident of Wellsboro, and a careful painstaking investigator and writer, interpreted it to mean "Head water," which is more likely to be correct than Laidlaw's definition.

A better explanation of the meaning of the word was furnished by Lloyd P. Smith, for many years librarian of the old "Library Company of Philadelphia," founded in 1731. He says that according to Matthew S. Henry's manuscript dictionary, Tioga is an Iroquois word, and means "Gate." This is confirmed by other high authorities. N. T. True, Esq., of Bethel, Maine, says it is derived from *Teyaogen*—an interval, or anything in the middle or between two things. Hence *tei-ohoho-gen*—"the forks of a stream," or "the place where two rivers meet," that is, the point between them.

Rev. John Heckewelder, the famous Moravian missionary, who spent much of his life among the Indians, and wrote a history of them, says that the word is deriver from *tiagoa*, an Iroquois word, signifying "a gate way," or "a place to enter in at." This seems to be the most reasonable definition when the location and surrounding conditions are considered.

Here the Tioga united with the Susquehanna, and the Point or wedge of land lying within the forks of the two rivers became historically important in early times, because the traveler after crossing either of these two streams entered the territory of the Six Nations, as through a gate. The country south of the forks or Point belonged to the Delaware Indians. Rev. David Zeisberger, another zealous Moravian, who traveled this way as early as 1750 on a mission to Onondaga, the capital of the Six Nations, said that "at *Tiaoga*, or the gate, a guard of Indians were stationed for the purpose of ascertaining the character of all persons who crossed over into their country, and that whoever entered their territory by another way than through the gate, or by way of the Mohawk, was suspected by them of evil purposes, and treated as a spy or enemy."

This condition of affairs was very likely brought about by French influence in Canada, for the purpose of retarding the encroachments of the whites from the Delaware region. The French were anxious to occupy all that portion of the Province now embraced in what is termed northwestern Pennsylvania, and were jealous of the advance of the English towards that territory. French influence over the Indians was great during the time they occupied the northern country, and it was only broken by the fall of Quebec.

BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE.

Almost from the date of the organization of Tioga county a dispute has existed with Lycoming regarding the boundary line. Commission after commission has made surveys and attempted to settle the dispute, but at this writing it seems no nearer solution than it was ninety years ago. There is some interesting history connected with this matter, which is worthy of being put on record. From the report of the late Hon. C. D. Eldred, of Muncy, who served as a member of the last commission, we have obtained the following history of the dispute.

The act of March 26, 1804, creating six new counties, five of which were formed out of territory taken from Lycoming, is unusually explicit and mandatory. It not only defines the boundaries of each, but gives no discretion to the commisssioners authorized by section seventh to be appointed by the governor, to run and mark the lines of each, to vary in the least, but directs that they shall do their appointed work "according to the true intent and meaning of this act." Commissioners were accordingly appointed by the governor, consisting of James Criswell, a resident of Huntingdon, or Union county, who peremptorily declined to serve; William Ellis, of Lycoming county, and George Ross, of Lancaster.

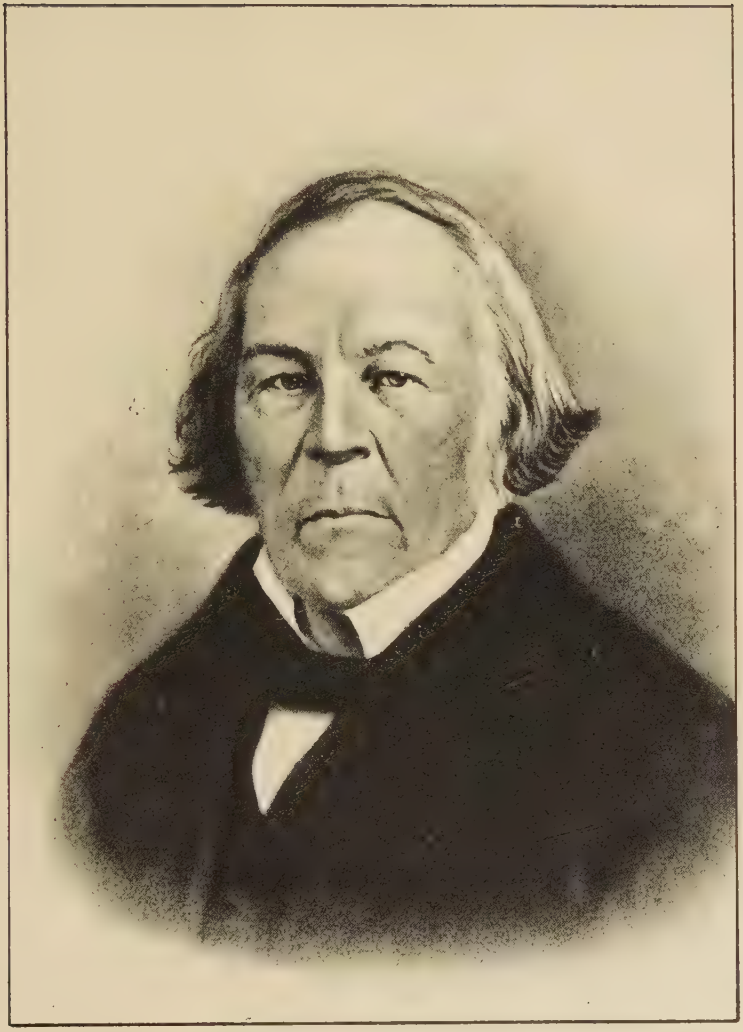
The section authorizing the appointment also provided that any two of the commissioners should have power to run the lines aforesaid, and as the act fixed the boundaries of each county by meter and bounds, the work to be done contemplated no ground for a difference of opinion or need of an umpire. Consequently the task devolved upon William Ellis and George Ross, by the resignation of Criswell, of running and marking the boundary lines between McKean, Potter and Tioga, and the mother county, Lycoming, as three other commissioners were appointed to perform a like duty for Jefferson, Clearfield and Cambria counties.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

As this review of the boundary line question relates mainly to the dispute now existing between Lycoming and Tioga counties, it need only be said that it is presumed from the reading of the law, which seems to contemplate such action, that the commissioners appointed to run the lines of the three western counties, did so in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly, and that also before Messrs. Ellis and Ross did or could begin to locate those of McKean, Potter and Tioga. Of the latter commission, so far as it can be traced or known, the purpose of this chapter is to speak.

The provincial habit of dividing lands purchased from the Indians into districts for convenience in surveying and selling, continued to prevail under the State government, and Joseph J. Wallis, who had charge of the northwestern territory—as it was previous to the last purchase—which comprised a very large district, died in August, 1795, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Daniel Smith, a lawyer of Sunbury. He only held the office for two or three years, when he was succeeded by Henry Donnel, also of Sunbury.

After the last purchase from the Indians and the division of the territory into districts, William Ellis was assigned to the first district and Daniel Brodhead to the second, which included nearly, or perhaps, all of the territory afterwards embraced



Simeon Power

in the three eastern counties formed in 1804. Soon after his assignment, however, Mr. Brodhead was appointed surveyor general, and he transferred to Ellis the vacant deputyship thus created. This occurred in November, 1789. During the next succeeding five years Mr. Ellis had most of the lands lying in the first and second districts surveyed, and thus acquired more information respecting the topography of the new purchase than any other man within the bounds of the State. The information which fixed the limits of each county must have been derived from his office, and he was, therefore, a proper person to be commissioned to run and mark the lines of the new counties.

But, unfortunately, Mr. Ellis was at this time in poor health. Much business had affected his mind. He executed his will January 14, 1805, and after adding several codicils died. The will was subsequently set aside on the ground of unsound mind when executed. It being generally understood that he was not a practical surveyor, it is hardly to be presumed under the circumstances that he personally went upon the ground and ran any part of the required lines. There are a number of other circumstances which may be given to show that he was never personally on any part of these boundary lines. Some of them are as follows:

It was not required that two of the commissioners should be on the ground in making this survey. The law says any *two*, but they were given no discretion, and could have nothing to consult about. The district surveyors' return drafts of land as surveyed by them were the guides; and yet it is often found that two such drafts, sworn to as made on the same day, are at least 100 miles apart and could not have been made personally by the same deputy. Besides this, it is a well known fact to all surveyors, that each deputy had a number of practical surveyors working for him, who reported periodically and were paid for work approved and used and returned as aforesaid. Therefore, by analogy, Mr. Ellis could, and did, send his surveyor or surveyors to run certain of the county lines for him, and did not go on the ground himself.

The commissioners appointed to run and mark the boundary lines of Jefferson county, having first performed their duty, as already stated, Ellis and Ross, or any surveyor authorized by them, had a plain task to perform. "Beginning at the southeast corner of Warren county; thence east along the line of Jefferson county to the northeast corner thereof; thence south along the line of Jefferson county, fifteen miles; thence east twenty-two miles; thence north to the State line," etc., which comprised the territory of McKean. This done, the same or any other surveyor, could run and mark the lines of Potter, which are directed by the law to begin "five miles north of the southeast corner of McKean county; thence east thirty miles to Brodhead's (now Ellis') district line; thence north along said district line to the State line," etc.

Tioga county remains to be established. Section five of the aforesaid law directs: That so much (but no more) of the county of Lycoming, included in the following boundaries, to wit: "Beginning *five miles north* of the southeast corner of number four [the fourth county named] on Brodhead's district line, on the eastern boundary of said number four; thence due east until it strikes the main branch of Lycoming creek; thence up the said creek to the head thereof, near the Towanda

Beaver dams; thence to the head of said Beaver dams or until it intersects the boundary line between Luzerne and Lycoming counties; thence a straight line to the eightieth mile stone on the State line," etc.

The foregoing provisions of the law seem explicit enough, and yet, through accident or design, were never complied with. The beginning, course and termination of each line being fixed, any surveyor competent to run a compass, could have legally followed and marked the lines, and it is probable that certain portions of these were undertaken, respectively, by Ellis and Ross. It will be seen that the distance eastward from the Jefferson line, which had to be run, was twenty-two miles; thence north to the State line, since ascertained to be forty miles; thence along the south line of Potter, thirty miles, to the district line; thence north along the latter five miles, aggregating ninety-seven miles. This part of the work would naturally fall to the lot of George Ross to perform. Then following the district line north to the State line, thirty miles; from same eastward to the Lycoming creek, thirty-five miles; thence up the same and to the State line thirty-three, aggregating also ninety-eight miles, for Mr. Ellis, or his surveyor, at the eastern division.

VARIOUS EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH LINES.

Now, if such an allotment of duties was made between William Ellis and George Ross, which fact is inferential from others, then George Ross honestly performed his part of the contract, as a continuous line of the right date has been and can still be traced as far as *thirty miles* eastward at the south side of Potter county, and to a north and south tract line (John Barron, No. 5524)—perhaps mistaken for the district line of about the same date—a birch corner is found at its termination, corresponding in age with the line and with the "call" on the official map returned to Harrisburg by George Ross and filed as required by law. From this birch corner a surveyed line runs north, but whether made for the county or for a tract line, has not yet been determined, nor has it yet been traced north beyond 520 perches.

As regards William Ellis' work, which would embrace the south, east and west lines of Tioga county, it is almost certain that whatever was done, must have been done by surveyors under his direction. Old vouchers are on file in the prothonotary's office at Williamsport, showing payment by the county of Lycoming, to William Benjamin,* one of Mr. Ellis' surveyors, for money received for running and marking the lines of Tioga township and county. And a copy of an old draft is in existence in the handwriting, it is believed, of John Norris, at the time a prominent citizen of Wellsboro, Tioga county, made some time during the third decade of the present century (or about 1827), which shows the termination of the county line on the Lycoming creek, as returned by George Ross, and thence up it to the Beaver dams near its source, delineating the same by a red line "as run by Joseph Williams, by direction of the governor, in 1805." And also showing where Joseph Williams "ended in 1805 running the county line." Joseph Williams, a pioneer of Williams-

* In the minute book of the commissioners of Lycoming county for 1805, under date of June 7th, (order No. 56) this entry appears: "William Benjamin in acct. for running the division line of Tioga township and county, $30." Also in the same book, under date of July 25, 1805, (order No. 87) is the following charge: "William Benjamin in full for running the line of Tioga township and county, $77.39." This is conclusive evidence that he ran the line, and the total cost was $107.39.

port, was also one of Mr. Ellis' employed surveyors, and is referred to in his will as his agent for selling lands. He would, therefore, be a most likely person to be deputed to run, at least, a part of the Tioga county line. But which of these lines were run by Benjamin, and which by Williams? Tioga township was erected by the court of Lycoming county in 1797, by dividing Lycoming township. The latter was erected by decree of the court of Northumberland county in 1785, and extended from the river to the New York State line, and its southern end was bounded on the east and the west by Lycoming and Pine creeks, respectively. Its territory was of great extent originally. When settlements were made in the valley of the Tioga river, it soon became apparent that the township (Lycoming) was too large for convenience, and a division was made by setting off Tioga township, which then comprised the territority which became the county of Tioga in March, 1804.

Considering the business operations of the times, the extensive purchase of lands by what was called the Pine Creek Land Company, the operations of Morris and Norris in what is now Morris township, the relationship existing between several of the parties concerned, together with the fact that William Ellis was made one of the trustees of Tioga county by legislative enactment, it may be reasonably inferred that William Benjamin ran and marked the western line, and also that at the east, extending from the eightieth mile-stone on the State line southward to the head of the Beaver dams, on Towanda creek.

Joseph Williams, on the other hand, had surveyed, or sub-divided, Mr. Ellis' lands between the Lycoming and Pine creeks, and would be presumed to know all about this section of the county, and was, therefore, no doubt, assigned to run and mark the south line of Tioga county, and thence up the Lycoming creek, as shown by said old draft. If Benjamin and Williams did this work in 1805, during the lifetime of Mr. Ellis, nothing remained to be done at his death, but the making of a map in conjuction with George Ross, to complete the task assigned them.

But by a supplemental law, passed April 13, 1807, it appears that "a small part of the duty remained to be performed," and that George Ross was authorized "to complete the running of the boundary lines of the counties of McKean, Potter and Tioga, and to return the map or draft of the lines of the said counties to the secretary of the commonwealth." Said Ross was also allowed an extra sum of seventy-five cents for every mile run, to be accounted for to the legal representatives of William Ellis, in proportion to services rendered by him in his lifetime. At what point, then, along these 200 miles of lines to be run and marked, did this "small part" remain to be done in 1807?

Joseph Williams was engaged in surveying, dividing up, and selling Mr. Ellis' lands between Lycoming and Pine creeks, and the old draft says he ran the county line along or through these lands, but no continuous line of that date has yet been found between Brodhead's district and Lycoming creek. There rests the whole difficulty. If such a line ever was run, it must be so far out of position as to make it void if found; and if it never was run, then a fraud was practiced upon the commission which returned it as complying with the law.

It is true that a certain tract or land line extending from Pine creek eastward several miles, contains notched trees at intervals which indicate mile-trees, and after a jog of some rods another line continues toward the Lycoming creek, but neither

of these lines have a beginning at the district line or an ending at the Lycoming creek, and one found nearly a mile out of place, would answer to no survey of Mr. Ellis' land. Moreover the notched trees could hardly be intended for mile-trees, as no intelligent surveyor would denote the distance in that way, for in running thirty-five or thirty-six miles he would have to cut the same number of notches, and if made only six inches apart the scarred surface of the tree would gradually extend from one to eighteen feet high! The marks alluded to were, therefore, probably made for subdivisions of Mr. Ellis' land only. Besides, an intermediate line, if intended for the boundary, beginning ten miles east of the monument fixed by the law, and one mile south of a direct east line from such, and stopping five miles short of the Lycoming creek, could hardly be called a compliance with the "true intent and meaning of the law," and therefore a nullity.

The want of evidence that the boundary between Lycoming and Tioga was originally run, marked and fixed as required by the law, has been a perplexing problem for surveyors ever since the year 1805. Numerous old drafts can be found differing from one another as to the location of the county line, but none defining its position from any given point. This want of knowledge induced land owners in its supposed vicinity to apply to the legislature for relief; and by an act passed the 29th of March, 1849, A. H. McHenry and John Pratt, of Lycoming, and William Bache, of Tioga, were appointed commissioners "to run and distinctly mark the boundary line or lines between the said counties of Lycoming and Tioga agreeably to the provisions of the acts of Assembly defining the boundaries of the said counties."

In pursuance of this act, two of the commissioners named, did run and mark a line from the thirty-first mile tree on the Brodhead district line through, due east, to the Lycoming creek, which line is the only continuous one ever run and marked that can be found, although it must be admitted that its beginning at the thirty-first mile-tree is in accordance with George Ross' draft only, and not with the law; but then, as the Potter line was not at this time extended to the district line, as already shown, how could Major McHenry and his colleague find any other starting point, or do otherwise than they did?

The transparent injustice of allowing two commissioners from Lycoming to adjust and determine a question in which Tioga was equally interested, very properly induced the legislature at its next session to annul their work, but continue the commission, with a representative from each county interested, and an umpire from a third. The new board never met and the old dispute remained in *statu quo*.

After the ratification of the New Constitution of 1873, by an act of the legislature of April 17, 1876, the authority of apportioning commissioners to "carefully ascertain the old line and designate the same by suitable marks of a permanent character," on petition, was conferred upon the several courts of quarter sessions of the commonwealth, and under this law, on application, William Bache, of Tioga; Henry H. McNett, of Lycoming, and one surveyor from Bradford, were appointed to re-run and mark the boundary line between Lycoming and Tioga.

It will be seen that these commissioners were to carefully ascertain the old line, but as no line was originally run, as designated by the act of Assembly, it was impossible for these men to ascertain what was not in existence. They began on a tract line, about midway between the district line and the Lycoming creek, significantly saying

in their report, that the line westward was too well known and manifest to require remarking! Now as to this, somebody was deceived. The line they traced does not extend but a short distance farther westward, while there is none at all between Pine creek and the district line. This commission therefore did not perform a miracle, to find and re-mark a line never made!

The commission of 1892, composed of Hiram E. Bull, of Bradford county; Darius L. Deane, of Tioga, and C. D. Eldred, of Lycoming, had all the foregoing complex problems to examine and wrestle with. Their first effort was made to find the "Birch corner" on the district line, returned as made by George Ross. But no "Birch corner" of 1805, or later, except the one made by McHenry and Spafford in 1870, could be found. These last named gentlemen were authorized by the act of April 3, 1869, "to re-run and revive and establish the original county line on the northern boundary of Clinton county, the same being the division line between Clinton and Potter counties."

The report and draft of their work cannot now be found in either of the aforesaid counties, and one of the commissioners (Mr. Spafford)—the other, Mr. McHenry, being dead—in a letter on file with Messrs. Bull and Deane's report, alleges that his notes of the survey were burned up with his building, but that his recollection is that in marking the survey, the old line was found and followed to the waters of Youngwoman's creek, after which it apparently disappeared. This letter corroborates the allegation that the surveyor, whoever he was, believed he had arrived at the division line in running the south line of Potter, and made a birch corner on a tract line, by mistake, three miles and 223.7 perches, by official survey, short of the proper monument. The members of the last commission, therefore, had no trouble, as already stated, to find McHenry and Spafford's "Birch corner" on the district line, but could discover no older marks on or near their line.

There is, it is true, a birch mile-tree, the thirty-fifth, on the said district line, which possibly might have been taken by Joseph Williams for the one made by mistake over three miles westward; but if so, his line running east at a point five miles north of it would make the line run by him as much too far north, as the partial line commonly reputed as the county line, is found too far south. It is, therefore, plain that Joseph Williams, or any other surveyor sent by William Ellis or George Ross, to run and mark the south line of Tioga county, could not begin at the southeast corner of Potter county on Brodhead's district line and run along it north five miles, as the law required, before running due east to the Lycoming creek, as no such corner was yet established; but he could and should have gone to some point on the south line of Potter county and traced that line to the "Birch corner." The mistake being found, a line north from the birch five miles and then due east, would reach the district line at precisely the same point that a line north would have done, had the south line been extended and the birch made on the district line, as called for in George Ross' draft. Therefore the error was not material, as the law, and not the draft, fixed the southeast corner of number four.

Another problem remains to be solved on the east boundary of Tioga. The law creating the county directs a due east course to be run from the point fixed on the district line "until it strikes the main branch of Lycoming creek—thence up the said creek to the head thereof, near the Towanda beaver dams," etc. Does the word

"strike," mean to a point at the middle of the stream, and "up," the center of the channel? Messrs. Ross and Ellis did not so construe the law, as they followed the tracts of land lines (crossing and re-crossing the creek many times) as shown by their report and draft filed; but the inhabitants along the valley seem always to have understood the middle of the creek to be the line and boundary.

The line as returned is certainly the most permanent, as it can always be traced with some degree of accuracy; whereas the channel of a creek undergoes constant and inevitable changes naturally, and may be diverted artificially without limit. It is well known that the construction of the Northern Central railroad did change it materially in one location, and that floods have done the same thing in other sections, to say nothing of private operations generally. Hence, if the middle of the channel is the true line, then does this shuffle-board carry to and fro the county line, or was it the line only where the creek ran in 1805? If the latter, how can it be established now, after such a lapse of time and so many changes in the channel? Moreover, the present established corner of Lycoming, Tioga and Bradford counties, is not at the head nor on the bank of the Lycoming creek, but is on, or nearly on, the line surveyed by Joseph Williams in 1805, and returned by George Ross to the land office in 1809.

In conclusion, it is but fair to say that Joseph Williams about this year (1805) succeeded in selling some of Mr. Ellis' lands on or near the reputed county line, at Texas and the Block House, and that the new settlers, in the absence of any other, adopted this intermediate and broken line as the actual county line and the people have so regarded it up to the present.

A TANGLE OF PERPLEXING QUESTIONS.

Therefore, taking into consideration all the foregoing facts and circumstances, as they were found to exist by the last commission, or can be now established, there seems to be a plain case for a judicial construction of the several questions involved:

First. No corner being established on Brodhead's district line, and hence no point at five miles north of it fixed and marked, from which a line due east is found or was run to the Lycoming creek as required by the law, are the directions of the act still in force, and is the original line to be run and marked as the prescribed one established by the legislature?

Second. What effect, if any, has the draft required to be made by George Ross and filed at Harrisburg in 1809, which agrees exactly with the law, but has no water courses, or other monuments, marked thereon to designate or show his work; or does it signify that a line was run, but not properly marked according to the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly?

Third. No continuous line having been found as run in accordance with the law and draft referred to, but an immediate line between Pine creek and the Roaring Branch of Lycoming creek, out of position and more than half of it well-known land lines, and broken in character, but heretofore recognized, and by tradition, as the reputed county line; can the mistake of the settlers on or near it, or the official acts of the township or county officer, nullify the provisions of the law and thus change by prescription the boundaries of counties?

Fourth. If tradition and prescription can supercede a law, will it avail to extend the line, where none is now found, from Pine creek west to the district line, a distance of some ten miles; and eastward from the Roaring Branch to Lycoming creek, say four miles, or only as far as the line eastward?

Fifth. Would such a decision attach that portion of Potter county east of the old birch made by mistake on the west line of John Barron, No. 5,524, to Clinton county, and affirm the survey up Lycoming creek along the land lines as aforesaid (and not in the middle of the channel) as made by Joseph Williams in 1805 and returned as the county line by George Ross in 1809?

These seem to be complex, but important questions, and must be settled by judicial or legislative authority, unless future developments should serve to cut the gordian knot.

Messrs. Bull and Deane, however, disagree with Mr. Eldred. They filed a separate and elaborate report, containing maps and drafts, showing the lines that have been run, and took the position that the recognized line should be accepted. If the proposed new line were accepted it would take quite a slice of territory from Tioga. This, it is claimed, would not only be a hardship, but would disarrange titles and cause more or less trouble. If the traditional line were accepted by a decree of the courts the dispute would be forever ended.

THE LATEST COMMISSION.

Since the foregoing was written, a new commission has been appointed by the courts and boards of county commissioners of Tioga and Lycoming counties, under authority of an act of assembly, approved May 22, 1895. This commission consists of D. L. Deane, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, and Hiram E. Bull, of Towanda, Bradford county, appointed by the court and board of commissioners of Tioga county; and E. J. Eldred, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, and J. M. Boyer, of Selinsgrove, Snyder county, appointed by the court and board of commissioners of Lycoming county. These four met in Williamsport, September 18, 1896, and selected John Morgan, of Ridgeway, Elk county, for the fifth member. J. M. Boyer was elected president and Hiram E. Bull secretary. It is to be hoped this commission will settle the dispute, and that their labors will result in a satisfactory and final settlement of this century-old and perplexing boundary line trouble.

CHAPTER V.

THE PIONEERS.

First White Men—Samuel Baker Locates at Lawrenceville—Other Early Settlers There—First Settlers Along the Cowanesque River—Pioneers of the Tioga Valley—Early Settlers in other Parts of the County—Hardships and Privations Endured—The Pine Creek Land Company—Morris' Great Trust—Trouble in the Land Company—Norris and Babb—Horrors of the Wilderness—Taxables of 1812.

PREVIOUS to the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784, the only white men to find their way within the present limits of Tioga county, were French explorers, Jesuit and Moravian missionaries, Indian scouts and hunters, and prisoners conducted by the Indians over their paths or trails from the settlements in Pennsylvania to below Fort Niagara, in New York. Then followed the commissioners to survey the boundary between Pennsylvania and New York, who, in 1786, brushed out or cut a roadway, over which settlers afterwards found their way into Tioga county, along the northern line of which it ran.

To Samuel Baker, however, belongs the honor of being the first white man to settle within the limits of the county, and to rear for himself and family a house in the midst of the unbroken wilderness. In the spring of 1787 he built a cabin and commenced a clearing on the west bank of the Tioga river, almost directly east of the present residence of Charles Beebe, in Lawrenceville. His cabin stood near a large oak on the lands of Mrs. Damon. At that time Samuel Harris, his nearest neighbor, was located at Painted Post, in the capacity of an Indian trader. Baker raised some corn during the summer and managed to put in the time. On Christmas day, 1787, he started down the river to Tioga Point, on the ice, leaving his cabin in charge of Capt. Amos Stone, who had been a prominent actor in Shay's rebellion, in Massachusetts, in the spring of 1787, and who had joined him in the summer of that year. After enduring many hardships, Mr. Baker succeeded in bringing his family up the river in the spring of 1788, his father-in-law, Richard Daniels, a native of Albany, New York, and his wife, accompanying them and locating on an adjoining farm. William Barney, who came from the "North River," soon afterward joined the little settlement. Another settler here was William Holden, who came from near Albany, when a mere boy, so it has been stated, and accompanied the party that surveyed the State line. As his age is given at twenty-eight years in the taxables of 1800, he was only fourteen years old when this survey was made, and it is not likely that he would settle by himself in the wilderness. It is more than probable that he came about the same time as Richard Daniels.

In the spring of 1793, when the Williamson road reached the State line, Captain Williamson, finding Baker and the other settlers much disturbed over the uncertainty of their titles to the land upon which they had settled, offered them land with perfect titles in Pleasant Valley, near Lake Keuka, Steuben county, New York. The offer was accepted by all of the settlers, except William Holden, and they removed to their new location in the spring of 1794. Here, in time, Baker became a prominent man, was elected an associate judge, and died in 1842, at the age of eighty years. William Holden remained at Lawrenceville until about 1795, when he sold his possessions to Uriah Spencer, removed up the Cowanesque valley, and became the first settler at the mouth of Holden brook, on the site of Osceola.

The first white settler in the Cowanesque valley west of Lawrenceville was Reuben Cook, who in May, 1792 or 1793, erected a cabin on a little flat north of the present residence of Harris T. Ryon, in Nelson borough. James Strawbridge, who made a clearing and temporary settlement at the mouth of Yarnall brook, at Academy Corners, Deerfield township, is thought by some to have preceded Reuben Cook, and to have settled as early as 1785. Other early settlers in the valley before 1800 were Dorman Bloss, a millwright, who located at Nelson; John Allington, Abner, Charles and Ezekiel Blanchard and Amasa Culver, who settled in what afterwards became Nelson township; Daniel Holiday, who settled below Elkland; Cooper Cady, Caleb Griggs, Daniel Phillips, Titus Sesse, and Israel Bulkley, who settled in the neighborhood of Osceola; Ebenezer Seelye, who settled at Academy Corners; William Knox, who settled on the site of Knoxville, and Jonathan Bonney, an early physician, who afterwards settled permanently in Brookfield township.

The first settler in the Tioga valley, above Lawrenceville, was Jesse Losey. The other settlers in the valley, whose names appear in the census of 1800—given in a preceding chapter—were Isaac and Rufus Adams, who located at Lawrenceville; Thomas Berry, who settled at the southern end of what is now Tioga borough; Hopestill Beecher, who located temporarily at Tioga, and afterwards settled at Beecher's Island; Aaron Gillet, who located at the mouth of Mill creek, in Tioga township, and afterwards removed to Cherry Flats; Josiah Hovey, who settled and kept an inn near the Richmond township line, above Canoe Camp, (his two sons, Simeon and Gurdon, also settled with him); Obadiah Inscho, who settled above Lawrenceville; John Ives, Sr., John Ives, Jr., and Benajah, Timothy, Titus, Benjamin and Ambrose Ives, who settled in and about Tioga borough; James Jennings, Jacob Kiphart, and Stephen Losey, who located at Tioga; Gad Lamb, who settled at Lamb's Creek; Elisha Marvin, who settled near the site of Mansfield; Richard, Thomas and Robert Mitchell, who located at Mitchell's Creek; Nathan Niles, Sr., who settled below the mouth of Mill creek, in Tioga township; and Uriah Spencer, who bought out William Holden, at Lawrenceville, and who afterwards removed to Tioga, where he became a prominent and leading citizen. The Cady and Wilson families, of Lawrence, are also given in that assessment.

Although the name of Dr. William Willard does not appear on the assessment list of 1800, he is credited, by those familiar with the early history of the county, with locating at Tioga, in 1798, soon after which the place became known as Willardsburg. Benjamin Corey, who settled on the site of Mansfield in 1797, is not mentioned either.

Another early settlement was made as early as 1793, at Millerton, in Jackson township, by Garret Miller and his family. John Newell, a pioneer settler at Newelltown, in Union township, was here before 1800, and also Elisha White, who settled at Holidaytown, Middlebury township. Other names appear on the assessment list of that year, but as they were, for the most part, those of persons who made but a temporary stay, it is not possible at this late day to determine just where they made locations.

During the year 1800, and within the next succeeding five years, there was a marked increase in the number of settlers, the more prominent new comers being Benjamin Wistar Morris and family, who settled on the site of Wellsboro in 1800; Aaron Bloss, who first located near Covington in 1801, and in 1802 became the founder of Blossburg; William Hill Wells, who settled southwest of Wellsboro in 1802; Samson Babb, who settled on Babb's creek, in Morris township; Robert Steele, who settled on the site of Ansonia, in Shippen township; and Aaron and William Furman, who settled at Furmantown, in Gaines township.

Fuller details concerning the foregoing named pioneers, as well as of the settlement and development of the various sections of the county, will be found in the chapters devoted to the different townships and boroughs. Nearly all of these early pioneers endured great suffering and privation. Ebenezer Seelye, whose father was one of the first settlers in the Cowanesque valley, contributed, in 1867, to the Wellsboro *Agitator* the following account of how they lived after their arrival:

> My father erected a cabin of bark set against a large pine log, and lived in it for a year and a half. He then built a log house. In this he lived the first winter without a floor, there being no saw mill nearer than Painted Post. For a grist mill we used a stump hollowed out by fire for a mortar, and a spring pestle. In this we pounded our samp for bread and pudding timber for two years. After a while several of the settlers clubbed together and purchased a pair of millstones about two feet in diameter, which we turned by hand. At first we could only raise corn. Wheat blasted, rusted, and would not mature. This state of things lasted seven or eight years, when wheat, rye and oats began to be raised. The family dressed chiefly in deer skins, and I was ten years old before I had a pair of shoes.

THE PINE CREEK LAND COMPANY.

From a "Declaration of Trust," recorded in Lycoming county (Deed Book E, p. 545), we are enabled to get at the primary causes which led to the founding and settlement of Wellsboro. From this instrument it appears that on September 21, 1796, Josiah Hewes, Meiers Fisher, and James Wilson, in consideration of five shillings, per acre, or £14,715, did by "indenture tripartite" convey unto "George Eddy and Moore Wharton, as tenants in common and not as joint tenants," seventy-five tracts of land situated in Lycoming county, which had been warranted to Hewes and Fisher, August 10, 1792, making in the aggregate 73,575½ acres. These warrants, which were supposed to cover about 1,000 acres each, are all numbered in the declaration. In this great sale it appears that Mr. Wilson was the owner of 6,594 acres, or six tracts, warrants for which had been issued to him, February 3, 1794. These tracts, added to those of Hewes and Fisher, made an aggregate of 80,569½ acres.

It is unnecessary in this connection to note all the sales and transfers which took place between the different parties referred to in the declaration, but suffice it to say that in view of the interest of one Joseph Thomas, Edward Tilghman, grantee of said Thomas, and trustee for Edward Shippen and William Graham, thirteen tracts were excepted in the general plot, together with the fraction of another, the whole making 14,001½ acres.

Other transfers then occurred, when it appears that Gideon Hill Wells and Richard Hill Morris were made "tenants in common and not joint tenants," in certain lands which are all referred to in the Declaration. Richard Parker was also interested in certain tracts.

Then, under date of July 22, 1799, it appears that Moore Wharton, Thomas Greeves, Gideon Hill Wells, Richard Hill Morris, and William Parker, of Philadelphia, conveyed each of their interests to Benjamin Wistar Morris, by which transfer, in the language of the Declaration, "he became seized in his desmense as of fee in the said great tract of land so as aforesaid to them severally conveyed in and by the said 80,569½ acres and allowances—except the said 14,001½ acres and allowances so as aforesaid conveyed to the said Edward Tilghman."

MORRIS' GREAT TRUST.

The foregoing preliminaries having been settled, the "Declaration" then continues in these words:

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth and all the said parties hereto, do hereby confess, acknowledge and declare that the said Benjamin W. Morris do and shall, stands seized and possessed of the premises aforesaid to and for the use and benefit of all the parties to this indenture according to their several proportions of and in the same in trust to and for the uses, interests and purposes, and under the conditions, etc., that is to say, upon this trust and confidence that he, the said Benjamin W. Morris, do and shall grant, bargain, sell, convey and assure to any person, or persons, *actual settlers or others*, all or any part of the said land for the best prices that can be procured for the same, and receive the consideration, monies or security for the same and pay the monies arising therefrom to all the parties to this indenture of the first part, according to their respective interests therein, and do and shall reconvey and assure to the said parties so much of the said land as shall be undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the date hereof.

And that he, the said Benjamin W. Morris, do and shall pay all necessary sums of money for the improvement and settlement of the said lands; and if any of the parties to this indenture of the first part shall refuse or neglect to pay any sum of money agreed to be raised by a majority of votes, allowing 500 acres to a vote. then a proportion of the land of such defaulter may be taken by any other of the parties at $1.00 per acre, provided they think proper to make the advances due from such defaulter, allowing such defaulter twelve months' notice previous to any of their lands being alienated as aforesaid; and in case any advances made by the said Benjamin W. Morris shall be refunded after notice as aforesaid, and within twelve months, interest shall be allowed and paid upon the same.

And the said Benjamin W. Morris for himself and his heirs doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Moore Wharton, Thomas Greeves, Gideon Hill Wells, Richard Hill Morris, and William Parker, their heirs, etc., that the said Benjamin W. Morris shall and will in all things relating to the trust in him confided, abide the written directions of a majority of the parties to this indenture, their votes to be ascertained as aforesaid, and shall and will in all things well and truly execute and perform,

fulfill and abide by all and singular the trusts and confidences aforesaid according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that he shall not wilfully or knowingly do or suffer to be done any act whereby the premises or any part thereof may or can be evicted, incumbered or charged on the title thereof, impeached, or the true intent and meaning of these presents be defeated.

This instrument was duly acknowledged, July 26, 1799, before John D. Cox, president of the court of common pleas of the First district of Philadelphia, and was duly recorded at Williamsport. This great business transaction, or trust, constituted what is vaguely known in history as "The Pine Creek Land Company," and out of its operations were developed many important land transactions and improvements, which finally culminated in the organization of Tioga county and the founding of Wellsboro. This immense body of land laid in what is now the northwestern part of Lycoming, and the southwestern part of Tioga county. It covered what are now Morris and Delmar townships, and the name of the man in whom the great trust was confided, nearly 100 years ago, is perpetuated by a township and a village.

TROUBLE IN THE LAND COMPANY.

It appears that some twelve or fourteen years before the death of Benjamin Wistar Morris, trouble arose among the members of the land company and several failures occurred. By referring to Deed Book F, p. 343, Lycoming county, an article of agreement will be found, which was made April 11, 1811, between Samuel Wells Morris, William Waln, Alexander Henry, Robert Frazier, and Samuel Pancoast, assignees of Thomas Greeves, and John Dorsey and Archibald McCall, assignees of Gideon Hill Wells, of Trenton, which sets forth "that whereas Samuel Wells Morris is lawfully seized and entitled to 36,784 acres of land, William Waln 13,284, and Alexander Henry, Robert Frazier, and Samuel Pancoast, assignees of Thomas Greeves, of 15,000 acres, and John Dorsey and Archibald McCall, assignees of Gideon Hill Wells, of 2,500 acres;" the assignees "appoint John P. DeGruchy and William Cox Ellis, to view, examine and survey 66,568 acres and divide the same in proportion" among the parties; and to "lay off 36,784 acres to the use of Samuel Wells Morris."

The viewers made the division as per request of the assignees, and their work appears in the form of an elaborate table, which is recorded in connection with the "article of agreement" spoken of. As a tabular statement, it is interesting in that it gives a clear insight into the relative ownership of this great body of land eighty-six years ago. It is as follows:

LANDS OF THE PINE CREEK COMPANY.

Samuel W. Morris.				William Waln.		Alex. Henry, Robt. Frazier and Samuel Pancoast, assignees of Thos. Greeves.		John Dorsey and Archibald McCall, assignees of Gideon H. Wells.	
No.	*Acres.*	*No.*	*Acres.*	*No.*	*Acres.*	*No.*	*Acres.*	*No.*	*Acres.*
½ of 1584	495	1604	905	Part 1646	760	1624	953	1625	990
1585	990	1605	990	1647	990	1615	953	1643	990
1586	990	1606	990	1640	990	1614	960	1626	290
Part 1587	940	1661	910	1659	990	1613	976		
1588	990	1607	990	1648	990	1623	990		2,270
Part 1589	660	1608	990	Part 1627	520	1622	990		
1590	990	1616	990	½ 1620	495	Part 1626	700		
1591	990	1617	990	1619	990	Part 1642	785		
1592	990	1629	990	1612	990	Part 1645	785		
1593	990	1630	990	1611	990	1644	906		
1594	990	1631	990	1610	990	1666	906		
Part 1595	490	1638	990	1609	990	1669	990		
1597	990	1649	990	1618	990	1664	990		
1598	990	1650	990	Part 1639	400	Part 1627	290		
1600	990	1657	990			1621	990		
1601	990	1658	990		12,075	½ 1620	495		
1602	990	Part 1628	890						
1603	933	Part 1639	590				13,659		
Part 1627	40	. . . . .	. . . .						
	16,428		17,155						
			16,428						
			33,583						

RECAPITULATION.

Samuel W. Morris,	33,583
William Waln,	12,075
Alexander Henry *et al.*,	13,659
John Dorsey *et al*,	2,270
Total acres,	61,587

Quantity laid off to the respective proprietors:

No. 1596, mill tract, reserved by order of William Waln, the division of which is to be determined by the respective proprietors,	990
Grants by the company as follows to B. W. Morris,	990
Grants by the company as follows:	
To B. W. Morris,	990
To D. Carcher, tract of 100 acres, and tavern tract 130 acres,	230
Grants by B. W. Morris as agent of the company allowed:	
To Richard B. Jackson, free gift for services,	200
To Samson Babb, free gift for services,	200
To ditto, which he purchased at $4 per acre; but is not yet paid; when it is, it is to be divided among the proprietors in proportion to the respective interests,	130
To James Yarnall, Mordecai M. Jackson, Christian Zimmerman, Samuel W. Morris, and James Diggins, each fifty acres,	250
Total acres,	2,800

Quantity claimed by the respective proprietors:	
S. W. Morris,	36,784
William Waln,	13,284
Alexander Henry and others,	15,000
John Dorsey and others,	2,500
Total quantity by patents,	67,568
In 66½ tracts	65,243
Deficiency,	2,325

Following the above tabular statement is a long report from the referees (Deed Book M, p. 256, Williamsport), in which they minutely describe the work of division of the land among the respective claimants, and then conclude as follows:

We hereby further declare, that after mature consideration, we have not thought it for the general interest of the concerned to allot the tract commonly called the "mill tract, No. 1596," as on this tract—containing 990 acres—a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house and other buildings, were erected by the company [Pine Creek Land Company] at a considerable expense, and which, had the settlement progressed, would no doubt have been of great utility to the use of the settlement; those advantages and the value of the buildings are much depreciated. Now, therefore, agreeably to instructions given to us to affix a value on the said buildings and tract, after taking into consideration the present unfavorable situation of the settlement, and the consequent depreciation of property, such as this—which became perishable—when there is no longer any person residing on it; and as we are informed that the premises are likely to be soon deserted, we cannot, under all these considerations, place a value on them of more than $2,500, which we are well aware is not half the sum they would have sold for had the affairs of the company been as successful as was expected when the buildings were undertaken.

May 16, 1812.

J. P. De Gruchy,
William Cox Ellis.

The mills referred to in the foregoing were those erected by John Norris as early as 1799, on the head waters of Little Pine creek, near the present village of Texas, in Lycoming county. Norris came from Philadelphia as the representative of Benjamin Wistar Morris, and the mills were known as "Morris' Mills," and are so referred to in the law authorizing the opening of the State road in 1799. In addition to the mills, store buildings were erected, the object being to found a town on the site. The settlement did not prosper, and the value of the mills and other property greatly depreciated, resulting in the failure of several members of the company, and a re-allotment of the land among those remaining.

NORRIS AND BABB.

One of the first settlers in the vicinity of what is now known as Texas, just over the line in Lycoming county, was John Norris. He came from Philadelphia in 1799, as the representative of Benjamin Wistar Morris, and located on lands covered by warrant No. 1596, and surveyed to Hewes & Fisher, members of the Pine Creek Land Company. It laid about nineteen miles above the mouth of Little Pine creek. Here a saw-mill and a grist-mill, known as "Morris' Mills," were built with the evident purpose of founding a town. Here, also, Norris opened a school,

in which himself and his wife taught, until about 1805, when he removed to the "Big Marsh" near Wellsboro, and became interested with Benjamin Wistar Morris in promoting the settlement and upbuilding of the latter place. It was near "Morris' Mills" that the famous "English Colony" made a settlement in 1805. This latter place is now known as Oregon Hill, and lies in Pine township, Lycoming county, near the Tioga county line.

Samson Babb settled in Morris township on the stream which bears his name, in 1800. He purchased 450 acres from the Pine Creek Land Company, and built a saw-mill and became a pioneer lumberman. Babb was a native of Wilmington, Delaware. As his will bears date May 13, 1814, and as a bond in $4,000 was given by his executors, December 14, 1814, he must have died between those dates. He accumulated considerable property and made ample provision for his widow and children. He also possessed some peculiar notions, for in his will he said that he wished "to be buried in the northeast corner of my garden and walled in!" The wall never was built, and his grave has been obliterated by a public road passing over it. He left several sons and daughters, and their descendants still live in the county.

Babb's creek, which takes its name from Samson Babb, was an important stream among the Indians. Along its banks ran one of their great trails, which ascended Stony Fork and passed through Wellsboro. When white men first ascended Babb's creek by the trail, they found it well beaten into the ground, showing that it had been traveled for a long time—perhaps for hundreds of years.

The region through which it passed was wild and uninviting. Thick briars and matted vines lined the banks of the stream, and tall pines and hemlocks almost shut out the rays of the sun with their thick foliage. The stream was filled with trout. So abundant were they that with an ordinary hook and bait enough could be caught in one hour to fill a large basket. Wild animals, too, abounded in this mountain fastness, and the rattle of the serpent made music for the ear.

HORRORS OF THE WILDERNESS.

Some idea of the horrors of this wilderness region, when Morris and his family settled on the site of Wellsboro, can be learned from the experiences of Gen. John Burrows, of Montoursville, who made a journey here in the winter of 1802. In his little pamphlet giving some account of his life, which he prepared for his descendants, he tells this thrilling story:

> In 1802 I was elected a [Lycoming] county commissioner. * * * About this time I received a letter from Dr. Tate introducing William Hill Wells to me, who had settled in the woods [near] where Wellsboro now stands, the county seat of Tioga.
>
> Mr. Wells applied to me to furnish him with provisions in his new settlement. He had brought a number of negroes with him from the State of Delaware, where he moved from. I put eighty-eight hundred weight of pork on two sleds and started to go to him with it. It was fine sledding, but dreadful cold weather. In crossing the Allegheny mountain the man I had driving one of the teams froze his feet up to his ankles. I was obliged to leave him, and the next morning put the four horses to one sled, and the pork on it, and started for Wells'. I had six times to cross Pine creek. A man coming into the settlement from that part of the county had frozen to death the day before. I passed him lying in the road!

The second crossing of the creek was about fifty yards wide; when the foremost horses got to the middle of the creek the ice broke with them; the ice was about mid-side deep; and in their attempting to get on the ice again, drew the other horses and sled into the creek and pulled the roller out of the sled. I got the horses ashore and tied them and then went back to the sled and found the water running over the pork. I had to go partly under water to get an axe that was tied on the sled, to cut a road through the ice to get the sled ashore. Sometimes I was in the water up to my middle, and sometimes I was standing on the ice, the water following the stroke of the axe would fly up, and as soon as it touched me was ice.

When I got the road cut to the shore I went to the sled, and getting a log chain, reached under water and hooked it first to one runner and then to the other; then backed the horses in through the road, hitched to the sled and pulled it out.

It was now dark; I had six miles to go and four times to cross the creek, without a roller in my sled to guide it. On descending ground it would run out of the road, when I had difficulty to get it in the road again. There was not a dry thread on me, and the outside of my clothes was frozen stiff. It was twelve [midnight] o'clock before I got to the mill,* the first house before me; and there were neither hay nor stable when I got there. I thought my poor horses would freeze to death.

Next morning as soon as the daylight appeared, I cut a stick and put a roller to my sled—the very wood seemed filled with ice. I started from there at ten o'clock, and had fifteen miles to go to Wells'. The snow was two feet deep and there was scarcely a track in the road. I met Mr. Wells' negro five miles this side of his house, coming to meet me, on horseback, about sunset. He said there was a byroad that was a mile nearer than the one I was on, and he undertook to pilot me, but soon lost the path and we wandered about among the trees till at length my sled pitched into a hole and upset. I then unhooked my horses from the sled and asked the negro if he thought he could pilot me to the house, but he acknowledged himself lost.

I looked about and took a view of the stars and started with my four horses, leaving the pork in the wood, and fortunately reached Wells'. When I got there he had neither hay nor stable, or any kind of feed, nor any place to confine my horses, and I had to tie them to the trees. He had a place dug in a log that I could feed two of my horses at a time!

All the buildings that he had erected were two small cabins, adjoining each other—one for himself and family, about sixteen feet square, that I could not stand straight in—built of logs, with bark for an upper floor, and split logs for the lower floor. The negro cabin was a little larger, but built of the same material. I sat by the fire until morning. It took me all that day to get my pork to the house and settle. I started the next morning for home without any feed to give my horses, after they had stood there two nights, and the snow was up to their bellies. I have been particular in detailing the circumstances of this trip, leaving you to judge of the hardships that I had to endure; but it is only a specimen of much of the kind that I have had to encounter through life.

The route traveled by General Burrows was by what is known as the "State Road," built in 1799. It is described in the chapter on "Internal Improvements." His description of the primitive residence of one of the pioneers of Delmar township will give the reader a vivid idea of the privations endured by the early settlers in the wilderness. The cabin erected by Wells was located about two miles and a half southwest of the site of Wellsboro. He was a brother-in-law of Benjamin Wistar Morris.

TAXABLES OF 1812.

The following list of names of the taxables of the county for 1812, taken from the "corrected assessment of seated and personal property" for that year, furnishes

* Supposed to have been the Morris Mills already refered to.



Engraved by J. R. Rice & Sons. Phila'a

Wm. Bache

the best obtainable information as to who were here as early as the close of 1811, with the amount of real and personal property possessed by each person assessed. This is the earliest assessment to be found on file in the commissioners' office, and appears to have been the first made after the official machinery of the county was in operation. The previous assessments were made under the direction of the authorities of Lycoming county, to which Tioga county was attached, for judicial and other purposes, for several years after its creation in 1804. At the time the assessment was made the county was divided into two townships—Tioga and Delmar—the former created originally in 1797, and the latter in 1805.

TIOGA TOWNSHIP.

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Adams, Rufus,	45	1	. . .	3	$216 00	$1 08
Adams, Timothy,	100	. . .	. . .	1	160 00	08
Adams, Lyman (saw-mill),	150	2	. . .	2	405 00	2 02
Allen, William,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	75 00	37
Ayres, Stephen,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	75 00	37
Allen, Charles,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	10 00	05
Bentley, Benjamin,	100	2	2	2	440 00	2 25
Baldwin, Ebenezer,	150	2	2	1	397 50	1 98
Baker, William (tanyard),	20	1	. . .	2	150 00	79
Baldwin, Rufus,	98	. . .	. . .	2	197 00	98
Baldwin, Thomas (one-half saw-mill),	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	318 00	1 59
Bloss, Aaron,	412	. . .	2	4	527 00	2 63
Burley, Ebenezer,	114	2	. . .	3	219 00	1 09
Burley, David,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	150 00	75
Bailey, Constant,	100	. . .	2	1	200 00	1 00
Baker, Isaac,	146	1	. . .	3	221 00	1 10
Briggs, Simeon,	215	1	. . .	2	272 50	1 36
Boylean, James,	50	. . .	.	1	60 00	30
Benson, John,	100	1	2	1	170 00	85
Bud, John,	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	20 00	10
Bacon, Alvin,	150	2	. . .	2	237 50	1 18
Bacon, Daniel,	100	2	. . .	1	184 00	92
Bacon, Ebenezer,	90	. . .	. . .	. . .	90 00	45
Bacon, William,	91	. . .	2	2	167 00	83
Bailey, Robert,	260	2	2	1	390 00	1 95
Button, Alpheus,	50	. . .	. . .	1	60 00	30
Baldwin, Isaac (saw-mill),	90	. . .	. . .	. . .	453 00	2 26
Berry, Rachel,	290	2	2	3	715 00	3 57
Bailey, Griffin,	50	. . .	. . .	1	72 50	36
Clark, Elijah,	175	. . .	2	2	360 00	1 80
Cannon, Cornelius,	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	20 00	10
Cady, John,	100	. . .	2	2	265 00	1 32
Chambers, Benjamin,	. . .	2	. . .	1	70 00	35
Clemons, David,	100	1	. . .	1	153 00	76
Crandle, John,	70	. . .	. . .	1	87 50	43
Cannon, Jacob,	100	. . .	. . .		150 00	75
Cannon, Stillman,	50	. . .	. . .	1	60 00	30
Cudworth, Paul,	100	1	2	3	215 00	1 07
Cudworth, Apollos,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	100 00	50
Churchill, Thomas,	100	1	. . .	2	$145 00	72
Corey, Jonathan,	37	1	2	3	225 00	1 12
Corey, Jonathan, Jr.,	50	1	. . .	1	94 00	47
Daggett, Seth,	150	1	. . .	1	190 00	95
Doud, Peleg,	168	. . .	2	. . .	227 00	1 13
Daggett, Reuben,	131	. . .	2	2	194 00	97
DePuy, Elijah,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	2 05
Dartt, Joshua,	. . .	2	. . .	2	80 00	40

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Elliott, Nathaniel,	400			1	$640 00	$3 20
Elliott, John,	90	3	2	7	500 00	2 50
Everts, Solomon,	36				54 00	27
Franklin, John,				1	10 00	05
Fellows, Nathan,	100	2		1	190 00	95
Fosset, Jonathan,	100	2			160 00	80
Greenleaf, Israel,	200				310 50	1 55
Goodhue, Daniel,						1 32
Gordon, John,	120	1		3	258 00	1 29
Gray, John,	100		2	2	210 00	1 05
Greeno, Moses,	210	2	2	4	505 00	2 52
Gitchell, Levi,	100			1	160 00	80
Gitchell, Eli,	100	1		1	210 50	1 05
Gitchell, Aaron,	73	1	4	1	259 50	1 29
Gray, James,	400	1	2	3	525 00	2 62
Gifford, Noah,	100	1		2	140 00	70
Gifford, Judah,	50				50 00	25
Gray, James, Jr.,	100				100 00	50
Hart, George,		1		2	60 00	30
Hart, Adam (one still),	264	2	2	5	929 50	4 64
Hill, Nathan,	50				50 00	25
Haws, Ebenezer,	100			1	310 00	1 55
Higley, Samuel,	100	2	2	3	250 00	1 25
Hughes, Henry,	28				66 00	33
Hammond, Josiah,		1		1	40 00	20
Hammond, Erastus,	200				206 00	1 03
Hammond, Joseph,	82				286 00	1 43
Hakes, Beebe,	50				50 00	25
Harris, Alexander,				1	10 00	05
Ives, Benajah,	100	1	2	2	430 00	2 15
Ingersoll, B Montgomery,		1		2	50 00	25
Ingersoll, Daniel, Jr.,		1		1	40 00	20
Inscho, Obadiah,	200	3		4	790 00	3 95
Ingersoll, Daniel,		1		1	40 00	20
Ives, Timothy,	300	1	2	3	470 00	2 35
Ives, John, Jr.,				1	10 00	05
Jackson, Ebenezer (tan-yard),	1	1		1	55 00	27
Jackson, Lorentes,		1		1	40 00	20
Jennings, Oliver,	100	1		3	240 00	1 20
Kies, Samuel,		1		1	40 00	20
Kelso, John,	200	2		2	410 00	2 05
Kiphart, Jacob, Jr.,	122	2		2	472 00	2 36
Kiphart, Jacob,	100			2	380 00	1 90
Kies, William,	6			2	29 00	14
Kilburn, Ira,	150		5	6	750 00	3 75
Kelley, Nehemiah,		1		1	40 00	20
Losey, Jesse,	200	3	2	3	425 00	2 12
London, Benjamin,	50			1	65 00	32
Lamb, Gad,	239			1	376 00	1 88
Lamb, Daniel,	127½	1		1	252 50	1 26
Lamb, Harry,	127½	1		1	242 50	1 21
Loper, Uriah,	50	1		2	106 00	53
Lindsey, David,	173				319 50	1 59
Ludington, William,	100	1	2	2	205 00	1 02
Lewis, Thomas,	150				160 00	80
Lane, Allen,	100	1	3	2	220 00	1 10
Laurence, Jonathan (hatter),					20 00	10
Laurence, Henry (one-half a saw-mill),	150	1	2	1	423 00	2 11
Laurence, Benjamin,			2	1	50 00	25
King, John,	50			1	63 00	31
King, Simeon,	50				50 00	25
Knowlton, Henry,	150		2		195 00	97
McCane, Samuel,	50				56 00	28
Mudge, Aaron,	100	1		1	140 00	70
Mitchell, Richard,	365	3		2	835 00	4 17
Maine, John (one-half a saw-mill),	160	1	2		375 00	1 87½

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Mitchell, Robert,	90	2	. . .	3	$390 00	$1 95
Mitchell, Thomas,	. . .	2	. . .	2	80 00	40
Middaugh, Joseph (half a whiskey-still),	160	1	. . .	2	370 00	1 85
Marvin John,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	150 00	75
Miller, Jacob,	200	. . .	. . .	2	320 00	1 60
Mann, Asa,	255	2	. . .	2	360 00	1 80
Moore, Silas,	50	. . .	2	1	110 00	55
Miller, Joshua,	. . .	1	2	2	90 00	45
Mudge, Ira,	100	. . .	2	2	170 00	85
Mudge, Joshua,	50	. . .	. . .	1	85 00	42
Miller, Garret,	205	. . .	. . .	2	240 00	1 20
Miller, Garret, Jr.,	156	. . .	. . .	1	166 00	83
Miller, Samuel,	160	. . .	2	3	237 50	1 18
Moss, David,	190	. . .	. . .	1	200 00	1 00
Moss, Benoni,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	50 00	25
Miller, David (one-half a saw-mill),	200	. . .	2	1	518 00	2 59
Miller, Vaughan,	100	. . .	. . .	1	110 00	55
Norton, Trueman,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	50 00	25
Newell, John,	100	1	. . .	1	143 00	71
Nash, Noah,	293	3	2	3	622 00	3 11
Nichols, David,	20	1	. . .	2	80 00	40
Niles, Nathan,	225	1	. . .	3	297 50	1 48
Overton, Thomas (half a saw-mill and half a grist mill),	307	. . .	. . .	. . .	582 50	2 91
Orvis, Jesse,	50	. . .	. . .	1	60 00	30
Power, Simeon (physician),	60	3	. . .	2	262 00	1 31
Pritchard, Calvin,	101	. . .	. . .	1	178 00	89
Pritchard, Lyman,	100	2	2	3	340 00	1 70
Platner, Widow,	50	1	. . .	1	96 00	48
Prutsman, Jacob,	140	2	. . .	2	580 00	2 90
Pitts, Hanover,	98	. . .	. . .	1	110 00	55
Pain, Clement,	300	. . .	. . .	. . .	300 00	1 50
Pain, David,	97	. . .	. . .	. . .	102 00	52
Prentiss, Levi,	200	. . .	. . .	1	319 00	1 59
Prutsman, Nicholas,	29	2	. . .	1	158 00	79
Putnam, Elijah,	400	1	2	3	740 00	3 70
Putnam, Thomas,	400	1	. . .	. . .	630 00	3 15
Rathbun, William (half a saw-mill),	566	2	2	4	1,379 00	6 89
Reep, Jacob,	260	3	. . .	3	1,020 00	5 10
Roberts, Eliza,	50	1	. . .	1	97 50	48
Rutta, Samuel,	50	2	. . .	. . .	75 00	37
Rowley, Nathan,	100	. . .	. . .	1	172 00	86
Reynolds, Obadiah,	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	30 00	15
Rose, Russell,	15	. . .	. . .	2	42 50	21
Rumsey, Noah,	50	. . .	. . .	1	60 00	30
Rumsey, Jeremiah,	276	. . .	2	1	336 00	1 68
Rexford, Thomas,	99	. . .	. . .	. . .	106 50	53
Rose, William,	190	1	2	3	292 50	1 46
Reynolds, Samuel,	200	. . .	2	2	270 00	1 35
Spencer, Uriah (one-half still),	150	4	. . .	1	770 00	3 85
Sullard, James,	60	1	2	3	167 50	83
Sullard, Stephen,	50	1	. . .	2	107 50	53
Spencer, Amos (one-half grist-mill),	11	1	. . .	1	166 50	83
Shaw, Joshua,	100	. . .	. . .	1	169 00	84
Spencer, Mica (book store),	51	1	. . .	1	130 00	65
Spencer, Jonathan L. (one-half grist-mill),	4	. . .	2	2	172 00	86
Seamans, Gardner,	50	. . .	. . .	1	60 00	30
Seely, James,	200	1	2	3	340 00	1 70
Seely, Jesse,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	100 00	50
Smith, Rensselaer,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	104 00	52
Smith, Benjamin,	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	30 00	15
Smith, Jesse,	3	. . .	2	1	66 00	33
Sharp, Andrew,	150	2	. . .	2	242 50	1 21
Staples, Samuel,	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	30 00	15
Shed, Simeon,	50	. . .	. . .	1	88 00	44
Sharp, Cornelius,	150	1	2	3	255 00	1 27

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Taylor, Charles,	100				$100 00	$ 50
Taylor, Moses,	200				203 00	1 01
Trout, Adam.	3			2	29 00	14
Vail, Levi (one-half still),		1			80 00	40
Van Campen, James,	260	2		2	515 00	2 57
Van Wy, Henry,	66			2	128 00	64
Westbrook, Samuel,	76				288 00	1 44
Williams, Elisha,	100		2	2	180 00	90
Waldo, John,	100			1	115 00	57
Willard, William (one-half saw-mill).	567	2	2	3	1,490 00	7 45
Wilson, Joseph,		1		1	40 00	20
Westbrook, Benjamin,	30	2		3	260 00	1 30
Wilson, Thomas,	157	2		3	416 50	2 08
Wilson, John,		1		1	40 00	20
Walker, Daniel,	200				405 00	2 02
Washburn, Isaiah, Jr.,	100	1		1	140 00	70
Welch, Nathaniel, Jr.,	180		1	1	222 50	1 11
Welch, Nathaniel,	150		2	2	227 50	1 13
Welch, Samuel,	100				100 00	50
Weast, Abraham.	100			1	114 00	57
Wood, Lemuel,	200	2		2	280 00	1 40
Washburn, Isaiah,	100				100 00	50
Whitten, Luther,	50				75 00	37
Youngman, John C.,	100			1	175 00	87
Youngman, John,	100			1	172 00	86

The names of the following "single freemen," each of whom was assessed a tax of seventy-five cents, appear on the same list: Stephen Ayres, David Burley, Ebenezer Bacon, Elisha Burk, William Bullock, Jacob Cannon, John Clark, William Cricket, John Covey, Apollos Cudworth, Paul Cudworth, Jr., Judah Gifford, John Hart, Elias Houghtaling, Benjamin Ives, John Ives, Jr., Lorentes Jackson, Jesse Kies, Jacob Kiphart, Jr., Daniel Lamb, Harry Lamb, Benoni Moss, Erastus Niles, Calvin Pritchard, Nathan Rowley, Jr., Jesse Seely, John Thomson, Thomas VanCamp, and James VanCamp, Jr.

DELMAR TOWNSHIP.

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Allington, John,	60	1		1	$97 00	$ 48
Allington, William,	150	1	2	2	304 00	1 52
Austin, Caleb,	100		2	1	148 00	74
Atkins, Samuel,				1	12 00	06
Bailey, Roswell,	100	1	1	1	153 00	76
Bonney, Thomas,	42			1	54 00	27
Babb, Samson (saw-mill).	100	1	4	3	435 50	2 17
Baldwin, Isaac (saw-mill),	400		2		920 00	4 60
Blanchard, Charles (one-third saw-mill),	246	3	2	4	648 50	3 24
Bulkley, Israel (distillery),	350	2		3	943 00	4 71
Bonney, Jonathan,	50	1		1	82 00	41
Bowen, Emmer (one-half a saw-mill),	129	1	2	3	448 50	2 24
Bloss, Dorman,				1	12 00	06
Baker, Abisha (town lot),				1	26 72	13
Blanchard, Abner,	98				310 00	1 55
Burdick, Jesse,			2	2	60 00	30
Beecher, Thomas (one-third grist-mill).	50			3	240 00	1 20
Beecher, Hopestill (one-third grist-mill),	160	2	2	1	654 00	3 27
Beecher, John (one-third grist mill),	160	1		2	613 00	3 06

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Bryant, David,	50	2	. . .	1	$102 00	$ 51
Bowen, Zadoc,	. .	1	. . .	. . .	30 00	15
Cheney, Alpheus (two town lots),	. . .	1	2	2	116 44	58
Culver, Timothy,	212	. . .	2	6	316 00	1 56
Colvin, Joshua,	200	2	. . .	1	445 00	2 22
Coates, Frederick,	60	. . .	. . .	2	234 00	1 17
Cook, Levi,	68	. . .	2	2	252 00	1 41
Colvin, Joseph,	50	2	. .	2	234 00	1 17
Costley, James,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Carpenter, Samuel,	52	. . .	. . .	1	93 00	46
Cook, Reuben,	100	1	2	5	271 00	1 35
Coates, Lintsford,	75	. . .	. . .	2	150 00	75
Culver, Amasa (one-third saw-mill),	125	. . .	. . .	1	383 00	1 91
Coates, Timothy (moved away).						
Cady, Abel,	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	22 00	11
Cloos, Newbury,	54	2	2	4	336 00	1 68
Carpenter, Charles,	60	. . .	. . .	1	200 00	1 00
Cady, Curtis,	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	22 00	11
Carpenter, Jedediah,	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	15 00	07
Dill, Samuel,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Darling, Stephen,	. . .	1	. . .	1	37 00	18
Ellis, Richard,	1,000	4	2	2	1,147 00	5 73
Furman, Josiah,	200	2½	. . .	3	499 50	2 49
Freeman, Ichabod,	40	. . .	. . .	1	72 00	36
Faulkner, John,	148	1	. . .	1	298 00	1 49
Faulkner, William,	100	2	. . .	2	422 00	2 11
Faulkner, Joseph,	50	. . .	2	1	216 00	1 08
Flurance, Peter,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Fisher, Samuel W. (grist-mill and saw-mill),	200	. . .	. . .	. . .	844 00	4 22
Furman, Aaron,	50	1	. . .	2	135 00	67
Fish, Joseph,	50	. . .	2	. . .	80 00	40
Greenleaf, Israel,	600	2	2	3	731 00	3 65
Gaylord, Jonathan,	15	1	. . .	1	82 00	41
Goodwin, Richard,	100	1	. . .	2	352 00	1 76
Gardner, John (moved away).						
Graves, John,	. . .	1	. . .	2	42 00	21
George, Bedford,	400	1	. .	2	677 00	3 38
Greenleaf, David,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	100 00	50
Gillet, Aaron,	340	. . .	. . .	. . .	360 00	1 80
Gillet, Aaron, Jr.,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Hill, William (three town lots),	200	2	. . .	2	325 66	1 62
Hotchkiss, Harris,	100	. . .	. . .	5	161 00	80
Hazlett, Samuel (one-half a saw-mill),	300	1	2	1	800 50	4 00
Howland, Eddy,	150	1	2	3	607 00	3 03
Hill, Elihu,	6	1	. . .	1	46 00	23
Holden, William,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	100 00	50
Hill, Ebenezer,	. . .	. .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Hoadley, William,	200	. .	. . .	. . .	201 00	1 00
Hammond, David,	300	. . .	. . .	. . .	513 00	2 56
Ives, Roswell,	100	. . .	. . .	1	168 00	84
Ives, Timothy (one town lot),	25	. . .	. . .	.	52 22	26
Ives, John (2d),	160	. . .	2	1	336 00	1 68
Ives, Titus,	400	. . .	2	2	677 00	3 38
Johnson, Joseph,	100	. . .	. . .	1	117 00	58
Jackson, Lorentes,	25	. . .	. . .	. .	37 50	18
Jay, David,	. . .	. .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Joseph, John,	80	. . .	. . .	1	167 00	88
Jordan, Daniel,	100	. . .	. . .	4	224 00	1 12
Knox, Margaret,	130	2	. . .	2	477 00	2 38
Kelsey, Joseph,	100	2	. . .	2	377 00	1 88
Kelsey, Daniel,	100	. . .	2	2	148 00	74
Kent, Jabez,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Lindsey, David (three town lots),	150	2	2	1	280 16	1 40
Lapham, Jesse,	250	. . .	2	1	361 00	1 80
Losey, Jesse,	126	. . .	. . .	. . .	198 00	99

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Logan, Paul,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	$100 00	$ 50
Matteson, Alexander,	50	3	. . .	3	267 00	1 33
Matteson, Solomon,	63	. . .	. . .	. . .	189 00	94
Matteson, Jonathan,	50	2	. . .	2	254 00	1 27
Merrick, Israel,	100	. . .	2	5	190 00	95
Mann, Nathaniel,	20	2	2	3	172 00	86
Manning, Thomas,	300	1	. . .	2	357 00	1 78
Mitchell, William,	100	1	. . .	2	161 00	80
Miller, Samuel,	126	. . .	. . .	. . .	198 00	99
Matteson, James,	20	. . .	. . .	1	40 00	20
Mead, Nathan (moved away),	100					
Merrick, Israel, Jr.,	776	2	. . .	3	881 50	4 40
Morris, Samuel W. (eight town lots),	675	4	4	7	1,117 26	5 58
Mathers, John,	100	1	2	1	187 00	93
Morris, Benjamin Wistar,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	2 00
Mann, Asa,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	102 00	51
Moore, Mordecai,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	25 00	13
Murry, Eben,	50	2	2	4	194 50	97
Niles, Aaron,	50	2	. . .	1	82 00	41
Niles, Nathan,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	50 00	25
Niles, Nathan, Jr.,	170	. . .	2	2	233 00	1 16
Norris, John (two and one-third town lots),	300	1	. . .	. . .	366 80	1 83
Phillips, Spencer,	100	1	. . .	1	188 00	94
Pierce, Baker,	150	1	. . .	2	282 00	1 41
Phillips, Daniel,	120	1	2	2	267 00	1 33
Parker, John,	120	1	. . .	2	231 00	1 15
Place, Asa,	100	1	. . .	1	182 00	91
Prentiss, Thomas,	. . .	1	. .	. . .	25 00	12½
Rexford, Simon,	80	1	2	3	374 00	1 87
Ryers, John P.,	100	. . .	. . .	. .	300 00	1 50
Read, Daniel,	116	1	. . .	2	234 00	1 17
Ryon, John,	160	. . .	. . .	. .	258 00	1 29
Rathbun, Thomas (one-third saw-mill),	150	1	. . .	1	400 00	2 00
Robinson, Joseph,	400	2	. . .	1	680 00	3 40
Shed, Simeon,	100	1	1	1	153 00	76
Steele, Robert,	. . .	2	. . .	1	52 00	26
Sligh (Sly), Henry (one town lot),	50	. . .	. . .	1	76 72	38
Starkweather, Elijah,	250	. . .	2	1	296 00	1 48
Shumway, Peter,	250	1	. . .	2	312 00	1 56
Short, Reuben,	. . .	2	. . .	2	60 00	30
Scott, Luke,	100	. . .	. . .	4	206 00	1 03
Strait, Jonathan,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Streeter, Widow,	50	1	. . .	2	115 00	57
Strait, David,	80	. . .	. . .	2	177 00	88
Seely, Nathaniel,	120	1	. . .	3	256 50	1 28
Short, John,	60	1	. . .	1	95 00	47
Short, Benoni,	100	. . .	. . .	1	112 00	56
Short, Asa,	100	. . .	. . .	2	122 50	61
Seelye, Ebenezer (one-half saw-mill),	466	1	4	3	1,043 00	5 22
Strawbridge, George,	9	. .	. . .	. . .	45 00	22
Sweet, John,	64	2	. . .	5	314 00	1 57
Swimeley, Joseph,	90	1	. . .	1	188 00	94
Schoonover, Christopher,	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	20 00	10
Seely, Benjamin,		. . .	2	1	42 00	21
Stiles, Jonathan,	269	. . .	. . .	1	438 00	2 19
Seelye, Julius,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Strait, James,	80	. . .	2	1	160 50	80
Salsbury, Benjamin,	100	1	. . .	2	139 00	69
Spencer, Uriah,	169	. . .	. . .	. . .	171 00	85
Short, David,	73	2	. . .	1	133 00	66
Thompson, Bethlehem (grist-mill),	407	2	. . .	3	888 00	4 44
Taylor, Widow,	200	1	. . .	2	680 00	3 40
Taylor, Samuel,	100	. . .	. . .	1	162 00	81
Taylor, Ebenezer,	225	1	2	3	795 00	3 97
Tubbs, Samuel,	550	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,408 00	7 04
Taylor, Silas,	50	. . .	. . .	1	62 00	31

NAMES.	ACRES.	HORSES.	OXEN.	COWS.	VALUATION.	TAX.
Thomas, Ezekiel,	50	. . .	. . .	. . .	$ 53 00	$ 26
Tuttle, Ayres (grist-mill,)	100	1	2	2	333 00	1 66
Thomas, Jonathan,	50	. . .	. . .	2	111 00	55
Tuttle, Sheldon,	100	. . .	. . .	1	167 50	84
Van Natta, Jacob,	45	. . .	. . .	. . .	67 50	33
White, Elisha,	100	1	2	1	223 00	1 11½
Williams, Robert,	100	. . .	. . .	3	208 00	1 04
Williams, Bob,	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	12 00	06
Wright, Cyprian,	98	1	. . .	1	3 47	1 73
Wheeler, Orva,	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	102 00	51
Willard, Oliver,	200	. . .	2	1	247 00	1 23
Yarnall, James,	7	2	2	1	69 00	34

The names of the following "single freemen" also appear on the same list, each of whom was taxed seventy-five cents: Eli Abbott, Sylvester Bailey, Samson Babb, Jr., Royal Blanchard, Edmijah Blanchard, ——— Blanchard, Zadoc Bowen, Isaac Gaylord, David Greenleaf, John Hazlett, David Henry, William Holden, John McKinley, William Mathias, and Israel Merrick, Jr.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT—TRUSTEES APPOINTED—PROPOSALS FOR A SITE ADVERTISED FOR—THE OFFER OF BENJAMIN WISTAR MORRIS ACCEPTED—LOCATION MADE—WHY NAMED WELLSBOROUGH—A TOWN LAID OUT—ACTIVITY OF MORRIS—DELMAR TOWNSHIP FORMED—FIRST COMMISSIONERS—EARLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—OTHER STATISTICAL INFORMATION—GROWTH OF POPULATION BY DECADES.

IT has been shown that Tioga county was erected March 26, 1804. After this enactment the political affairs of the country seem to have remained in abeyance for about two years. This was doubtless caused by the sparseness of the population and the fact that the territory had belonged to Lycoming. By the act of February 3, 1806, the powers of the commissioners of Lycoming were extended to the districts of Potter and Tioga counties. In other words, a protectorate, so to speak, was to be exercised over them until they were sufficiently strong to set up business for themselves. It was made the duty of the commissioners of the mother county to keep distinct accounts of the moneys collected from each of the aforesaid districts, and the recorder of deeds of Lycoming county was required to provide a separate book for recording the deeds for lands lying within the respective counties of Tioga and Potter. The deed book for Tioga is written in the beautiful round hand of John Kidd, who was the first officer appointed by Governor

Mifflin for Lycoming county, and during the first few years of the existence of that county he held all the offices in the court house, except sheriff and coroner. This deed book is known as No. 1 in the register and recorder's office at Wellsboro. He wrote with a quill pen and his writing is noted for its plainness, uniformity and simplicity.

The act of March 26, 1804, states that the county seat "shall be fixed by the legislature at any place at a distance not greater than seven miles from the center of the county, which may be most beneficial and convenient for the people." This clause may be attributed to the foresight or sagacity of Benjamin Wistar Morris, agent for the Pine Creek Land Company.

Three trustees were authorized by the legislature to be appointed to supervise the affairs of Tioga and select a site for the county seat. John Fleming and William Ellis, of Lycoming, and William Hill Wells, of Tioga, were appointed. The latter was a brother-in-law of Morris, and a son of Ellis married a daughter of Morris. Under these conditions it requires no stretch of the imagination to arrive at the conclusion that a majority of the trustees would favor Morris in the selection of the county seat.

The following advertisement appeared January 25, 1806, in *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser,* published in Philadelphia:

TYOGA COUNTY.

The subscribers having received official information of their having been appointed by the governor trustees for the county of Tyoga, hereby give public notice that they are ready to receive proposals for a scite or scites for the county town, and to perform such other duties as the law governing their appointment requires; the increasing population near the center of said county rendering it probable that the subject may be brought before the ensuing legislature for final arrangements.

Williamsport, Lycoming county.
December 11, 1805.

JOHN FLEMING,
WILLIAM HILL WELLS,
WILLIAM ELLIS.

All the preliminaries having been completed, Morris at once proposed to convey a certain number of acres to the trustees on which to locate the county buildings. The offer being satisfactory to these officials, an act was approved March 21, 1806, fixing the seat of justice at Wellsboro, and the trustees were authorized to survey a certain tract of land to include the said town, and to lay out a lot for the public buildings, and take a deed in fee simple for one half of said tract and lots for the use of the county, and have it recorded in Lycoming county; to sell the town lots and execute deeds therefor to the purchasers, and reserve the proceeds thereof for the use of the county. It was furthermore stipulated that within six months after the organization of the county the trustees were to surrender their trust to the commissioners of the county, who were to complete the duties to be performed. The trustees were also required to file a draft of their survey in the recorder's office of Lycoming or Tioga counties. This was complied with and the deed and draft may be seen in Deed Book 1, p. 1, Tioga county.

July 14, 1806, Benjamin Wistar Morris and his wife, Mary Wells Morris,

conveyed to John Fleming, William Hill Wells and William Ellis, "one full and equal moiety," with the usual allowances, etc., of 150 acres of land, agreeably to the proposals made by Mr. Morris to the legislature. This land was originally taken up in the name of James Stewart, and is fully described in the deed, recorded September 6, 1806. The conveyance was made to the above named persons as trustees "for the use of Tioga county forever."

This tract of 150 acres commenced at the intersection of the Delmar and State roads and included the settlement of Mr. Morris. This State road, built in 1799, from Newberry to the 109th mile-stone, had become an important thoroughfare at the time the county seat was located. The selection of this site was the culmination of the plans of Mr. Morris, backed by the influence of the Pine Creek Land Company, for the purpose of founding a town and therefore enhancing the value of the lands.

WHY NAMED WELLSBOROUGH.

When Morris succeeded in carrying out his plans, by having the county seat of Tioga located at the place he had selected, and the trustees had formally accepted the same, he named it "Wellsborough" (now by common consent spelled "Wellsboro") in honor of his wife, Mary Hill Wells, who was a sister of Gideon and William Hill Wells. Mrs. Morris had shared his trials and tribulations in the wilderness and he felt that to her was due the compliment of having her name perpetuated in this way. The compliment was worthily bestowed, for she was a good woman. She was born in Philadelphia September 16, 1761, and died in Wellsboro, November 6, 1819. She was reared in the Quaker faith and always wore the garb of those people. The Wells family came from Delaware, and brought with them four slaves—"Uncle Eben Murry and his wife, Aunt Hetty"—who became very worthy citizens of the new town and were greatly respected by the people—and Elias Spencer and his wife, Maria. After a few years' residence here Mr. Wells moved back to Philadelphia, and the tradition is that he gave his farm to Uncle Eben. Mention is made by General Burrows, when he was floundering in the snow and searching for Mr. Wells' house, of meeting one of these slaves on horseback, who undertook to pilot him to the house. Other interests probably called the Wells family away and the fact of their being among the early settlers was almost forgotten.

Morris and his party, however, did not secure the county seat without encountering opposition. Parties living at what was then known as Willardsburg, but now the borough of Tioga, made an effort to induce the trustees to select their place for the county seat, but failed on account of the influence against them being too great. The contention, of course, engendered some bitterness, which lasted for years, but the softening influence of time has removed all feeling.

A TOWN LAID OUT.

The Tioga county trustees were authorized by the act to enlarge the ground plot of Wellsboro and to lay off and fix convenient lots, not exceeding two acres, for the public buildings. The balance of the ground was to be laid out in lots

and offered for sale, and the trustees were authorized to appropriate part of the moneys arising from these sales to open the streets and lanes of the town and to clean the land of timber and lease the same.

These duties having been performed, the act empowered the people to elect a board of county commissioners at the October election, 1808, when the powers of the commissioners of Lycoming county over Tioga should cease; but the court of Lycoming county was required to appoint auditors from time to time to audit the accounts until the new county was entitled to exercise full judicial privileges. The costs of laying out and opening roads, and of criminal prosecutions and other incidental expenses relative to Tioga, were to be paid by the treasurer of Tioga on orders drawn by the commissioners of Lycoming county and countersigned by the commissioners of Tioga.

ACTIVITY OF MORRIS.

While negotiations were pending for the location of the new town, Morris and his friends were not idle. As soon as the act of March 21, 1806, fixing the seat of justice, had become a law, Morris proceeded to announce the sale of lots. The following advertisement appeared in the *Lycoming Gazette*, under date of November 13, 1806, offering superior inducements to purchasers:

Lots and Lands in and near Wellsborough, the County Town of Tioga, State of Pennsylvania, for sale.

The County Town of Tioga, called Wellsborough, having been established by an act of the Legislature, on that part of the lands of the subscriber on which he resides, and he being desirous that the county should be as early as possible entitled by its population to a separate representation in the Legislature, offers to the first ten families who shall purchase and reside in the said County Town, the following advantageous terms, etc.

Their choice of one lot each, at twenty dollars, situate in such part of the town as they shall select; every lot is sixty feet front and 250 in depth; and also the privilege of purchasing an out lot of fifty acres adjoining to the town, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, payable in four, five and six years, the first three without interest. The proprietors of the lands [Pine Creek Land Company] in the vicinity of the town also offer to the first ten families, so purchasing and residing, the privilege of accommodating themselves with Farms of from 100 to 200 acres at the same price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and on the same terms of payment.

The town of Wellsborough is laid out on the same plan as the City of Philadelphia, and near the center of the new county, and is surrounded by a large body of lands of the first quality. A grist mill, a saw mill, and a store, are situated within one mile of the town, and the State road to the Genesee country passes through it. For more particular information apply to

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS,
On the premises, or to
SAMUEL W. FISHER,
In Philadelphia.

November 13, 1806.

Compared with the price of land here to-day, the above offer is calculated to excite surprise at its cheapness ninety years ago. And it shows, also, the great appreciation in values during that period—an advance that mounts up into a high percentage.

The act of February 1, 1808, authorized the appointment of James Dixon, of Delaware, and Samuel Wells Morris, of Wellsboro, trustees, in place of William Ellis, deceased, and William Hill Wells, who had resigned and settled at Trenton. The act conferred upon Dixon, Morris and Fleming, the same powers that had been exercised by the original board.

DELMAR TOWNSHIP FORMED.

It has been shown in Chapter III. when Tioga township was set off from Lycoming. In all previously published histories of Tioga county it is stated that Delmar was formed by dividing Tioga in 1808. This is incorrect. In the records of May sessions, 1805, is this entry: "Petition to divide Tioga township granted by the court as per petition filed. The court appointed William Benjamin to run the township line." The decree for the division of Tioga township was made by Judge William Hepburn, sitting at Williamsport, where all the judicial business of Tioga county was transacted until the close of 1812. In Benjamin's report he says: "Began at the 93d mile-stone, on the New York State line; thence south twenty-five miles to the Brier Hills, and thence to the line of Mifflin and Lycoming townships," in Lycoming county.

This is positive and official evidence that Delmar was created in 1805. At that time Tioga township embraced the whole of Tioga county, and as Delmar was the name of the divided portion of the original township, there is no doubt that its organization was authorized at this time. Delmar was not interfered with until 1814, nine years after its creation, when Deerfield and Elkland townships were set off. When this division was made, in 1814, the surveyor drew a draft of Delmar, as it appeared when dismembered, which is now on file at Wellsboro. The eastern line commenced at the 93d mile-stone, on the New York boundary line, and extended south to the line of Lycoming county. The western boundary was the Potter county line, which commences at the 115th mile-stone. The township, by this measurement, was twenty-two by thirty-one miles, almost square, and contained 682 square miles, or 436,480 acres. As the entire county is shown to have but 719,360 acres, it will be seen that Delmar was then much larger than Tioga, the parent township.

We have further evidence that Delmar was a township before the time (1808) assigned for its beginning in previous histories of the county. In a little book containing a record of orders issued by the commissioners of Lycoming county in 1807, we have the following:

July 6, 1807, John Norris and Timothy Coats, supervisors of roads for Delmar township. Road tax on unseated lands for the year 1807, on account Tioga county:

Order No. 96,	$50 00
Order No. 97,	50 00
Order No. 98,	50 00
Order No. 99,	50 00
Order No. 100,	137 69
Order No. 101,	200 00
Order No. 102,	100 00
Order No. 103,	21 69
Total,	$659 38

It does not appear why these eight different orders should be issued on the same day—July 6, 1807. But they show very clearly that a township organization existed in the first half of 1807. It is probable, therefore, that the township machinery was started in 1806 and was fairly in running order in 1807.

Immediately following the foregoing road tax orders is No. 104, which reads as follows:

July 6, 1807, Timothy Coats in full for one full grown wolf head, certified by John Norris, Esq., Tioga county, $8.00.

The securing of wolf and panther scalps, and the collection of the bounties thereon, was one of the industries of the pioneers in those days; and, as has been shown elsewhere, it amounted to a handsome sum in the aggregate. Norris and Coats, as road supervisors, had an excellent opportunity to acquire a few dollars in this line, as the country was wild and these animals were among its principal productions.

FIRST COMMISSIONERS.

At the October election of 1808 the first commissioners for Tioga county were chosen. The board consisted of Nathan Niles, Caleb Boyer, and Ira Kilburn. The board does not seem to have done much the first year, probably on account of the unsettled condition of affairs with reference to Lycoming county.

One of their first acts—the first of any importance—which is found entered on the minute book, still preserved in the office, is dated June 23, 1809, and reads as follows:

At a meeting of the commissioners at the house of David Lindsey it was resolved that every person who purchases a lot in the town of Wellsborough shall be obliged to build a house fit for a family to dwell in; and at the time of the purchaser's receiving his deed he shall sign an article with the commissioners which shall compel him to build his house within the term of one year from the time he engages his lot.

NATHAN NILES,
CALEB BOYER,
IRA KILBURN,
Com.

This was an imperative order, and was probably made for the purpose of preventing speculators from buying the lots and then holding them for an advance in prices. It was particularly desirable to have *bona fide* settlers in order to build up the town as rapidly as possible.

In 1809 the board consisted of George Hart, Nathan Niles, and Uriah Spencer, Kilburn having retired at the end of one year. At a meeting held January 1, 1810, it was resolved by the board "that the sum of $1,772 appears to us to be necessary to meet the current expenses of the ensuing year, and that it is necessary to lay the rates, both on real and personal property made taxable, at three-fourths of a cent on each dollar of the present valuation." This estimate is officially signed by the board, and compared with the annual estimates of to-day it will surprise the commissioners as well as the taxpayers.

EARLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The general expenses of Tioga county in account with the funds of said county, commencing November 30, 1808, and ending October 5, 1809, shows her financial condition the first year her commissioners had charge of county affairs. The statement as printed in the *Lycoming Gazette* of that year is as follows:

Dr.

To sundry incidental expenses,	$13 00
To East and West road,	3 75
To Ira Kilburn, commissioner,	77 19
To John Norris, for clerk hire,	133 22
To Nathan Niles, commissioner,	81 33
To supervisors of Tioga township,	358 39
To Caleb Boyer, commissioner,	5 33
To Samuel W. Morris, treasurer,	106 54
To total expenses of East and West road,	2,416 49
To wolf and panther heads,	144 00
To expenses of assessment,	22 00
To supervisors of Delmar township,	472 20
Total,	$3,833 44

Contra—Cr.

By the tax on unseated lands for Delmar township for the year 1809,	$651 11½
By road tax for the year 1809,	651 11½
By the tax upon unseated lands for Tioga township for the year 1809,	540 57
By road taxes,	540 57
By the amount of taxes on the seated lands, and other taxable property of Delmar township for the year 1809,	131 63½
By the amount of taxes on the seated lands, and other taxable property of Tioga township for the year 1809,	152 28
Balance,	1,166 15½
Total,	$3,833 44

The amount of orders issued by the commissioners from November 30, 1808, to October 5, 1809, which follows the above expense account, shows a total of $3,097.21. It is interesting to look over this itemized account. There are many orders for work on the roads—in fact the bulk of the disbursements was for work of this kind. The fact that fierce wild animals abounded at that time is evidenced by the payment of $64 for eight panthers heads, and $72 for the heads of nine wolves. Eight dollars per head was the bounty paid for the destruction of these animals. John Norris, whom it seems was called upon in those early days to fill many offices, was paid $60 for clerk's wages, and he received $270 for performing the duties of supervisor. Aaron Bloss, the founder of Blossburg, was paid $50 for serving as supervisor also. Roads were in their primitive condition at that time, and many were little better than Indian paths.

The account of Samuel Wells Morris, the first treasurer of the county, commencing October 20, 1808, and ending October 5, 1809, contrasts strangely with similar statements of to-day. It was published in the *Lycoming Gazette* of December 13, 1809, and is as follows:

Dr.

To amount of taxes received on unseated lands,	$97 63
Ditto, of collectors,	124 35
Sale of town lots and lands,	188 71
	$412 69
Balance due treasurer,	93 12
	$503 81

Contra—Cr.

By amount of orders paid,	$379 67
By amount of orders paid,	49 14
Salary,	75 00
	$503 81

Two of the commissioners, Nathan Niles and Ira Kilburn, certify that they have examined the account of the treasurer and find it correct, whereupon they set their hands and seals. The statement is also attested by John Norris, the first clerk of the board. Compared with the pay of the county treasurer of to-day, the salary of $75 paid Treasurer Morris eighty-eight years ago sounds strange. To-day the office is probably worth $2,500 to the incumbent, and the increase shows the advance in material development and prosperity.

Nothing further of importance is found on the minute book until we come to 1812, when the following itemized estimate of expenses for 1813 appears:

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Nov. 5, 1812.*

Memorandum of the probable expenses of the county of Tioga for the year 1813, done by the board of commissioners at this meeting, viz:

Boards and work for court room,	$100 00
Four grand juries, 24 men, three days each,	200 00
Four common juries, 36 men, four days each,	576 00
Wood, candles, crier, etc., for court,	100 00
Prothonotary and commissioners office, to be built,	300 00
Commissioners and clerk's wages,	400 00
Treasurer's salary,	400 00
Wolf and panther scalps,	300 00
Jail fees,	50 00
Viewing roads,	100 00
Building of a jail,	400 00
Assessors wages,	30 00
Seals for the different offices,	60 00
Total,	$3,016 00

One cent on the dollar was laid. The estimate is signed by Eddy Howland alone, as commissioner, and attested by John Norris, clerk.

The minute books of the commissioners, from 1815 to 1820, are missing, so that a detailed statement of the financial transactions of those years cannot be given. From the journals, however, the following figures, representing expenditures for the years named, have been gathered:

1814,.....	$3,514	1827,.....	$6,130
1815,.....	4,725	1828,.....	6,350
1825,.....	4,937	1829,.....	7,480
1826,.....	8,080	1830,.....	7,505

A published statement of the quota of taxes for the several townships in the county for the year 1819—found in a copy of the *Lycoming Gazette* of March 10, 1819, supplies, to a certain extent, the missing information for one of the years in the above table. It is as follows:

Township.	*Improved.*	*Unseated.*	*Total amt.*
Delmar, ...	$254 30	$1,095 35	$1,349 65
Deerfield, ...	184 73	325 12	459 85
Elkland, ...	102 06	252 40	354 46
Lawrence, ...	149 66	134 17	283 83
Tioga, ...	95 83	141 04	236 87
Covington, ...	120 38	506 28	626 65
Sullivan, ...	86 19	347 31	427 50
Jackson, ...	49 19	203 76	252 95
			$3,991 77
Assessments on the unseated lands, as returned by the supervisors of roads for the year 1819,.....			1,841 43
Total, ...			$5,833 20

The statement of orders issued by the commissioners, from September 18, 1817, to September 19, 1818, shows a total of $5,913.00. Among the items is one of $566 for grand and traverse jurors, this being the largest sum paid by the county for any single purpose, except for payments made to supervisors, which was $1,841.43. For panther and wolves heads $136 was paid. Candles for the offices cost $4, and $142.87 was paid for wood for the offices and jail. Stationery cost $10, and John M. Kilburn received $27 for serving as court crier. Public printing cost $45, and William Patton, the first resident lawyer, was paid $12.54 counsel fees. The total pay of the three commissioners for the year was $373, and the highest amount paid was $151 to John Knox; the other two received, respectively, $120 and $102.

The earlier growth of the county was slow. In 1800 the census returns showed 122 taxables, scattered along the valleys of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers. In 1804, when the county was created, it had a population of about 800 souls. In 1820, the census returns show 4,132 inhabitants. Ten years later the number was 9,071, an increase of 4,939. In 1840 the population was 15,498; in 1850, 23,987; 1860, 31,121; 1870, 35,097; 1880, 45,814, and 1890, 53,313.

With the increase in population came a proportionate increase in wealth. Year by year the area of cleared land was enlarged, and a better class of farm houses replaced the log cabins of the first settlers. Villages and towns sprung up, and new industrial enterprises were established. Then came the railroad, the development of the coal deposits, and a greater activity in all departments of industry. The result is the county of to-day, rich, prosperous and progressive, with a past to be proud of and a future promising still greater achievements.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY COURTS AND CASES.

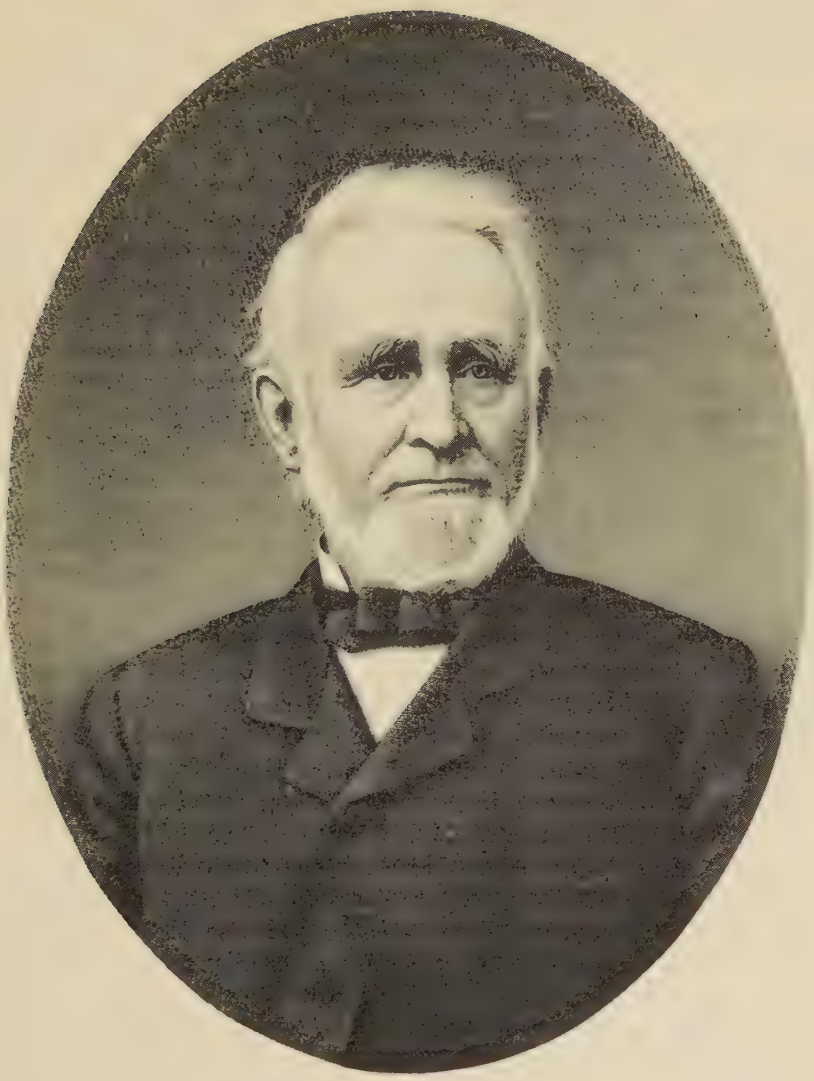
ARRESTS AND TRIALS UNDER THE INTRUSION LAW—THE CASE OF EZRA SPAULDING—HISTORY OF THE DEFENDANT—OTHER TIOGA SETTLERS INDICTED—FIRST COURTS OF TIOGA COUNTY—DOCKET ENTRIES—A HORSE THIEF CONVICTED—SIX MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED—THE GREAT SLAVE HUNT—IMPORTANT COUNTY RECORDS STOLEN—AN OBDURATE JUDGE.

DURING the years preceding 1813, when the several courts of Tioga county were organized, jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, was exercised over its territory and its inhabitants by the courts of Lycoming county. The earliest indictments found and cases tried were those brought against claimants under Connecticut titles, who had located on lands within the boundaries of what was then Tioga township, in violation of the Intrusion Law. These offenders were mercilessly prosecuted and, in many instances persecuted, by rapacious, grasping and greedy land sharks, losing not only their invested means, but the homes and improvements that represented years of toil in the midst of a dense wilderness.

One of these offenders "against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth" was a settler named Ezra Spaulding, the history of whose indictment, trial and conviction is gathered from the little book quoted from in a preceding chapter. In this book, as a part of the docket of the court of quarter sessions of Lycoming county, for the September term, 1798, is a record of the indictment of Ezra Spaulding for violating the Intrusion Law, by settling on a tract of 300 acres of land lying in Tioga township. The following indorsement appears on the back of the indictment, which is still preserved:

> **And now, to wit: At September session, 1798, defendant in his person pleaded that the tract of land of which he is alleged to have taken possession with force of arms, etc., and by virtue of neither color of a title or conveyance of a half share, etc., derived from the Commonwealth, nor of the late proprietors before the Revolution, is not in the county of Lycoming.**

Under this indorsement is another from Deputy Attorney General Jared Ingersoll, in these words: "It is [in Lycoming] and defendant stood indicted." The case, however, did not come to trial at this term. The record shows that it was put off to the next term on Spaulding being held "in £100 in his own recognizance," and John Mitchelltree entered as bail for his appearance in the sum of £50. Gershom Gillet, Jonas Geer, John Shader, and Moses Emerson were held "in £50 each for their appearance at the next court of quarter sessions," as witnesses. At the December sessions it was continued until February, 1799, and at the Feb-



Chester Robinson

ruary sessions until April, when, according to an entry in the docket, Gillet, Geer and Shader "made default, and recognizance forfeited." Emerson appears to have been present. The case was again continued, the defendant and John Newell, his surety, each renewing their bonds in £100 for their appearance at the next court.

The case finally came up for trial at September sessions, 1799, all the parties, according to the record, being present. The verdict, as entered on the docket, reads:

> And now to wit: The 5th of September, 1799, a jury of the country being called, came to wit: Henry Antes, James Stewart, John McCormick, George Crane, Mathew Adams, John Sutton, Stephen Duncan, Thomas Reed, John B. Culbertson, Robert Crawford, Robert Hamilton, and Daniel Doane, who being duly impanelled, ballotted for and sworn, on their oaths do say that they find Ezra Spaulding guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Judgment: That he pay a fine of $200, one-half of which to be for the use of the informer, and the other for the use of the county; pay the costs of prosecution, undergo imprisonment for two calendar months, and stand convicted until the sentence is complied with.

All of these jurymen, with possibly one or two exceptions, dwelt along the river only a few miles from Williamsport. Antes, who appears as foreman, was the celebrated Col. John Henry Antes, who built the stockade fort at the mouth of Antes creek. Stewart was a brother of Samuel Stewart, the first sheriff of Lycoming county, and Thomas Reed resided on what is now the site of the city of Lock Haven. Crawford and Hamilton lived near the river in what is Pine Creek township, Clinton county. Sutton lived on Lycoming creek, and his farm is now within the present limits of Williamsport and is partly built upon. Several of the others were equally as prominent as those referred to.

HISTORY OF THE DEFENDANT.

That Ezra Spaulding was a badly abused man there is conclusive evidence, and the reader will naturally inquire who he was and whence he came. Rev. David Craft, in his "History of Bradford County," (p. 294), informs us that he settled in what is now Canton township in 1796. The territory then belonged to Lycoming county. Spaulding was born in Connecticut in 1754, and received a good common school education. He also studied navigation and surveying, until he became well versed in those subjects, but never had much practice in either. He was brought up a farmer, and became one of the best in the county where he resided. In 1776 he enlisted in the Continental army, served three months, and in a short time his country again called for his services and he promptly responded, serving nine months in the militia and receiving his discharge in the fall of 1777. He returned to his father's farm and remained there until 1793, when he removed to Springfield, Otsego county, New York, bought a farm and worked it about three years. Continued sickness in his family, however, made it necessary for him to sell out and leave that part of the country, which he did, removing to Sheshequin in the fall of 1795. He left his family there during the following winter, and

with his son, Horace, went to Canton and located a farm under the Connecticut title.

He built a log cabin near Towanda creek, chopped a fallow of about four acres, and then returned to Sheshequin for his family, and in the month of February moved his goods to his new home on an ox sled, while his family were transported in a sleigh drawn by horses. They made the trip in about four days, picking their way through the woods and frequently being compelled to stop to clear out a road for the teams.

His family consisted of two sons and three daughters, viz: Horace, William, Lucy, Betsy and Delight. Besides these there were two negro slaves, who came from Connecticut—Beulah and her son, Caesar. Mr. Spaulding suffered all the inconveniences of living in a new country, and endured many privations. He could raise no more grain than was needed for the sustenance of the family, while maple sugar was the only product with which to buy groceries and clothing, glass, nails, etc., and Tioga Point or Williamsport were the nearest places at which they could do their trading. The latter place was less than forty miles away, but the road or path down Lycoming creek was rough and narrow, the stream had to be forded many times, and the gloom caused by the thick forests of pine, hemlock and overhanging vines, was not inviting.

When he purchased his Connecticut right Mr. Spaulding supposed he had a good title to his farm, but when the question of title began to be raised he was, at the suggestion of a neighbor who had been an inmate of his house, sued for a small debt, the summons being returnable to Newberry, before 'Squire Robert Martin. While there he was arrested and tried under the "Intrusion Law."

After his trial and conviction he served his time in the little log jail at Williamsport, and gave security for the payment of his fine. During the time he was imprisoned a gentleman visited his family, and, on hearing the history of the case, said that he would aid Mr. Spaulding in obtaining the Pennsylvania title from the Asylum Company. The Pennamite party, who had instituted the prosecution, enraged at Mr. Spaulding's return to his old home, and his persistency in holding to his Connecticut title, determined to drive him from the country. The payment of his fine was demanded, and in default, Sheriff John Cummings, of Lycoming county, levied on all his property, which he sold, and then set fire to his house and burned it to the ground, and his family, in the beginning of winter, were left homeless and shelterless. A friend bought in his property and left it at his disposal, and as the season was too late to build, he accepted the offer of a small log house that stood near by. About a year after he built a large house, which he made a place of entertainment and kept it for many years. It stood on the public road leading from Williamsport to Elmira and became a famous landmark. Everybody knew Ezra Spaulding, and made it a point, when traveling, to tarry over night at his house. In 1801 he obtained a lease of the Asylum Company for his farm, which was resurveyed in 1804, and conveyed to him in legal form.

Ezra Spaulding surmounted all his trials, tribulations and persecutions; founded a home of comfort, and died in December, 1828, in his seventy-fourth year. His eldest son, Horace, lived to be almost one hundred years old, dying only a few years ago.

OTHER TIOGA SETTLERS INDICTED.

A number of the early settlers of Tioga county were prosecuted under the Intrusion Law and tried at Williamsport, but they fared better than Ezra Spaulding. They were among the first representative settlers on the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers and many of their descendants live in Tioga county to-day. An old indictment tried before May sessions in 1797, found among the papers when the little book previously spoken of was discovered, reads as follows:

The grand inquest for the body of the county of Lycoming upon their oaths and affirmations respectfully do present: That Benjamin Cole, Leonard Cole, Michael Eidy, Abel Cady, Thomas Willson, Sr., Thomas Willson, Daniel Ingersole, Nathan Niles, Uriah Spencer, Benjamin Corey, Samuel Patterson, Timothy Ives, Titus Ives, Reuben Cook, Joseph Mathews, Benajah Ives, Gideon Salisbury, Barret Montgomery Ingersole, John Holiday, Jacobus Van Camp, Richard Mitchell and John Ives, all of the county of Lycoming aforesaid, yeoman, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with force and arms, etc., at the township of Lycoming, in the county aforesaid, did take possession of, intrude and settle on lands within the limits of the now County of Lycoming (formerly Northumberland county) by virtue and under color of conveyances of half-price rights or from other pretended title neither derived from the authority of the commonwealth, nor of the late proprietaries before the Revolution, contrary to the form of the act of general assembly of this commonwealth in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JARED INGERSOLL,
Attorney General.

The indictment is indorsed: "A true bill, John Cummings," and was found by the grand jury at May sessions, 1797. The trial of these parties took place at September sessions, 1798, and the verdict was as follows:

And now, to wit: A jury of the country being called came to wit: John Lawson, Matthew Armstrong, James Burchfield, Joel Ferree, James McCuen, James Bennet, John Hall, Samuel Torbet, Matthew Luch, John Hamilton, John Bennet, and Thomas Wenterringer, who being sworn and returned upon their oaths do say that they find the defendants not guilty.

The suit was brought in the name of the "Republica," which was then used in place of "Commonwealth" of to-day, but the names of the witnesses or prosecutors do not appear in the record.

On the back of the indictment, which is still in existence, and opposite the name of each party, the number of miles the constable had to travel from Williamsport to serve the summons is recorded. The mileage is given herewith: The two Coles, Eidy, Cady, and Willson, have each sixty-six miles charged against them; Patterson has sixty-eight; the two Ives', Barret M. Ingersole and Holiday, sixty; Salisbury, sixty-four; Daniel Ingersole and Nathan Niles, sixty-three; Reuben Cook and Benajah and Titus Ives, fifty-seven; Richard Mitchell, fifty-six; VanCamp, fifty-five, and Benjamin Corey, forty-nine. The last lived the nearest to Williamsport, according to the constable's reckoning, his place being at the mouth of Corey creek, on the site of Mansfield. The route traveled by the constable was by the Williamson road, there not being another road opened at that time. After being

compelled to travel this long distance to be tried under the Intrusion Law, passed at the instance of rapacious land speculators, it is a source of satisfaction to their descendants to know that they were acquitted and returned home in triumph.

FIRST COURTS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

Although Tioga county was erected March 26, 1804, it remained attached to Lycoming county for judicial purposes for more than eight years. All its civil business was transacted in Williamsport, and all civil and criminal processes were issued from and were returnable to the courts of Lycoming county, and a complete severance was not effected until the convening and formal organization of the first courts, in Wellsboro, January 11, 1813. The opening of the court was an event of more than ordinary importance and it attracted the attention of the entire population of the village.

From the quarter sessions docket, which has been preserved, it is learned that Hon. John Bannister Gibson appeared as president judge to open the new courts. He was supported by Samuel Wells Morris and Ira Kilburn as associates, but the records are silent as to the name of the crier who made the official proclamation. On ascending the bench Judge Gibson read his commission to show his authority for appearing there to open the first court. His judicial district was composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Tioga, and was the eleventh in the State. When he had finished reading his commission, Henry Wilson arose and presented his commission as prosecuting attorney, by appointment of the attorney general. This served as his admission to the bar of the new court. Several attorneys were in waiting. Mr. Wilson then arose and made a motion that Robert McClure, of Williamsport, be admitted. He was one of the first three lawyers to locate in Williamsport in 1795, and therefore had been a practicing attorney for eighteen years. Having been formally admitted as a member of the bar of Tioga, he made a motion for the admission of his colleague, Francis C. Campbell, also of Williamsport. Ethan Baldwin was admitted at the same time. These were the first attorneys admitted. It is regretted that nothing is known of Henry Wilson. Whence did he come? Who was he, and where did he belong?

The ceremonies of admission being over, Eddy Howland and Timothy Ives, commissioners, informed the court that Samuel W. Morris, who was elected at the general election held in 1811 to serve three years as a commissioner, desired to resign, as he had been elevated to the bench. The court therefore appointed Nathan Niles, Jr., to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Morris. Aside from some road petitions there was little business before this court. Preliminary steps, however, were taken towards bringing some important suits at the next term, and this was why the attorneys from abroad were present.

There is a tradition that the opening of the court was regarded as such an important affair that the event was celebrated by a dance in the evening at the tavern kept by Alpheus Cheney. It was given a semi-official character by the judge, who was present and played the violin for the dancers. There is nothing on record to show that the dance really took place under the direction of his honor,

hence we have to depend on the tradition alone. It was well understood, however, that he was a man who played the violin and loved fun, and as he was only about thirty-three years of age, but had seen much of frontier life, it is not improbable that he joined in the merry-making.

In visiting this addition to his district the judge came via Covington, traveling over what was known as the "East and West Road," which came direct from Towanda, where he then probably resided, as it was in the center of his district.

DOCKET ENTRIES.

At the April sessions, 1813, the business of the court seems to have been fairly under way. The first case called was that of Levi Ives vs. James Dickinson and James Matteson. This was an ejectment suit, and the sheriff's returns show that on March 17, 1813, he "served the writ for John Ives, Benjamin Ives, Roswell Ives, John Ives, Jr., Jesse Losey, Samuel Losey and Moses Caldwell." A continuance was held until the November term, when the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, "plaintiff to pay the cost, whereupon judgment *fi. fa.* sheriff returns that he took the body of Levi Ives, who was discharged by James Dickinson and James Matteson." Francis C. Campbell, of Williamsport, appeared for the plaintiff, and Ethan Baldwin for the defendants. The writ was one growing out of land troubles.

The second case was the trespass suits of Abraham Foster vs. David and Jeremiah Miller. It resulted in a non-suit being entered by the plaintiff.

At this term of court the following tavern licenses were granted, for which the prothonotary charged a fee of $1.15: Sarah Kelsey, widow, on Crooked creek; John C. Youngman, Nathaniel Seely, on Cowanesque; Asa Mann, Tioga river; Jonathan Matteson, on Cowanesque; William Willard, Tioga river; Alpheus Cheney and Israel Greenleaf, Wellsboro; Aaron Bloss, Rachel Berry, Oliver Jennings, and Adam Hart, on the Tioga river.

The court announced that "Aaron Bloss and Adam Hart, and all others who now keep tavern under former licenses, are permitted to go on until next court, and then take out licenses dated at the April term." Licenses previous to this date had been granted by the court of Lycoming county.

At the April term, 1814, the grand jury, of which Luke Scott was foreman, reported "that the county jail is sufficient to imprison debtors for the present." From this we infer that it was not in very good condition for more desperate characters.

A HORSE THIEF CONVICTED.

At the August term, 1814, the first case on the criminal docket was that of Samuel L. Mills, indicted for horse stealing. Nathan Niles was foreman of the grand jury. On being arraigned the prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The work of impanelling a jury was proceeded with as follows:

1. John Hart, 2d,
2. Samuel Carpenter,
3. Jonathan Thorndike,
4. Erastus Niles,
5. Daniel Cummings,
6. Benjamin Lawrence,
7. Caleb Austin.

This exhausted the panel, whereupon the court ordered a *talis de circumstantibus*. The sheriff summoned and returned the following new men and the jury was completed:

8. Cyrus Wright,
9. Harris Hotchkiss,
10. Elihu Hill,
11. Israel Bulkley,
12. Ichabod Smith.

The prisoner was tried and convicted, and the court imposed this sentence:

Samuel L. Mills [shall] undergo a confinement in the goal of Tioga county for the term of four years, and that he be kept to hard labor, fed and clothed as the law directs; that he pay a fine of eighty dollars to the commonwealth and restore the property, pay the cost of prosecution, and stand committed till the sentence be complied with.

And the court further directs, that the confinement and labor mentioned in this sentence be undergone in the goal and penitentiary in the City of Philadelphia.

At this term of court the grand jury reported concerning the jail as follows: "We have viewed the prison of Tioga county and say it is in no manner fit for the reception and safe keeping of either debtors or criminals."

At September term, 1816, May term, 1817, and December term, 1819, Judge Thomas Burnside, of Bellefonte, presided. He was assisted by associate Judges Morris and Kilburn.

SIX MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED.

According to a minute on the journal of the commissioners, dated October 6, 1814, the board met and transacted the following important business:

In conformity to an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania of the 14th day of March, 1814, making it the duty of the commissioners of Tioga county to lay off the said county into suitable districts for the appointment of a competent number of justices of the peace, the said commissioners having met on the day and place aforesaid do resolve, to wit:

That the county be divided into six districts and bounded in the following manner:

The township of Delmar shall be a district and numbered one.

The township of Deerfield shall be a district and numbered two.

The township of Elkland shall be a district and numbered three.

The township of Tioga shall be two districts and numbered four and five. District number four shall begin at the ninety-third mile-stone on the State line—thence south ten miles and 310 perches by Elkland township to the line of Covington township; thence by the line of Covington township, east six and a half miles; thence north ten miles and 310 perches to the State line; thence west on the State line six and a half miles to the ninety-third mile-stone, the place of beginning.

District number five shall begin at the eightieth mile-stone on the State line; thence south six degrees east by the line of Bradford county eleven miles to a post; thence west by Covington township seven and a half miles to district number four, before described; thence north by district numbered four, ten miles and 310 perches to the State line; thence east on the State line six and a half miles to the eightieth mile-stone, the place of beginning.

The township of Covington shall be a district and numbered six.

TIMOTHY IVES,
HOPESTILL BEECHER,
AMBROSE MILLARD,
Com.

These six districts, according to an enumeration made in pursuance of an act of the legislature, contained 463 taxable inhabitants, distributed as follows: Delmar, Daniel Kelsey, justice, 87; Deerfield, no appointment of justice, 63; Elkland, Dorman Bloss, justice, 79; Tioga, the original township, William Rose, justice, 139; Covington, Daniel Lamb and Elijah Putnam, justices, 95.

THE GREAT SLAVE HUNT.

It has been stated that a few slaves were brought here by the Wells family from Delaware, and that they were manumitted. In later years runaway slaves occasionally found their way into this section, either to visit colored acquaintances, or while in transit for Canada via the "Underground Railroad." Mr. Emery in his interesting reminiscences of early life in Wellsboro records the incidents of a slave hunt which were very exciting if not thrilling.

It was in the fall of 1828 or 1829 that two young colored men came to Wellsboro and stayed a day or two with "Uncle Eben Murry." They were set to work by Judge Morris. Two other boys came into the county with them, but they found employment at or near Covington. The first two remained a month or more with the Judge, when the people were startled by the announcement that Messrs. Boyd and Freanor, of Maryland, were in the village as owners and claimants of the two young colored men, who were fugitives from slavery, and had obtained writs of arrest from Judge Kilburn, of Lawrenceville, and had placed them in the hands of Chauncey Alford and Carlisle Atherton as deputy sheriffs. Word was immediately sent to the runaways that their masters were in town, and a short time after receiving the information they were fleeing across the hill to the Covington road, to be met there by the two deputies, who brought them back to the village, where they were handcuffed and fettered with irons brought by their claimants, hustled into a sleigh and started for Judge Kilburn's, at Lawrenceville, followed by Judge Morris to see fair play.

What was to be done? "Uncle Eben and Aunt Hetty" thought it was terrible. It was talked over half an hour or so, when some one said, "Let's go down and see the fun and help the boys if we can." Another, more executive than the rest, suggested that they should "take out a *habeas corpus* returnable before Judge Morris in Wellsboro, bring them back and have the hearing here."

"But Judge Morris has gone to Lawrenceville and there is no one to bring them back and have the hearing here," interposed another.

"Make out the writ in due form," exclaimed another, "and have Judge Morris sign it at Lawrenceville."

"But they will insist on trying it there before the judge."

"Hustle him home as soon as he signs the writ and before it is served," yelled one in the crowd, which had largely increased and was still rapidly increasing.

"What good will it all do?" said a conservative gentleman in the crowd. "The owners have the law on their side, and they will take the niggers back anyhow."

"We'll see," shouted a dozen voices at once. "Hurrah for Lawrenceville and freedom for slaves!"

A hurried consultation was held by a few outside the crowd. Mr. Donaldson, clerk in the prothonotary's office, went up to the office; two or three others went off in different directions. Another half hour passed. Mr. Donaldson came out of

the office holding a folded paper in his hand; a couple of double sleighs drove up and as many as could get in loaded them up; but the conservative gentleman looked on, declining to go. Three cheers were given for the darkies and the party drove off for a frolic or something else, most of them having no clearly defined idea of what was going to be done, or what was contemplated as a result. Perhaps an hour and a half or two hours had passed before they were fairly under way.

Two or three of the party seemed to be anxiously looking out on the north side of the road as they passed down the creek and whispering quietly to each other, as if they were hatching some conspiracy or looking for a good site whereon to build a reputation or start a negro plantation. Someone in one of the sleighs suggested that it would be a good plan to get up a hustling fight on the way back and let the negroes get away; and he chuckled loudly over his suggestion, as though it was an original thought.

Onward dashed the rescuers. What a flourish they made as they drove up to the tavern door of that great apostle of temperance who kept the only tavern in Lawrenceville, and what cheering news the loungers gave as they saw the formidable delegation from Wellsboro.

"Too late, boys," shouted Samuel Hunt, "the niggers are on their way to Canada, and their owners are laid away upstairs, afraid of their lives; but, come in, all hands, and take something;" which they did, of course.

The house was full, and a more excited and wild set of fellows, when they had got fairly mixed in and sufficiently refreshed at the bar, it would have been hard to find.

During the afternoon an important arbitration was in progress at Lawrenceville —one party living on the Cowanesque and the other up the Tioga—and it had excited considerable interest and drawn together a large collection of people. The arbitration had run into the edge of the evening, and was about concluded when Deputy Sheriffs Alford and Carlisle Atherton drove up to the tavern with their prisoners, accompanied by the Marylanders and followed by Judge Morris in his cutter. It was soon whispered about that the two blacks were fugitive slaves, who had been living with Judge Morris, and that the two strangers were their masters from Maryland.

Those who are old enough to know what an arbitration sometimes was in those early days, and how easily a large crowd, stimulated by whisky, became excited, can in some measure judge of the situation. The capture of fugitive slaves in Tioga county was a new thing. The people, somehow or other, had got it into their heads that when a slave had escaped out of the southern into the northern States he was, or ought to be, free. They, as well as those who went down from Wellsboro, thought that the darkies ought at least to have fair play; that their shackles ought to be taken off and—the sheriff being the umpire—there should be a fair run or a fair fight, the slaves for liberty and the masters for the darkies. Under such circumstances, if the boys were foolish enough to be taken, then they were not in fact fit for freedom.

But the sheriff would not agree to any such arrangement, and Messrs. Boyd and Freanor were not consulted on the subject. So the ground was reconnoitered and the room occupied by the sheriff examined with a view to ascertain its exact situation and military defense. Some hard words were said, threats of lynching

heard, advances and retreats made, pistols drawn by the Marylanders, and on the whole it looked as though there might be some "little unpleasantness."

The sheriff, however, kindly informed the owners that he knew the people of Tioga county better than they did; told them to put up their pistols, or he should be under the necessity of putting them under arrest to save their lives; for if one shot was fired he would not be answerable for their safety; and that if they valued their lives more than their slaves they had better leave the defense of their property in his and his assistants hands; "for," said he, "you will be dead men in less than ten minutes after the first shot is fired!" The belligerent Marylanders were effectually frightened and slunk back into the corner.

In an instant a rush was made by the crowd, the lights were extinguished in that room and in the bar room, the darkies were seized and hurried to the door—one, however, was recaptured but retaken—and both were hurried over the line into the State of New York, which passes near the village. From one the shackles were easily taken; for either his heels were too short and his hands too small, or the irons were too large. From the other the shackles were taken by breaking them.

The names of the principal leaders in the rescue have been preserved. They were: Joseph McCormick, Elkland; William Garretson, Tioga; Almon Allen, Medad Gunn, and Samuel Hunt, Mansfield. After the shackles were taken off a contribution of money was made for the benefit of the fugitives, and they were sent on their way toward Canada.

Early next morning a warrant was issued by a justice of the peace at Tioga, and Messrs. Boyd and Freanor were held to bail for kidnapping. No obstacle was thrown in the way to prevent them from obtaining bail. In fact, it was a part of the programme that they should be bailed. It may be as well to say here that, of the other two fugitives, an attempt was made to arrest one at Covington, but being a strong and powerful man, he knocked down his would-be captor and escaped to the woods; the other was for a while concealed in the cellar of Elder Ripley, beyond Mansfield, on the road to Troy; and after the excitement was over and the owners gone from the country, he was furnished with money and sent northward into Canada.

Soon after this exciting affair an action for trespass was commenced in the United States court, by the owners of the colored men who had been rescued, as they did not like the idea of being so summarily deprived of their property, if it did consist of flesh and blood. Proceedings were begun against Joseph McCormick, Oliver T. Bundy, William Garretson, Almon Allen, Samuel Hunt, Medad Gunn, and several others whose names are not now recalled. Medad Gunn was not notified, for he "went off" before the marshal had time to serve the writ upon him. The case took its regular course, was put at issue and set down for trial at the United States court at Williamsport, and a large number of witnesses from Tioga county were subpoenaed, among them Josiah Emery; but as none appeared, the case was continued to the next term.

After the case was continued, Joseph McCormick had an interview with the plaintiffs, and offered, if they would return home, to furnish sufficient evidence to convict the defendants, and would himself be a witness, as he knew every one

engaged in the rescue. The bargain was concluded and a paper drawn up and signed in which it was stipulated by the plaintiffs that, on the condition of the payment of twenty-five dollars by said McCormick, to be considered as full satisfaction of any damages claimed from him, he was discharged from the suit.

The next term the case came on for trial. Judge Lewis presented the McCormick paper discharging him from all further claim for damages, and moved the discharge of all the other defendants, on the principle that the receipt of satisfaction from one of several joint trespassers was a satisfaction by all. Thus ended the suit through this acute legal dodge. McCormick always claimed that some one of the defendants stole the paper from his desk; but the truth is, it was a little bit of "sharp practice" got up between Ellis Lewis and McCormick, and the paper was handed over to Lewis by McCormick himself. The Marylanders saw that they were defeated and soon after departed.

The two rescued colored boys fled to a point near Rochester and obtained employment at a country tavern, and their whereabouts was soon afterwards known to Judge Morris. When the Marylanders were discharged from the kidnapping suit they hurried north instead of south, still intent on looking for their property; and when Judge Morris became aware of that fact he suspected they had found out the location of the boys, and had gone to have them arrested and make another attempt to carry them to Maryland. He acted quickly. Harnessing his horse and sulky he started after them, and changing horses at Lawrenceville, overtook the stage at Painted Post, and found Messrs. Boyd and Freanor aboard. Leaving his horse and sulky he took passage in the stage with them.

But the ride was apparently too much for him, and when the stage stopped a few miles from where the boys were at work he was so sick(?) that he had to retire to a private room to be doctored, where, making a confidant of the landlord, he pursuaded him to hitch up a fleet team and send him to the tavern ahead, and in the meantime detain the stage as long as he could under pretense that he would soon be well enough to go on!

When they finally got to the next tavern, the aggressive slave owners were outwitted and at the end of their journey in that direction. The young colored men had been advised of the pursuit of their masters and were safely beyond their reach. When the stage drove up Judge Morris, who was standing on the porch, politely bowed to the Maryland gentlemen as they alighted! They were greatly surprised, and the expression of their countenances, as Judge Morris afterwards described them, indicated that they would have experienced great pleasure in shooting him!

This remarkable slave hunt, and its happy termination for the fugitives, became the topic of conversation not only in Tioga, but in the adjoining counties, and for years it was discussed in the family circle, in the bar rooms of the country and village inns, and at public gatherings. And as considerable more than half a century has rolled away, it may be stated as a historical fact that not one of the participants is now alive.

IMPORTANT COUNTY RECORDS STOLEN.

One of the most exciting events of early times was the theft of all the important records of the county contained in the original public building. The robbery occurred in the fall or early part of the winter of 1828. The thieves entered the

building at night and carried off all the deed books, seven in number, together with the dockets and records in the prothonotary's office, and the books of the commissioners. When the news became known a profound sensation was caused, and there was much speculation why such a high-handed outrage should be committed. As no one person could carry the records, it was evident that there must have been more than one concerned in the affair, and probably a wagon and team were required to carry away the official plunder.

The facilities for ferreting out offenders at that time were limited; there were no sharp detectives to follow up clues, consequently the work of searching was slow.

Finally it was ascertained that the object of the robbery was to secure the pardon of a man from the penitentiary who had been convicted and sentenced for horse stealing. Many arrests were made and hearings had, but no evidence could be procured sufficient to hold any of the suspected parties. Among others arrested on suspicion was a man living in the eastern part of the county. It turned out that he was not one of the perpetrators of the theft, but had some knowledge of the plot. As time wore on and the records could not be found, this man, it is said, was induced, on the promise of no further prosecution, to give information which led to the recovery of the missing records. They were found hidden in a hollow log in the woods about a mile east of the court house, where they had lain for about three months. The object of the theft failed, as the convicted party was not pardoned.

As the public mind had become very much inflamed over the matter, because of the trouble, expense, and possible litigation, that would have followed in the event of the final loss of the records, several persons supposed to have been connected with the affair were arrested and indicted for conspiracy. Much delay ensued in bringing them to trial, when, finally, the indictments were quashed in consequence of some informality in the proceedings and through the ingenuity of able counsel, of whom that rising and brilliant young lawyer, Ellis Lewis, was one. It is a tradition that the persons who carried away the records were never arrested, and they carried the secret in their breasts the balance of their lives. It is not likely that any one concerned in the affair is now living.

The robbery gave the commissioners a great deal of trouble, and cost the county a handsome sum. From the records in the commissioners' office (see Journal for 1829, p. 269), it appears that a large number of persons were employed to search for the stolen property, and they were paid the following sums:

Feb.	20,	1829,	Almon Allen,	$ 31 44
"	"	"	George Divins,	4 00
"	"	"	John Marvin,	12 27
"	"	"	Thomas Kaydon,	34 31
"	"	"	Daniel Lamb,	22 50
"	"	"	Medad Gunn,	12 00
"	"	"	Charles Mann,	6 00
"	"	"	Charles Atherton,	42 00
"	"	"	Benjamin Gitchell, for finding lost records,	200 00
"	21	"	Samuel Hunt,	22 00
"	"	"	Lincoln Powers,	12 00
May	20,	"	Asa Mann,	15 00
"	"	"	Erastus Rose,	3 00

May	20,	1829,	Levi Rose,	3 00
"	"	"	John Gray,	22 75
"	"	"	Asa Mann,	10 00
"	"	"	Charles Spencer,	12 50
"	21,	"	William Garretson,	12 00
June	16,	"	Robert Tubbs,	6 00
July	28,	"	Harris Corey,	3 00
"	"	"	Benjamin Bentley,	11 52
"	"	"	Peter Roberts,	12 64
Feb.	25,	1831,	Lorentes Jackson,	25 00
May	26,	"	Uriah Spencer,	26 30
			Total,	$561 23

It will be observed that considerable time had elapsed before all the bills were paid, and the last two, which had run for about two years, were collected by process of law. There are no explanatory notes on the minute book, consequently we are left to draw our own conclusions as to some of the causes which produced the friction. The amount of money paid for the recovery of the records was a great deal for that time; in fact, it represented a purchasing power greater than three times that amount to-day. When the robbery was committed the following commissioners were in office: Lorentes Jackson, John Cochran, E. B. Gerould. Before all the settlements were made Mr. Jackson had retired from office.

AN OBDURATE JUDGE.

On June 5, 1830, the *Phoenix* announced that the circuit court would meet in Wellsboro on the first Monday of August of that year to sit at least one week. When the time came Judge Rogers appeared and took his seat on the bench, but to the surprise of all the court only lasted one day. The *Phoenix* summed up the proceedings as follows:

There being five causes upon the calendar for trial, several of which, from their importance and the number of witnesses subpoenaed, it was supposed would occupy the court a day or more, it was very reasonably conjectured that the court would continue pretty much through the week. But to the utter consternation of all, and more especially the tavern keepers, the court adjourned early in the afternoon of the first day, before any one could have anticipated such an event, and before the sheriff, attorneys, jurors, witnesses, spectators, politicians or loungers had half arrived. A few minutes after the adjournment several wagons made their appearance loaded with witnesses and accompanied by the parties in the case of Baldwin vs. Kilburn—all however too late.

Nineteen jurors only answered to their names on being called, and the absentees were fined five dollars each for non-attendance—four out of the number were, however, excused for cause shown.

The attorneys with one accord besought the court to delay the time a little till their worthy clients should arrive, but his honor was inexorable. One cited the practice of the common pleas as authority for putting over business till Tuesday morning, to which his honor replied, that "if such were the fact, it argued a laxity of practice to which I can not subscribe." A second urged the consideration of his client, being a judge likewise, having inadvertently appointed an adjourned court about the same time, to which the reply was: "That is no cause for continuance, and your client being not ignorant of these matters, I would rather enforce the rule against him with the more rigor." In short as the judge refused to be pettifogged, the bar were unable to detain the court or prevent the trial list from being taken up and disposed of in regular order. Only one cause was tried, and as there was no substantial defense to the plaintiff's claim, and the

court absolutely refusing to listen to any other, though most feelingly importuned to the contrary, it occupied but little time, and thus ended the circuit court, after a session of about three hours!

It would seem from the above statement that Judge Rogers had taken offense at something and was resolved on getting out of the town as soon as possible, regardless of the business of clients and attorneys. Perhaps his honor in coming into the town over corduroy roads was so terribly shaken up, and his equanimity so completely destroyed, that a night and a day failed to heal his bruises and restore his temper, and he took revenge on the absent jurymen and the tavern keepers.

CHAPTER VIII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

First Traveled Ways—The State Line Survey—A Rude Road Brushed Out—The Williamson Road—Why and How It Was Built—A Princely Entertainment in the Wilderness—The Patterson Brothers—Morris State Road—More Roads Laid Out—East and West State Road—Era of Plank Roads—Early Navigation Schemes—The Corning and Blossburg Railroad—Morris Run and Arnot Branches—The Fall Brook Railroad—The Cowanesque Branch—The Pine Creek Branch—Elmira and State Line Railroad—The Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad—Other Railroads.

THE first roads in Tioga county were narrow Indian paths, and it has been shown how they ran. The early explorers and settlers followed them, or traveled by canoes on the river. In course of time the most important of these paths were widened, or "brushed out," by the settlers, and in subsequent years became public highways for the passage of wheeled vehicles.

Mention has been made of the road cut through the wilderness by the State line surveyors. This was the first road constructed by white men. It was a rude affair, but it enabled the party to get their pack horses and provisions through, as well as to carry forward their work. Being on the line separating the States of Pennsylvania and New York, however, it did not penetrate the interior of the territory of Tioga, but it enabled a few of the earliest settlers to enter the country from the east and then move south. This line was authorized to be run by the legislatures of the respective States, and in 1786 Andrew Ellicott and Andrew Porter, on the part of Pennsylvania, and James Clinton and Simeon DeWitt, on the part of New York, were appointed to perform the work. In their first report, which is dated October 12, 1786, they say they commenced "at the river Delaware in 42 degrees, north latitude," and continued on the same parallel to the western extremity of the two States. The first ninety miles from the point of beginning ended on the "western side of the

south branch of the Tioga river," at Lawrenceville. Here a substantial mile-stone was set up, and for many years it was regarded as a conspicuous landmark. The last boundary survey, made in 1893—107 years after the first—reported that the "ninetieth mile-stone is a small monument standing about 100 feet north of State street, in the village of Lawrenceville, at the northeast corner of Hallenback's barn, and about 1,260 feet east of monument 219. It is on line between property of Kuehl and Harraway."

The survey was not completed through to Lake Erie until the subsequent year. Ellicott and Porter continued to be the commissioners from Pennsylvania, but New York was now represented by Abraham Hardenberg and William Morris. Their final report was made October 29, 1787, accompanied by maps showing the topography of the country from the Delaware river to Lake Erie.

In continuing the line westward from the ninetieth mile-stone, the commissioners say that they "marked the same in a lasting and permanent manner by mile-stones, or posts surrounded by mounds of earth where stones could not be procured." The stones, at the several points where the latitude was determined, were large and well marked and contained on the south side, "Pennsylvania, latitude 42 degrees N., 1787, and also the variations of the magnetic needle; on the north New York and their several distances from the River Delaware."

In making the original survey the commissioners had to surmount great difficulties on account of incompetent knowledge of the geography of the country, the death of their horses, time taken up in making canoes, and treating with the Indians. Their axemen and laborers had to cut a road through the wilderness to enable them to run the line, as well as to convey provisions and stores for their sustenance and comfort. The Indians at several points on the line—particularly in the country of the Senecas—looked upon them with suspicion, notwithstanding peace prevailed, and they had to cultivate friendly relations with them by making presents, and explain to them the object of their work. This was the first road therefore that penetrated what afterward became the northern part of Tioga county, and over it traveled many of the early explorers and adventurers from the east in search of homes in the wilderness.

The last boundary survey was made in accordance with an act passed by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1889, to co-operate with the authorities of New York in accordance with the provisions of the law of 1887, to make an examination and inspection of the boundary line monuments between the two States. The commissioners made an elaborate report under date of December 12, 1893, which may be found in the report of the secretary of internal affairs for that year. They say that the line was "monumented by a joint commission of the two States during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885. The monuments, with exception of the large initial monuments, are of Connecticut granite, of a reddish gray, coarse texture, quite hard and durable."

They say monument No. 268, and mile-stone 115, "Is a small monument with diagonal grooves standing on a steep northwesterly slope on north edge of thick woods, about 100 feet west of the summit of the ridge. It marks the corners of Potter and Tioga counties, Pennsylvania. It is on line between properties

of C. P. Gill and Ralph McCullough. This monument was found to be in good condition in every respect."

THE WILLIAMSON ROAD.

The next road through what afterwards constituted the territory of Tioga county, was built by Charles Williamson, agent for the Pultney estate in the "Genesee Country." The causes for the building of this great thoroughfare through what was then almost an unknown wilderness, may be briefly stated: In November, 1790, Phelps & Gorham by deed conveyed to Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, 1,250,000 acres of wild land lying in western New York and adjoining the State of Pennsylvania, in what was more particularly known as the " Genesee Country," in the home of the Seneca Indians. April 11, 1792, Mr. Morris conveyed by deed to Charles Williamson the above tract, which has since been known as "The Pultney Estate." While these enormous operations in land were being made, it was contemplated to found a colony, composed of Europeans, in this wild region for the purpose of improving the country and therefore appreciating the value of the land. Consequently in the spring of 1792, Charles Williamson, who had been appointed secret agent for Sir William Pultney, of Bath, England, arrived in this country and established his headquarters at Northumberland, while making arrangements to proceed to the magnificent domain that had been entrusted to his care and management. And as a preliminary to beginning business in this country in due form, Williamson took the oath of allegiance before the court in Philadelphia and became a naturalized citizen.

While at Northumberland awaiting advices from his employer in England, Williamson was informed that about 200 emigrants would reach him in due season, and to make preparations to conduct them to their new home in the wilderness. An important question now presented itself. Which was the better route to pursue to reach the point of destination ? Up the Susquehanna by boat to Tioga Point, thence by the Tioga river to a point as near the proposed place of settlement as possible; or to cut a road by a direct route overland ? At that time the river route was the only one known, but it was long, circuitous and dangerous. With the large number of immigrants under his charge, Williamson argued that a part of this force at least might be advantageously used in the construction of the proposed road, and he therefore set about making preparations to carry out the project.

As this road would be a benefit to the country as well, Williamson made application to the Assembly for an appropriation to assist in its construction. After some discussion the small sum of £100 was grudgingly appropriated. This was not encouraging for such a great undertaking through 100 miles of wilderness, but it was accepted. Williamson secured the services as guides of Robert and Benjamin Patterson, two brothers residing at Northumberland. They had done distinguished service as scouts and soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and especially in watching and aiding in the repulse of the invading Indians on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and as scouts in the country through which this road was to pass. They were familiar with the ground and therefore well equipped for the work. Their father, William Patterson, had distinguished himself in the French and Indian wars; their mother was a Boone, a near relative of Daniel Boone, the celebrated frontiersman.

The work of cutting the road through the wilderness was commenced in May or June, 1792. According to the draft now on file in the land office, it commenced at Loyalsock, passed through where Williamsport was afterwards built to Lycoming creek, up which it ascended by the Indian path to Trout run. Here the builders fairly entered the wilderness when they commenced the ascent of Trout run. The forest was dense and gloomy, but by dint of hard work a road was made over Laurel hill to the site of Liberty. From this point the site of Blossburg, on the Tioga river, was reached. At Canoe Camp, eight miles down the river, the road was abandoned, and the party set to work making canoes out of the heavy timber which grew there. Having a sufficient number completed they embarked and floated down the river to Painted Post and then ascended the Conhocton to their point of destination, where they founded the town of Bath.

It was the custom of Williamson and his party to establish depots for the storage of provisions on the line of the road, and to erect a commodious log house to shelter the women and children, and then advance with the axemen, roadmakers, etc., and prepare the way. The "Block House" he established at what is now known as Liberty borough was constructed of logs and was about 20x40 feet in size. In front of it was erected a large bake oven, in which bread was baked for the party. This block house stood in the midst of a heavy forest of timber and it remained there for years as a famous historic landmark.

Blossburg, or "Peter's Camp," was the next station where a depot was established. It took its name from a man named Peter. At Canoe Camp, eight miles down the Tioga river, the work of road building was temporarily abandoned, on account of the lateness of the season, and the party floated down stream in canoes which they had hurriedly constructed.

The next station was Apple Island, near Painted Post, and the last was about midway between Painted Post and Bath, the point of destination, which they reached in December. While Williamson and his party were tarrying at Peter's Camp (now Blossburg), Robert and Benjamin Patterson discovered coal, which was then pronounced by the English immigrants, "stone coal," to distinguish it from charcoal or wood coal. This was in September or October, 1792.

This thoroughfare was not finally completed until the summer of 1796, and it was regarded as one of the greatest successes of the times. It opened a country hitherto almost unknown, and shortened the distance between Northumberland and Painted Post almost 100 miles.

The undertaking was of such magnitude as to have almost deterred any other man but Williamson from beginning it. But being endowed with indomitable perseverance, tenacity of purpose and a well-balanced head, he accomplished what would have appalled and discouraged scores of others. But one of the great factors in the enterprise—one of the essential attributes to ultimate success—was in being backed by plenty of money by his English employers. Of course he had many difficulties to surmount and many discouragements to meet. The motley crowd of immigrants he was conducting through the wilderness was hard to govern—at times rebellious—and he was forced to be vigilant as well as rigorous. Unaccustomed to life in the wilderness, and having little knowledge of such work as was required in felling trees and road building, they were often a detriment instead of an advantage



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to the real laborers. At times provisions ran low—as every pound of stores had to be transported on pack horses from Northumberland—when discouragements would set in. At Canoe Camp they became short of sugar, coffee and flour, when one of the Pattersons went through the wilderness forty miles to Tioga Point (now Athens) and purchased provisions, which were poled up the Tioga river in boats to Apple Island, where the famishing immigrants met them and a grand feast and jollification followed. Those who, only a few hours before, were mutinous at Canoe Camp, now, that they were provided with provisions, fell upon the necks of their deliverers, kissed them, and wept for joy.

It is hard to estimate the value of this great improvement and its advantages in after years to the country and the people. The larger part of it ran almost due north and south through the entire eastern part of what afterwards became the county of Tioga. It was the first great improvement in the way of road building in this part of Pennsylvania. The path cut by the boundary line surveyors in 1787, ran along the northern limit of what became Tioga county; the Williamson road penetrated it from north to south and furnished an outlet to the country lying south. At the time of the construction of this road there were at least 15,000,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania west and north of Williamsport, and 12,000,000 acres west and north of Painted Post, making an aggregate of 27,000,000 acres upon which no white man dwelt !

When the great road—it was great for the time in which it was built—was completed, Williamson was so elated over the success of his enterprise that he resolved on having some kind of a jubilee at his wilderness home in honor of the event. He conceived the idea of having a rude theater built in which there could be plays nightly while the festivities lasted. A race track was also projected, on which some of the finest horses of the time could be exercised.

What a bold conception for a pioneer in the wilderness, hundreds of miles from the center of civilization ! But a man of such daring enterprise as Williamson did not regard failure as possible. He at once set about making preparations for the grand event, and although it was not to occur within the territory of what afterwards became the county of Tioga, yet it felt the quickening influences of such a vast undertaking and profited thereby.

His plans having been completed, Williamson issued circulars and handbills, setting forth in glowing terms what he proposed doing, and inviting the citizens of Albany, Utica, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Northumberland, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Richmond, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Baltimore, Easton, Trenton, Wilkes-Barre, and numerous other places to come and enjoy the sport. Owners of fleet horses were invited to be present and enter them for the races. A liberal hospitality was to be extended to all, and they were assured that by visiting his sylvan home in the land of the Six Nations they would not only be surprised, but delighted. In his glowing description, and portrayal of the pleasures to be enjoyed, Williamson did not omit speaking of his manor, the fertility of the soil, the abundance of timber, the innumerable springs, rivers, lakes, inhabited by fish of the most delicious flavor, the cheapness of corner lots in the city of Bath and the golden opportunity afforded the investor to secure a home in the garden of the Six Nations.

His circulars and handbills were read at the State and National Capitols to grave members and senators and by the sporting fraternity generally. He also informed the public that he had stationed at Utica, Albany and New York, on the east, and at Northumberland, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Easton, Reading, Alexandria and Richmond, on the south, trusted and tried guides who would meet and conduct gentlemen and their suites to his far-famed city upon the waters of the upper Susquehanna.

The reader of to-day can scarcely comprehend the daring proposition of this bold Scotchman of 100 years ago, when the country was wild and the sullenly retiring savages yet lingered on the very outskirts of this settlement—not as foes, for their confederacy had been broken by gallant Anthony Wayne, but as curious spectators of what the pale face proposed doing in the land where they had dwelt for many moons.

His project proved a grand success. For weeks the Williamson road to Bath presented one continuous procession from the south—from Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Virginia. The travelers left the shores of the James, the Potomac, the Patapsco, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Schuylkill, the Lehigh and the Passaic, and journeyed over this road through the county of Lycoming, which had just been organized, and extended to the New York State line. It was a curious as well as imposing spectacle, and the straggling savages who yet lingered in the shades of the wilderness, peered at it from the bushes with awe, for they could not divine its object. It was to them one of the incomprehensible freaks of the race that seemed destined to drive them they knew not whither.

As the entire distance from Williamsport to Bath—more than 100 miles—lay through a dense forest, the journey was long and fatiguing. In some instances the block houses built by Williamson were used as temporary stopping places over night, but the parties generally camped by the wayside. Many of these bands of travelers from the south were accompanied by negro slaves, whose duty it was to cook for their masters and care for the horses.

The races came off in September, 1796, and lasted for several weeks. Among the entries were Virginia Nell, by Charles Williamson, and Silk Stocking, by William Dunn, both of Bath. Virginia Nell was the pride of the Marylanders and Virginians, while Silk Stocking, the winner, was backed by New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Canada. There were races during the daytime and theatrical performances at night, which made one complete round of pleasure and excitement. These scenes of gaiety were among the most remarkable ever witnessed in any country; remarkable because of their occurrence in the heart of a wilderness, far from the habitations of men, and for years they were a theme of conversation among those who had participated in them and enjoyed the princely hospitality of the host. The effect was as anticipated, it advertised Bath far and wide, and gave Williamson the prominence which he sought.

For thirty years the Williamson road was the great thoroughfare between southern and western New York, and northern and central Pennsylvania, and contributed more towards the settlement of the country through which it ran, than any other agency. In early times the road was also a thoroughfare for drovers, raftsmen and emigrants, and for many years stage lines ran over it between Painted Post and

Williamsport. Many distinguished men of early days passed over it, not the least of whom was Aaron Burr, who visited Williamson about the time he was forming his conspiracy for his southwestern confederacy. During the War of 1812 many soldiers enroute for Buffalo and Canada passed over it, and returned the same way.

Charles Williamson, the projector of this great enterprise, was a Scotchman by birth, and an officer in the English army during the Revolutionary War. He was captured by the French, the allies of the Americans, and held a prisoner in Boston until the close of the war. When he founded Bath he built houses and mills, cleared the land, opened farms, built other roads and did a vast amount of work to reclaim the country. He was the first judge of Steuben county, in 1796, and its first member of Assembly, and caused an act to be passed enabling him to convey the vast property to Sir William Pultney, of Bath, England. After completing his legal business and surrendering his trust he sailed for England and died of fever while at sea.

At a meeting of the commissioners held October 1, 1811, instructions were given to Aaron Bloss and Samuel Higley to amend that part of the Williamson road lying between the Block House and Peter's Camp.

On the 19th of the same month the commissioners, according to a minute on their journal, gave to Andrew D. Hepburn an order to the state treasurer for the sum of $500, being the appropriation allowed for the Williamson road betwen Aaron Bloss' and the south line of Tioga county. Mr. Hepburn was a prominent business man of Williamsport, and it is probable that he had advanced this sum for the improvement of the road.

In 1817 Aaron Bloss and others petitioned the legislature to appropriate $10,000 to improve this road, so as to make it a better outlet toward the south over which to haul coal, the mining of which was then in its infancy. Tioga county, at that time, being a comparative wilderness, the legislature could not see the wisdom of expending so large a sum to give its few inhabitants the benefits of a first-class highway, and the appropriation asked for was refused.

THE PATTERSON BROTHERS.

The faithful guides—Robert and Benjamin Patterson—settled in the old town of Painted Post, in 1797, after their contract with Williamson expired. They conveyed their household effects in boats from Northumberland up the river via Tioga Point, while their cattle were driven over the Williamson road. Robert Patterson, about the year 1804, removed to Lindley—still within the limits of the old town of Painted Post—where he purchased 1,000 acres of land and resided until his death, October 2, 1840. A few days before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing a locomotive with a train of cars pass through his farm on the Corning and Blossburg railroad, running parallel to the Williamson road, which he had located through the wilderness nearly fifty years before.

Some time during the year 1858 or 1859, the dwelling house of Benjamin Patterson, son of Robert Patterson, was consumed by fire, and a large amount of valuable data pertaining to the history of Northumberland (now Lycoming) county during the Revolutionary War, and the building of the Williamson road, were consumed. Grace Adalaide, second daughter of Benjamin Patterson, and grand-daughter of Robert Patterson, who married John L. Sexton, of Blossburg, remembers well

having both seen and read many of the incidents set forth in the foregoing notes relating to the building of this road and the part her ancestor bore in the work. Her husband, Mr. Sexton, also testifies to the same, and regrets exceedingly the loss of the historical treasure.

MORRIS STATE ROAD.

Several years passed after the construction of the Williamson road before it became necessary to lay out any more roads. Settlers were slow to penetrate the heavily timbered regions in the northern part of Lycoming county, because they generally found more inviting localities in the valleys and along the river. When explorers did have occasion to penetrate what was then regarded as the "unknown wilderness," they traveled by the Williamson road.

In the meantime, however, the Pine Creek Land Compny had been formed. Morris and several of his friends had founded a settlement near the site of Texas, Lycoming county, and it soon became apparent that there must be an outlet to the settlements on the river. A road, known as the "State Road," was projected from Newberry to a point near Painted Post. Application was made to the legislature, and an act authorizing its construction was passed and approved April 8, 1799, which may be found in Smith's Laws, volume III., p. 375, as follows:

Whereas, Many respectable inhabitants of the county of Lycoming * * * have presented their petitions to the legislature stating that the present road [Williamson road] from the town of Newberry, near the mouth of Lycoming creek to the Genesee country is extremely bad, so as to be passable with great difficulty, and judging that a road might be opened by a new course—and it is reasonable that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted upon the terms hereinafter mentioned, therefore

Be it, etc., That the Governor * * * be authorized to receive proposals for laying out and opening a road, not less than twenty feet wide, from the town of Newberry * * * to Morris' Mills; from thence by the best and most direct route to the northeast corner of Strawbridge's marsh, or as near thereto as may be; and from thence by the nearest and best route to the 109th mile-stone on the line dividing this State from the State of New York, or as near as may be, which road, when surveyed, laid out and opened, as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be a public highway.

That the expense of laying out and surveying the said road, and all charges incident thereto, shall in the first instance be paid by such of the citizens of the county of Lycoming, or other persons, as may think proper to subscribe for the purpose of defraying the expense thereof.

That after the said road shall have been laid out and opened * * * the Governor shall appoint a suitable person to view the said road and make report to him; and if it shall appear by said report that a road or cartway is actually laid out and opened between the town of Newberry, and the 109th mile-stone on the State line * * * then in that case the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the sum of $3,000 to reimburse the person or persons who were the subscribers for opening and laying out said road.

According to the brief records that have been preserved, the road was put under contract July 26, 1799, and finished late that year, or early in 1800. The contractor was Benjamin Wistar Morris, with Gideon H. Wells and Thomas Greeves as securities. They were members of the Pine Creek Land Company, and of course deeply interested in the construction of the new road. Samson Babb, who had purchased land from the company, was also interested and assisted in building

the road, in order to have an outlet. It is probable that the Land Company furnished the greater part of the money required, independent of the state appropriation, and the work was pushed by Contractor Morris.

The completion of the road was officially reported to the governor by Hon. William Wilson, of Williamsport, who had been selected for that purpose in accordance with the act, whereupon his excellency authorized the payment of the $3,000. The additional amount subscribed by citizens is unknown, as the papers have been lost. It is probable that Morris and other parties were liberal subscribers, as they were among the original projectors of the enterprise and were largely benefited by it.

The State road at first was little better than a "cartway through the wilderness," but it became the great highway of the time and much travel passed over it for many years. Portions of it are still in use and its route is pointed out by the older inhabitants. Newberry at that time was the center of commercial business on the river, and the supplies for the pioneers in Tioga township had to be obtained there and transported over the State road.

The draft of this road, which is still preserved in the land office at Harrisburg, shows the courses and distances throughout the entire route. It was made from the notes of Samuel Scott, by William Gray, the celebrated surveyor of that time, for submission to the governor, as part of the report to be made by Commissioner Wilson. The distances from Newberry, the starting point, are given as follows: To Brook's house, four and one-half miles; to Hoagland's run, eight and one-half miles; to Larry's creek, or Cogan's, sixteen miles; to crossing of Third Fork of Pine creek, at the marsh, twenty-four miles; to Morris' mill, twenty-eight miles; to the 109th mile-post, seventy-three and one-half miles.

The 109th mile-stone, as described in the last report on the State line survey, "is a small monument standing in cleared land at the west edge of the summit of a gravel bluff, north of Troup's creek, 978 feet west of monument No. 258. It is on the line between the property of H. Murdock and Edward Murdock."

MORE ROADS LAID OUT.

After the completion of the State road from Newberry the people seem to have been satisfied with their thoroughfares for a few years, for we find no record of any further attempt at road making for three years. On the quarter sessions docket for December, 1803, we find "the return of a road from the First Fork of Pine creek to Morris' [State] road near the fifty-first mile tree." It appears that James Kooken, John English, Moses Wilson, James Yarnall and John Norris, the viewers appointed to lay out the road, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, in these words: "Beginning at the First Fork of Pine creek, thence north five degrees east 220 perches, etc., to the fifty-first mile tree on the State road, which they adjudged necessary to public use." The report was confirmed by the court.

Another year passed before we find any reference to roads. At December sessions, 1804, William Willard, William Withington, Josiah White, John Kileny and Jesse Losey, who had been appointed to "view and lay out a road from Morris' [State] road down Crooked creek to Williamson's" road, made a favorable report.

It commenced "at a white pine on the forks of Crooked creek" and continued until it intersected the Williamson road leading north. The court confirmed the report.

After a lapse of another two years we find that at May sessions, 1806, "William Ellis, Moses Wilson, Israel Merrick, Shack Stradley and Caleb Boyer, the persons appointed to view and lay out a road from William Ellis' mill, beginning on the margin of Pine creek and running to a "boundary lot in the Delmar purchase, in the tenure of Israel Merrick," made report that they had performed the work assigned them. The record shows that the report was confirmed at September sessions, 1806.

At the December sessions of the same year as the foregoing, the record informs us that a "road was laid out from the State road down the Cowanesque to the State line," and that Ebenezer Taylor, Timothy Coates, Hopestill Beecher and Abel Cady were the viewers. Their report states that they commenced "at a buttonwood tree marked on the State road near the Cowanesque creek—thence through by Cady's field to intersect Williamson's road near the Cowanesque." Their report was confirmed at the same session of court. This road evidently intersected the Williamson road near what is now Lawrenceville, and was a connecting link between the two thoroughfares.

A road was laid out in the latter part of 1806 from the State line to the mouth of Crooked creek, and the report of the viewers was confirmed at February sessions, 1807. From the proceedings of May sessions, 1807, it appears that Nathaniel Allen, Ezra Spaulding, Nathan Fellows, William Benjamin, John Cummins and Ebenezer Thewald, laid out a road from Ezra Spaulding's to the New York State line. Their report was confirmed at the same court.

From a report made at November sessions, 1807, it appears that William Benjamin, David Reynolds, John Norris, John Sloan, Joseph Williamson and William Watson, viewed and laid out a road from the Block House to the State road, and it was confirmed by the same court. This was another connecting link between these two great thoroughfares.

EAST AND WEST STATE ROAD.

The next important road, after the Williamson and State roads, was the one projected from the Moosic mountains in a westerly direction. In pursuance of an act of the legislature, passed April 4, 1807, providing for the appointment of a commission to explore and lay out this road to the western bounds of the State, Henry Donnel and George Haines were appointed the commissioners. They made a survey and reported that they had laid out the road according to instructions. It crossed the river at Towanda, proceeded up Sugar creek, thence through East Troy, entered Tioga county in what is now Sullivan township, and ran west through Covington, Charleston and Delmar to Wellsboro. From this point it proceeded westwardly through Tioga and Potter counties.

This road, although a "rough and rugged one," became an important thoroughfare for early times, and hundreds of weary emigrants from the east in search of homes in Tioga county and the "Genesee Country," passed over it. Those going to Bath and other points in Steuben county, followed it until it intersected the Williamson road, when they took the latter and bore down the Tioga river. Many

of the New England settlers in Tioga, who came from the eastern part of Bradford and the western part of Luzerne counties, came over it. The trouble about land titles in the latter counties caused many persons to seek new homes in what was then the wilds of Tioga; and from this cause Tioga gained largely of that hardy, enterprising and progressive element known as New Englanders, which has left its impress and individuality on the country to this day.

Emigrants from other parts of Pennsylvania and from the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia found their way into the county by way of the Williamson and State roads from Newberry.

At a meeting of the commissioners on October 1, 1811, instructions were given to Israel Merrick, Bethlehem Thompson and William Matthews to open the East and West road leading from Wellsboro to the Big Meadows.

ERA OF PLANK ROADS.

When the era of plank road building set in the citizens of certain parts of Tioga caught the infection. These roads were generally projected for places where railroads were not available. In 1848 the Tioga and Elmira Plank Road Company was incorporated. The object of the road was to connect with another leading out of Elmira up Seeley creek to the State line, the distance to Elmira from Tioga being about twenty-three miles. As work was not commenced by this company in 1848, a supplement to the act was passed April 5, 1849, extending the time for building the road seven years. This act was supplemented by another May 14, 1850, creating the Tioga and Lawrenceville Company, with power to extend the road to Wellsboro, and repealing the acts of 1848 and 1849. This act created a new body of incorporators and empowered them to take possession of the highway.

That portion of the road between Tioga and Wellsboro was soon put under contract and finished, and for many years it was extensively traveled. When the plank wore out the company obtained a supplement to the charter permitting them to convert the road into a turnpike, which was done.

EARLY NAVIGATION SCHEMES.

The construction of numerous public roads during the first quarter of the present century, opened up avenues of communication between the different sections of the county and made the county seat accessible to the citizens of the various townships. They also enabled the settlers to reach Williamsport, Painted Post, Elmira, Athens, Towanda and other trading points, with such products as they desired to market or exchange for articles needed in their homes or on their farms. With the increase of lumbering operations, as well as a constantly increasing surplus of farm products, the inadequacy of these facilities began to be felt. The journeys over rough and poorly-worked roads was tedious and toilsome, and the time consumed in going and returning rendered it next to impossible to realize a profit on the products marketed. Some better way of accomplishing their marketing and trading was needed. The railroad being in its infancy, the canal gave the only promise of meeting the admitted needs of the people, and accordingly plans for either rendering the principal streams of the county navigable by a system of improvements, or making them feeders for canals, were numerous, and were made the topics of town talk and public discussion.

OHIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

In 1817 the legislature declared the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers and Crooked creek navigable streams. (Pine creek had been declared navigable in 1798.) It was thought that the Tioga river, running north into the State of New York, could be so improved as to render it safe for arks loaded with coal, then beginning to be slowly developed at Blossburg, and which it was early foreseen was destined to become a great article of commerce, if a demand could be created for it; or, in other words, if means for its transportation could be provided. The first step, therefore, was to make the river navigable.

In order to secure a better outlet overland toward the south, Aaron Bloss and others, in 1817, petitioned the Pennsylvania legislature to appropriate $10,000 toward improving the Williamson road over the mountains from Blossburg to Lycoming creek, and Williamsport. But the legislature could not see the wisdom of appropriating that amount of money to build a good road into what was regarded as a wild and inhospitable region, and refused the petition.

Undaunted, however, by this failure to secure a better outlet to the south, agitation was continued in behalf of water navigation. Committees were appointed in Tioga county to confer with the citizens in the adjoining counties on the north, and strong efforts made to enlist their co-operation and support. In 1826 Uriah Spencer was appointed one of a committee to draft an address to the governor of New York in furtherance of a canal from the head of Seneca lake to the Pennsylvania line at Lawrenceville, to be continued thence by Pennsylvania authority to the coal mines at Blossburg. He and Samuel W. Morris were chosen a committee to present a petition to the legislature of New York, and Mr. Spencer visited Albany for that purpose in February, 1827.

The continued agitation throughout the country of the water navigation project, finally resulted in the passage of an act in March, 1823, for the improvement of the Susquehanna from Northumberland to Columbia, and it was expected by the citizens of Tioga county that as soon as this work was completed the upper waters of the Susquehanna would receive the favorable consideration of the legislature, and they would be benefited to some extent.

This was the first step in the great plan for internal improvement by utilizing the rivers. The next was the act of February 20, 1826, known as the General Improvement Law, which, among other things, authorized the organization of the Tioga Navigation Company. This law gave the people great encouragement. No time was lost in making preparations to start the improvement. A company was formed and Miller Fox, of Towanda, an eminent civil engineer, employed to make a survey and an estimate of the cost of putting the stream into a navigable condition. A fine drawing of the proposed canal has been preserved and may be seen at the office of Jerome B. Niles, Wellsboro. Considerable work was done. In 1836 a number of arks were built by different parties and loaded with coal. It was intended to run them down the river and connect with the Chemung canal, which had been completed to Corning. But the arks were sunk before any great distance had been made, and this mode of navigation was abandoned.

There was increased interest in the mining of coal, but the lack of transportation to market kept the business back. In 1838 the Arbon Coal Company was formed at Blossburg and James R. Wilson was chosen its first president. Another company,

known as the Arbon Land Company, was also organized by the same stockholders, its purpose being to promote the building and early completion of the railroad from Corning to Blossburg.

THE CORNING AND BLOSSBURG RAILROAD.

It having become apparent that transportation by water was not feasible, attention was directed to the railroad, which then seemed to be the coming method. The Tioga Navigation Company caught the spirit of the hour and obtained from the legislature a supplement to its charter, authorizing it to construct a railroad from Blossburg to the State line at Lawrenceville. The distance was about twenty-five miles and the road was to run parallel with the river. This was an important movement and marked the beginning of a new era in the history of Tioga county. At the same time a company was formed to construct a railroad from the head of canal navigation at Painted Post to intersect the Blossburg railroad at Lawrenceville. This would afford an outlet for the coal. The entire line was completed from Corning to Blossburg in 1840, reaching the latter place in September of that year, between which time and January 1, 1841, 4,235 tons of coal were sent over it to market. Compared with the magnificently equipped lines of to-day, it was but a crude affair. Strap rails, laid on stringers were used, and the rolling stock was exceedingly primitive. In 1852 the strap rails were replaced by the more modern T rail, and the roadbed and equipment greatly improved, the Hon. John Magee having, in the meantime, become the owner of that portion of the line north of Lawrenceville.

In 1852 a line, four miles in length, was surveyed from Blossburg to Morris Run, where new coal mines were being then opened up by the Morris Run Coal Company. This line was constructed under the direction of Col. Pharon Jarrett, of Lock Haven, and was opened for traffic in October, 1853.

The Blossburg Coal Company was incorporated by an act of the legislature approved April 11, 1866, for the purpose of opening mines on Johnson's creek, at what is now the village of Arnot, four miles southwest of Blossburg, from which place a railroad was constructed to the mines in the year named. In 1882 and 1883 the Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad Company extended this road to Hoytville, in Morris township, a distance of twelve miles.

Though constructed by different companies and operated as separate roads for years, the last two named were dependent upon the Corning and Blossburg road for an outlet down the valley of the Tioga river. This was secured by traffic arrangements maintained until December, 1884, when the control of the three lines passed into the hands of the "Erie," and they have since remained a part of that system.

THE FALL BROOK RAILROAD.

In March, 1859, the Fall Brook Coal Company was chartered by the legislature. The bill granting the charter was, however, vetoed by Governor Packer, but was passed over his veto and became a law. In this year the company opened mines at Fall Brook, seven miles east of Blossburg, to which a line of railroad was surveyed and constructed. This line, seven miles in length, was the beginning of the Fall Brook system in Tioga county. The principal owner of the railroad and the mines

was Hon. John Magee, of Bath, New York, who some years before had come into possession of that part of the Corning and Blossburg railroad lying between Corning and Lawrenceville, to reach which with the product of his Fall Brook mines he made a traffic arrangement with the owners of that portion of the line between Lawrenceville and Blossburg.

In 1866 the Fall Brook Coal Company commenced exploring for coal on the mountains near Wilson creek, a tributary of Babb's creek, about twelve miles south of Wellsboro, and rich mines were discovered. The lands were purchased by the Fall Brook Coal Company and a new outlet became necessary. This resulted in the incorporation, April 4, 1867, of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad Company. A preliminary survey of the road was commenced in September of that year. Hon. Henry Sherwood took a deep interest in the construction of this road, and served as president for some time.

The road was opened in May, 1872, with a great celebration, which was attended by many distinguished persons from other parts of the country, among them being William E. Dodge and Governor Seymour, of New York. At Corning the road connects with the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning, which gives direct communication with central New York, as well as east and west by the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad.

The Cowanesque Branch.—Before the completion of the new road from Lawrenceville to Antrim, a movement was started to build a road up the Cowanesque. This valley was the richest agricultural portion of the county, and as it contained a number of villages, it was important that they should have a railroad outlet. The work of construction was commenced at once and the road was completed from Lawrenceville to Elkland, a distance of twelve miles, by September 15, 1873. In 1883 it was extended to Westfield, and later through Potter Brook to Ulysses, in Potter county.

In 1840 when the New York and Erie railroad was located, it was thought by many that it should have passed through the Cowanesque to Olean. Years afterward a line was surveyed by Horatio Seymour, and on it the present road was built. The Cowanesque branch was leased to the main line, and the whole is known as the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim line. From Corning to Antrim the distance is fifty-three miles. At Stokesdale Junction it leaves the Pine Creek road and runs through Wellsboro to Antrim, a distance of seventeen miles.

The Pine Creek Branch.—For many years efforts had been made to build a railroad down Pine creek to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie at Jersey Shore, or the Reading at Williamsport. This was regarded as an important link, as it would afford an outlet for Tioga county to the south. In furtherance of this object the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad Company was chartered, February 17, 1870, the proposed line to run from Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, up Pine creek to Ansonia; thence along the same stream to Gaines, and thence to Coudersport and Port Allegheny. The survey was made and the right of way obtained, but nothing further was accomplished in this county until a new company was organized and the route changed to run from Ansonia to Stokesdale Junction. This re-organization was effected in January, 1882, by the election of Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro, president; George J. Magee, of Watkins, vice-president;

William Howell, of Antrim, secretary; Anton Hardt, of Wellsboro, chief engineer, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, treasurer. The executive committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Henry Sherwood, Jefferson Harrison, Anton Hardt, W. H. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt and George J. Magee. The directors were W. H. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, George J. Magee, William Howell, E. G. Schieffelin, Henry Sherwood, Walter Sherwood, Jefferson Harrison, Jerome B. Niles, Anton Hardt and John W. Bailey.

No time was lost in pushing the work of construction. The stockholders decided that the road should be built to Williamsport, where connection could be made with the Philadelphia and Reading road. The charter formerly belonged to the Reading, but by a business arrangement it passed into the hands of the Vanderbilts, George J. Magee and their associates. The line was built from Williamsport, up Pine creek, to the mouth of Marsh creek, at Ansonia; thence up Marsh creek through the Big Meadows to Stokesdale Junction, connecting with the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim railway. It was completed and opened June 4, 1883, and at once became an important thoroughfare and outlet to the south. The road runs through an exceedingly wild and romantic region, the Pine Creek cañon not being excelled in natural grandeur by any other point touched by rail in the Allegheny mountains.

The road is operated as part of the Fall Brook system, and in efficiency of management is surpased by no other single-track road in the State. The distance from Wellsboro to Williamsport is eighty-two miles, and three passenger trains are run daily each way. The company operates 375 miles of main track and 118 miles of side tracks. There are 3,700 cars in its equipment. The Corning railway shops furnish employment to 617 workmen, including the engineers, firemen, inspectors at junction points, etc. The total pay-roll includes the names of from 1,800 to 2,200 men, according to business. The main line runs from Lyons, New York, to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, a distance of 187 miles. There are four branches, as follows: The Fall Brook, the Penn Yan, the Cowanesque, and the Antrim. And remarkable as it may seem, the company has never killed a passenger. The Fall Brook railway stands at the head of single-track railways in this country. Its freight traffic for the year ending June 30, 1896, aggregated 6,559,590 tons—more than a half million tons greater than during any former year in its history. The methods of the Fall Brook company are far ahead of all others in systematic management and effective results. The company operates over eighty-seven miles of railway within the limits of Tioga county.

The principal officers are: George J. Magee, president; John Lang, first vice-president; W. H. Northrup, passenger agent; G. R. Brown, general superintendent.

THE ELMIRA AND STATE LINE RAILROAD.

The coal business of Tioga had grown to such proportions that another outlet by rail was demanded; and in April, 1872, the Elmira and State Line railroad, running from Elmira to a point near Lawrenceville, was chartered and soon after put under contract. The road was finished in October, 1876. A great celebration followed the opening, at which toasts were drunk and speeches made. After leaving the Tioga valley the road bears off through the township of Jackson and then

descends to the valley of the Chemung, intersecting the Northern Central about two miles south of Elmira. Soon after the opening it was consolidated with the Tioga road, as the Tioga and Elmira State Line railroad. The distance from Elmira to Blossburg is forty-six miles; and from the latter place to Hoytville, whither it extends, the distance is fifteen miles, making the entire length of the line sixty-one miles. Of this distance thirty-five miles belong in Tioga county. The line is operated by the Erie Railroad Company as the Tioga division.

THE ADDISON AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The late Charles L. Pattison, of Elkland, was the prime mover in the organization of the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in 1882, and was president of the Pennsylvania division of the road up to his death, April 10, 1896. The section from Addison to Westfield, which enters Tioga county at Nelson station, was completed, and the first train of passenger cars run between those towns, November 27, 1882, within ninety days from the time the work commenced. The line was extended to Gaines by January 1, 1883, and later up the valley of Pine creek to Galeton, in Potter county. It was originally a narrow gauge road, but was changed to standard width in the spring of 1895. A short spur of this road, which leaves the main line a few miles above Gaines, connects with the coal mines at Gurnee, in Gaines township.

It is thus seen that commendable progress has been made in railroad construction in Tioga county since the opening of the first road in 1840. The next road likely to be built is the surveyed line from Blackwells up Babb's creek to connect with the Arnot and Pine Creek road at Hoytville. It will be a quick outlet down Pine creek for the settlers in that region. Blackwells, at the mouth of Babb's creek, is in the southwestern part of the county, and is becoming a place of some importance on account of its lumber and flagstone traffic.

OTHER RAILROADS.

The Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, usually spoken of as the "Goodyear Line," was opened from Keating, in Potter county, to Ansonia, in the summer of 1895. It has since been extended to Wellsville, New York. It connects with the Fall Brook at Ansonia and is an outlet for travel and traffic to Buffalo.

The Northern Central Railway, which traverses the valley of Lycoming creek, touches the southern boundary of Union township at Roaring Branch and runs along the border for several miles, the station of Penbryn being in Tioga county.

The Tiadaghton and Fahnastalk Railway Company was chartered March 11, 1892, for the purpose of constructing a railway into Elk township, for the removal of logs and bark. It begins at Tiadaghton, on the Fall Brook railroad, extends six miles into the forest, and was built the same year it was chartered. The following officers were elected for 1896: President, Creon B. Farr; secretary, J. Harrison; treasurer, C. B. Farr; diectors, G. A. Veil, J. W. Hammond, D. M. Lounsbury, John L. Landrus, E. G. Schieffelin and George D. Aiken.

CHAPTER IX.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

PRIMITIVE SAW MILLS AND GRIST MILLS—THE MORRIS MILLS—FIRST MILLS AT WELLSBORO—BABB'S MILL—IN THE TIOGA VALLEY—EARLY LUMBERING OPERATIONS—A RAFTING REMINISCENCE—ALONG THE COWANESQUE RIVER—PIONEER MILLS ON PINE CREEK—AN ERA OF RAPID DEVELOPMENT—RISKS AND CHARMS OF THE BUSINESS—THE TANNING INDUSTRY—IRON FOUNDRIES AND SMELTING WORKS—THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS—PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

THE pioneer settlers within the borders of what is now Tioga county found its surface covered by an unbroken forest, made up, for the most part, of pine and hemlock. The former grew in the valleys and low lands—though not confined exclusively to them, while the latter crowned the mountain sides and summits and occupied the uplands. Here and there were areas of the hard wood varieties, such as "sugar" maple, beech, oak, ash, etc. Before he could rear a home for himself and the members of his family, the settler had to clear a space, first for his cabin and afterwards for the little garden plot, that as the years went by, was enlarged, until the forest wilderness gave place to cultivated fields, producing abundant crops of everything needful to sustain life.

Although there was timber in abundance, there was no lumber, and the rude cabins that were erected, if they were floored at all, were floored with puncheons and round logs. Saw-mills were, therefore, a necessity, to provide lumber for the flooring and roofing of these frontier homes, and it was not long until they began to be erected in various parts of the county, upon such streams as had a flow of water sufficient to furnish power for the primitive machinery then in use. These primitive mills, with their flutter wheels and upright saws, led the way in the march of industrial development, and about the opening of the century began the work of forest destruction that has stripped the hills and valleys of the county of the great growth of pine and hemlock amid the sombre gloom of which savage beasts had roamed for ages.

The grist-mill was no less a necessity than the saw-mill, but before grain could be ground grain must be raised, and this involved the preliminary and tiresome labor of clearing fields for cultivation. For several years the settlers were compelled to go to Jersey Shore and Williamsport, on the south, and to Painted Post, Elmira and Tioga Point, now Athens, on the north and east, for their flour or for the purpose of having their scant crops of wheat, corn and other grains ground, and many stories are still told of the perils and hardships endured during journeys to and from these trading and milling points.

The first mills resorted to for lumber and the grinding of their grain by the

early settlers in the western and southern parts of the county, were those built by John Norris, on the headwaters of Little Pine creek, near what is now the hamlet of Texas, across the line in Lycoming county, as agent of Benjamin Wistar Morris. These mills, known as "Morris' Mills," were erected as early as 1799, and were on the line of the north and south State road opened up in that year.

In an advertisement of Benjamin Wistar Morris, published in the *Lycoming Gazette*, under date of November 13, 1806, inviting investments in lots in the new county-seat town of Wellsboro, attention is called to the fact that "a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a store are situated within one mile of the town." These were the mills erected by Samuel W. Fisher on Marsh creek, below the borough limits of Wellsboro, a fuller reference to which will be found in the chapter devoted to Delmar township. They were undoubtedly the first mills in this section of the county.

The first saw-mill on Babb's creek was erected in 1806, on the site of the present village of Morris, by Samson Babb, the pioneer settler on that stream.

IN THE TIOGA VALLEY.

In the absence of authentic records it is impossible, at this late day, to give the name of the builder of the first saw-mill in the Tioga river valley, which soon after its settlement became the scene of active lumbering operations. Previous to 1812 mills were erected along that stream and near the mouths of its branches as far south as Canoe Camp, and much lumber was manufactured for shipment down the river as well as for supplying an increasing local demand. It is said that the first grist-mill in the county was erected on this stream, at the mouth of Mill creek, by Aaron Gillet, about 1797 or 1798, and that he also erected a small distillery about the same time. Both were soon carried away by high water and Gillet removed to Cherry Flats. Adam Hart, one of the early settlers of Lawrence township, built a saw-mill and a distillery soon after locating. Joseph Middaugh, who settled near Hart, also erected a saw-mill. The first saw-mill at Tioga was built by Dr. William Willard, about 1800, or soon after. The first grist-mill here was built in 1805 by Nicholas Prutsman and his sons. As early as 1803 Elihu Marvin built a saw-mill at Mansfield, and in 1805 added a hand grist-mill, which he had purchased of Dorman Bloss, a millwright, then living at Beecher's Island. In 1812 Amos Spencer erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill at Canoe Camp. In 1809 the first grist-mill at Mainesburg was erected by Noah Rumsey, Sr., and two years later sold by him to Jonathan L. Spencer. It was about 1810 that the De Pui grist-mill was erected on the Tioga river below Tioga borough. It was resorted to by the settlers of the neighboring townships for many years.

All these early mills were primitive in their character and construction. The grist-mill and the distillery were operated to meet the demands of the settlers in their immediate vicinity. The saw-mills soon became of more importance, and the lumber manufactured in excess of local demand was floated down the river to the markets on the lower Susquehanna. It was the only thing for which cash could be quickly obtained, and it was relied upon by the settlers to furnish them the means to clear their lands and equip them with the implements needed in their cultivation.

The early lumbermen on the Tioga river, therefore, floated the product of their mills down to the junction of that stream with the North Branch of the Susque-

hanna, at Tioga Point, now known as Athens; thence it descended the latter stream to the markets below. Returning from these rafting trips, the men generally came to Williamsport and walked over the mountains from Trout Run or Roaring Branch, for railroads had not then been built and the stage line was slow and uncertain.

It would be hard to estimate the value of lumber floated out of Tioga county before the advent of railroads. An old record says that in 1804 about 452 rafts, containing 22,000,000 feet of lumber, besides a large number of arks, loaded with wheat, flour, staves, whiskey and shingles, the whole aggregating in value $5,000,000, passed out of the North Branch at Northumberland. Of course only a small part of this was from Tioga county, it being then comparatively unsettled, but it shows the magnitude of lumbering operations in northern Pennsylvania even at that early day.

A RAFTING REMINISCENCE.

An old diary of a trip from Painted Post on a raft to Port Deposit, made by Judge Strong, of Steuben county, New York, in the early development of the business, gives an interesting reminiscence. Judge Strong says:

> Many a time and oft when a boy have I taken a convenient station during the spring freshet and watched for hours the rafts and arks sweeping out of the Conhocton and Tioga rivers, their rollicking stalwart crews, stripped to the shirt, neck and bosoms bare, with stout arms, when the pilot shouted, "Right! Left! Jump to the work," raising the large oars to the utmost, force them through the resisting flood with a will, then lower them and with a run carry them back ready for another stroke. So they fly from side to side, with brief breathing spells, like cannoners in an engagement.

The ice had gone in March, 1838, and the judge was at Painted Post when the opportunity presented itself for him to take advantage of the ambition of his life. He was employed to assist in running a raft to the bay as a "light hand," at five shillings per day and "found." The first place they passed was Newtown, now Elmira, and they landed six miles below at Hogback, where Sullivan had a battle with the Indians and Tories in 1779. He made the journey to the point of destination and returned, and gave a very interesting account of what he saw and learned, not omitting "a peep" at the legislature which was then in sesion at Harrisburg.

ALONG THE COWANESQUE RIVER.

In 1804 Eddy Howland built a saw-mill on the Cowanesque above Knoxville, and soon afterward Emmer Bowen and Ebenezer Seelye built one near Academy Corners. In 1811 Bethlehem Thompson erected a grist-mill a mile above Knoxville, the water being taken from Inscho run, and conducted to the mill in long continuous troughs hewed out of pine logs. This mill was operated about ten years. The first grist-mill at Westfield was built by Ayres Tuttle previous to 1812. It appears on the assessment list of that year. A grist-mill was erected at Beecher's Island or Nelson about 1810 by John, Thomas and Hopestill Beecher, pioneer settlers there.

In 1815 a distillery was built by Joshua Colvin at a large spring near Academy Corners. He brought the still and other apparatus from Herkimer county, New York. Rye and corn were used exclusively. The rate of exchange was six quarts of whiskey for one bushel of rye or corn. Sometime in 1818 John Knox bought Colvin's apparatus and started a distillery at the Strawbridge spring, a short distance

east of Academy Corners, and carried it on about five years. At this manufactory whiskey was made from corn, rye and potatoes. The product of both distilleries was sold at home.

PIONEER MILLS ON PINE CREEK.

The first mills on Pine creek north of the Lycoming county line were built between 1812 and 1815. One of these was erected about a mile and a half above Ansonia, in Shippen township, by Richard Ellis. Other early mill owners in this township were Asaph Ellis, who built a grist-mill; Reuben Herrington and Richard Phillips, who built and operated saw-mills. The pioneer saw-mill in Gaines township was erected at Gaines about 1815, by John Smith, on Long run. Capt. John Phoenix built a mill in 1817 near the mouth of Phoenix run. The first grist-mill in the township was erected at Furmantown before 1820, by Aaron Furman. It was a hand mill and was later replaced by one run by water power. Mr. Furman also built a saw-mill which he afterwards sold to Col. Dudley Hewitt. All or nearly all of these early mills were washed away in the flood of 1832, which either greatly crippled or utterly ruined financially those who were engaged in lumbering operations in the Pine Creek valley.

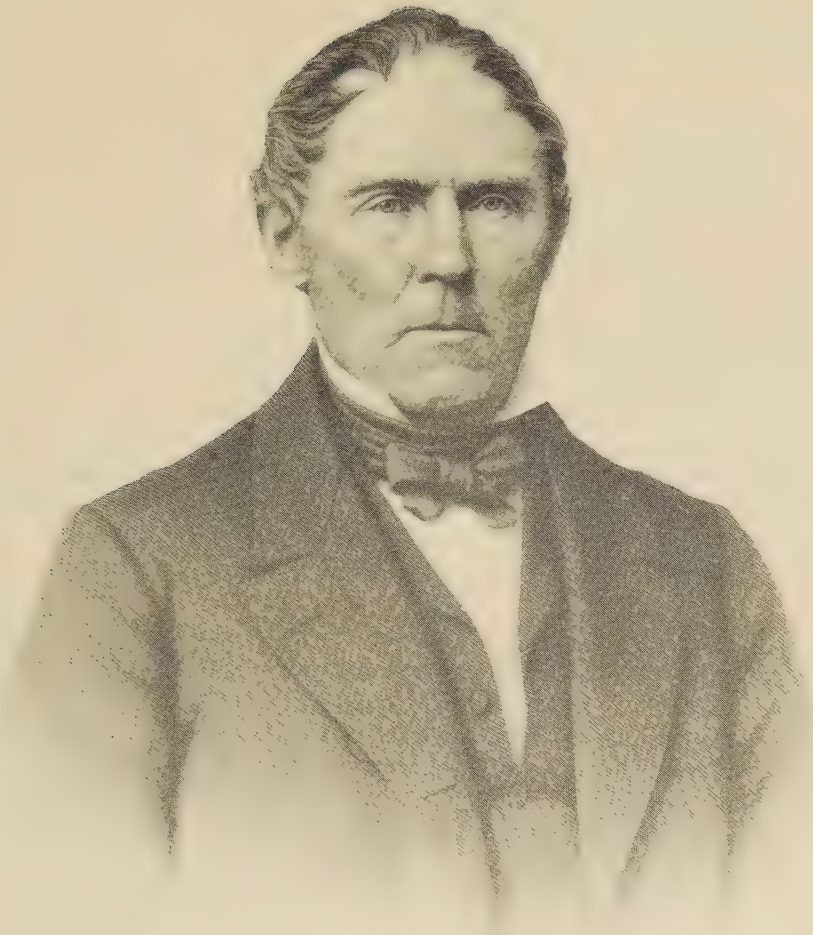
It is needless to go into a detailed history of all the mills erected in those earlier years in the different parts of the county. They have received adequate mention in the township chapters. They were all water mills and were equipped with the machinery then in use. Many of them could cut no more than 1,000 feet of lumber in twelve hours, and their output was consequently insignificant compared with that of even a small mill of the present. Much of the timber was simply squared and was floated down the stream in that form, many deeming it a less risky and more profitable way of handling it.

AN ERA OF RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

The early settlers in the Pine Creek valley about and above Ansonia were lumbermen rather than farmers. Pine creek was their highway to and from Jersey Shore,* the trips being made in canoes, constructed out of heavy pine trees, or in rude flat boats. When there began to be a demand for lumber the settlers scattered along the creek saw their opportunity and commenced manufacturing. The pine in this section of the county was of a superior quality, and made better lumber than can be obtained to-day. Mills sprung up rapidly and a new impetus was given to the business when the construction of the canal was commenced up the West Branch of the Susquehanna. By the year 1832 large investments had been made in timber lands along Pine creek and in the erection of saw-mills. Lumbermen came from the State of New York, as well as from Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the business. The flood of 1832, already referred to, proved disastrous to the growing enterprises, and its effects were felt for a long time. The field was, however, too inviting and it was not long before business rallied, and the woods swarmed with lumbermen, while the valley resounded to the chorus of many mills.

In 1829 Leonard Pfoutz erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill at Manchester, below Ansonia. In 1831 John Daily and John Beecher bought out Reuben Herrington, who was known as a very stirring man. About this time John Mathers

* Pine creek was declared a public highway by the legislature, March 16, 1798.



Jacob Schiffelin

erected a saw-mill near the Gaines township line. This mill was afterward operated by Mathers & Scoville and then by John Mathers & Company, and after 1845 by Jesse Locke. Leonard Pfoutz sold his mills to Stowell & Dickinson, who, in 1833, were operating two saw-mills. In 1834 they were running four saw-mills and a grist-mill, and were cutting about 5,000,000 feet of lumber annually, which was floated down the stream to the river.

Hezekiah Stowell, the head of the firm, was a native of Chenango county, New York, where he was born in 1796. He came to Wellsboro, Tioga county, in 1833, young, vigorous and ambitious, and, associating himself with Peter Dickinson, they commenced lumbering on an extensive scale. In 1835 Mr. Stowell took up his residence at Pine Creek, now Ansonia, and continued to live there until 1851. The firm was active and progressive. They ran as high as 100 board rafts down Pine creek in a season, or when the water was favorable, and gave employment to 500 men. No greater firm carried on lumbering in the county in those days. They purchased 25,000 acres of timber land and laid the basis for an enormous business. But owing to losses they became commercially crippled and their land and property subsequently passed into the hands of Phelps, Dodge & Company, and that firm prepared to operate the mills on a more extensive scale than the former owners. The Manchester mills, as they were named, came to be regarded as the center of a large business. The little village of Ansonia, named for Anson G. Phelps, head of the firm, grew up at the point where Marsh creek unites with Pine creek, and it still retains the name.

After the new firm became the owners of the property, Mr. Stowell managed the business for them until 1851. He then retired to Delmar township, where he had purchased 1,200 acres of land, settled upon it and in course of time cleared a farm of 600 acres. There he resided until his death, which occurred December 26, 1874.

Mr. Stowell was succeeded as manager by E. B. Campbell, who continued to serve the great firm in that capacity until his death at Williamsport, July 17, 1890.

Owing to the danger and uncertainty of running the manufactured lumber down Pine creek, the firm decided that it would be better to float the logs down the stream, secure them in a boom or harbor, and manufacture them at a point near the river. The Manchester mills therefore were abandoned, and what was known as Phelps mills were built on Pine creek, in Clinton county, near the junction of the Fall Brook and Beech Creek railroads. These mills were operated on an extensive scale until 1871, when they were dismantled and removed to Williamsport, where still better advantages were secured for the manufacture of lumber. Scarcely a vestige now remains to mark the sites of the Manchester and Phelps mills, on Pine creek. All the parties who were active in conducting these great mills are now deceased, including the old members of the firm, and new men have taken their places. During the thirty-six years that these mills were operated on Pine creek, they manufactured and sent to market hundreds of millions of feet of lumber, the greater part of which was a superior quality and commanded the highest price. But the stock of timber is now exhausted and the buzz of the busy saws is no longer heard where these great Pine creek mills once stood.

In 1870 the firm was incorporated under the name of the Pennsylvania Joint

Land and Lumber Company, and Gen. Jerome B. Niles, of Wellsboro, became its resident representative, a position he still holds. The company yet owns large bodies of land in Delmar and Shippen townships.

Peter Dickinson, the partner of Hezekiah Stowell, was a native of Bainbridge, New York. He was born May 1, 1797, and died January 11, 1879, and is buried in Wellsboro Cemetery. A younger brother, Samuel Dickinson, born July 22, 1805, died March 10, 1886, and is buried in the same lot. Both of these brothers were pioneer lumbermen, and are well remembered by the older lumbermen yet living. John Dickinson was a brother of Peter and Samuel.

Soon after Phelps, Dodge & Company became the owners of the Stowell & Dickinson property, Mr. Dickinson was sent to Baltimore to manage the interest of the new firm in that city, as that was the market to which they shipped their lumber. He did not remain very long there, for in a few years we find him back on the Susquehanna conducting a mill near Lock Haven. He was a man of "large expectations," but never realized what he so fondly cherished.

His younger brother, Samuel, was wiser. He came to Wellsboro in 1832, built a storehouse, stocked it with goods and did a large business. The storehouse was the building in which Chester and John L. Robinson—who purchased it—afterwards carried on business and later opened the bank, where the great robbery occurred in 1874. The old building is now used for a carpenter shop.

Silas Billings, an early settler and mill-owner and lumberman at Knoxville, made an investment in mills and lands in Gaines township about the time that Stowell & Dickinson began operations at Manchester, and soon became a leader among the lumbermen of the Pine Creek valley. In 1831 he purchased the John Benn mill property at Gaines, and within a few years was operating on an extensive scale, having added to his Gaines township lands large bodies of pine and hemlock lands in Elk township. During the later years of his life and after his death his extensive business enterprises were managed by his son, Silas X. Billings, who soon became the leading lumberman of the county. He operated on a large scale, and through the exercise of good judgment and an intelligent oversight of his affairs was notably successful. Among the other prominent operators in this township were John L. Phoenix, Col. Dudley Hewitt, Stephen and Simeon Babcock and David Rexford.

RISKS AND CHARMS OF THE BUSINESS.

Few, if any, of the early lumbermen made any money at the business. The owners of small mills scarcely realized as much from them as a good farmer would now make on a twenty-acre farm. But lumber was about the only thing that brought any ready money into the county, and the timber had to be cleared away before the land could be cultivated. Farming, at least, in the western part of the county, was at a low ebb, none making more than enough to eke out a scanty living for a family. Men, women and children had to live, and to live decently had to have clothing, and to live at all had to have something to eat, and the men especially had to have something to drink. They could raise a little rye, which was changed into whisky at the distillery in Wellsboro; but tea and coffee and spices and cotton they could not raise, and the only business that furnished the money to buy these necessaries was lumbering.

It is hard to tell whether it was sawed lumber or squared timber that brought most money back to the creek settlement; and what did come generally went to Wellsboro to pay store bills contracted during the lumbering season, never for a moment forgetting the little stone distillery across the creek in that town. Pay day was always "after rafting," and it was generally futile and very unpopular to attempt to collect a debt till after the spring floods had floated the lumber to market and its diminishing price had been brought back.

With all the hard work and drawbacks of those days, lumbering on Pine creek had its charms. With the hardy, rugged lumbermen it made little difference whether he slept on a board, hemlock boughs, or a feather bed. Most of them preferred the former.

THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

The assessment list of 1812 shows that two tanyards, one assessed to William Baker and the other to Ebenezer Jackson, were then in operation in Tioga township. As the different townships settled up local tanyards were established and the tanning of leather, for home use, became one of the recognized industries of the county. In time some of these local enterprises began to tan for shipment, and in this way extended the industry. The presence of vast forests of hemlock, promising an almost inexhaustible supply of hemlock bark, essential in the tanning of leather, invited a larger investment of capital, and led to the erection of a number of great tanneries at different points within the county. These are given proper notice in the township chapters. All of these extensive tanning plants have been erected within the past thirty years, and, with the exception of the Kingsley tannery at Mansfield, the tannery of John Gisin, at Wellsboro, and the Eberle tannery at Westfield, are devoted to the production of sole leather. In May, 1893, these sole leather tanneries, except the one at Elkland, passed into the control of the Union Tanning Company, which is a member of the United States Leather Company. This great corporation now operates the tanneries at Blossburg, Tioga, Osceola, Westfield, Stokesdale, Niles Valley, Hoytville, Leetonia and Manhattan. At the time of its erection in 1883, the tannery at Hoytville was the largest steam tannery in the world, having a capacity of 1,000 hides of leather a day. The aggregate output of the tanneries of the county, when working to their full capacity, is over 1,000,000 hides of leather per annum. During later years, owing to a number of causes, the output has been greatly reduced. These various enterprises give employment to hundreds of men, not only in and around the tanneries themselves, but in the woods, getting out hemlock bark, not far from 100,000 cords of which is used annually. A large proportion of the hides tanned come from South America. Their transportation to the tanneries and from them, as leather, forms an important item in the freight traffic of the railroad companies doing business in the county.

IRON FOUNDRIES AND SMELTING WORKS.

Perhaps the very first attempt at establishing an iron foundry in the county was made by Benjamin W. Morris at Wellsboro. The year in which it was built is not clearly known, but it must have been quite early. It stood about where the glass works were erected in more modern times. William Bache says that he remembers being in the foundry. A few castings, consisting of sugar kettles,

cooking utensils, andirons, etc., were made. He obtained his iron from bog ore. As Mr. Bache was born in 1812, it must have been some years after that when the foundry was established—unless it was the ruins he saw. In that case, it might have been built about the time of his birth, or earlier.

About 1812 a small iron foundry was started at Lawrenceville, but the name of the founder has not been preserved. In later years the plant was carried on by James Kinsey.

About 1825 Judge John H. Knapp, of Elmira, New York, became interested in coal and iron lands at Blossburg, and a few years later began the erection of an iron furnace. After being owned and operated by a number of parties, usually at a loss, the plant was purchased by T. J. Mooers, in 1864, and has since been used as an iron foundry. In 1855 an iron furnace was erected at Mansfield by Charles F. Swan for the Mansfield Iron Company. It was operated until 1870, the ore being obtained from a deposit in Richmond township three miles west of Mansfield, and also from a deposit at Roseville.

Although iron foundries are still carried on successfully in many of the villages and boroughs of the county, the production of pig iron from iron ore ceased a quarter of a century ago. The iron ore, containing but about forty per cent. of iron, was not of a character to warrant a further investment of capital, in competition with other portions of the country, where the character of the ore and extent of the deposits insured a cheaper production of pig iron.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

The presence in the same localities of glass sand-rock and of coal offered an opportunity for the investment of capital in the manufacture of glass. The first factory was established at Blossburg in 1847 and was operated for nearly forty years, first by William Dezang, of Geneva, New York, and after him by James H. Gulick, and then by Hirsch, Ely & Company. After being successfully carried on for nearly forty years it passed into the control of the United Glass Company, and was shut down. Another factory was erected about 1850 at Covington. It has also had various owners, the present ones being a local stock company. It is now being operated on the co-operative plan. In later years a factory was established in Wellsboro, but after being twice destroyed by fire, the enterprise was abandoned. All these factories were devoted to the manufacture of window glass, a fine quality of which was produced. A revival and extension of this industry is looked for in the near future.

Another natural resource is moulding sand for foundries. The deposits are extensive, and considerable quantities are shipped to Elmira and other places. Large quantities of glass sand are also shipped from Brownlee, in Duncan township, where a rock-crushing plant is in operation.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

But it is to the patient and persistent labor of sturdy and stout-hearted husbandmen that the greater share of the present prosperity of Tioga county is to be attributed. This labor, begun with the felling of the first tree and the clearing of the first garden spot, has transformed the face of the county from a dense and unbroken forest wilderness, into cultivated fields, orchards and gardens, dotted with farm

homes, the abiding places of comfort, thrift, intelligence and happiness, and has, notwithstanding a rough and rugged surface, placed the county well up in the list of the prosperous and productive agricultural counties of the State.

At first the land in the valleys of the principal streams and their branches were settled and cleared, it being thought that those valley lands, in addition to being the most accessible, were the most fertile. But, as the county became more settled, the uplands began to be cleared and their fertility tested, and the fact established that some of the richest and most enduring soil is to be found in the more elevated sections. The upland farms are now, therefore, regarded as equal, one year with an other, in productiveness, with those in the creek and river valleys.

During the earlier years of the county's history, when lumbering was largely depended on to supply ready money, agriculture did not receive the attention it has since the practical disappearance of the pine and hemlock forests. The diversified farming of the present was unknown, as well as the methods pursued by the first-class farmer of to-day. The man who owned a stumpy clearing was glad to produce enough wheat, corn, rye or oats to feed his family and the animals used in the labor of the field and the woods, the surplus that found its way to market being a very small per centage of the whole.

The fields of the present bear but a slight resemblance to those of early days. On many of them the labor of four generations—continued year after year with infinite patience—has scarcely sufficed to free them, first of stumps and, later, of stones, so as to make possible the use of modern farm machinery. Their present condition bears eloquent witness to what can be accomplished in the face of the most discouraging and disheartening primary conditions, and tells the story, better than words can tell it, of the sturdy and stalwart character of the men and women, who, from the earliest settlement of the county to the present, have been the main factor in its industrial growth and development.

While all the cereal grains are produced in the county, more attention is paid to oats, corn and buckwheat than to wheat, barley and rye. Considerable tobacco has also been produced, especially in the Tioga and Cowanesque river valleys, within the last twenty years, each year, until the recent decline in prices, showing an increased acreage.

The census of 1890 shows the following acreage and production of each of the leading cereal crops:

Products.	*Acres.*	*Bus.*	*Products.*	*Acres.*	*Bus.*
Wheat,	2,371	34,766	Corn,	4,540	137,904
Rye,	454	5,953	Buckwheat,	17,369	300,206
Oats,	31,605	870,747	Barley,	1,787	32,113

This gives a total of 58,126 acres cultivated, with an aggregate product of 1,381,659 bushels. As there has been a notable increase in the acreage of cleared land since these statistics were gathered, it would be safe to assume that the total production of these cereals for 1896 would reach over 1,500,000 bushels, provided there was a proportionate increase in the acreage devoted to them. Within the past few years, however, many farmers have turned aside from the growing of the different grains to the growing of grasses for pasturage and hay, and the county is fast forging forward as a county of dairy and meadow farms. The cultivation of buckwheat,

however, still holds a prominent place, a large acreage being each year devoted to it. In 1890, as shown in the figures given, 17,369 acres produced 300,206 bushels, making Tioga and Bradford counties, which produced 506,412 bushels in the same year, two of the greatest buckwheat-producing counties in the State. The cultivation of tobacco increased from 234 acres and 292,198 pounds in 1879, as shown by the census of 1880, to 457 acres and 498,752 pounds in 1889, as shown by the census of 1890. This crop, when prices are good, is a very profitable one, but during the past two years prices have fallen so low that the production has greatly decreased.

An examination of a summary of the assessment for 1896, prepared by the county commissioners for transmission to the secretary of internal affairs, as required by law, shows that there are 17,086 taxables in the county. The total number of acres of land reported is 669,576, of which 410,488 acres are cleared and 259,088 acres are timber lands. The total value of real estate is given at $16,158,685, of which $13,773,835 is taxable, and $2,384,850 is exempt from taxation. There are 9,531 horses and 14,759 neat cattle in the county. The aggregate county tax is $104,636.10, the levy being seven mills on the dollar. The aggregate state tax is $9,765.87, the levy being four mills on a dollar. The amount of money at interest is $2,437,972, and the total county debt $175,000. The total taxation for all purposes, for 1895, including bridges, roads, etc., as well as that derived from money at interest, was $306,610.70.

It is a well-known fact that there is a wide margin between the assessment value of real estate and its actual value, the former usually representing about one-third of the latter. Applying this rule to Tioga county, the present value of its real estate would reach a total of $50,000,000, a grand increase in value over that of 100 years ago, when an average of one dollar an acre would have been considered a good price to have paid for the land of the county. The present value represents not only the labor expended in clearing and cultivating the land, in erecting buildings, fences, etc., but it represents the advantage of being within easy reach of the best markets in the country, insuring a certainty of always realizing the best prices for the products of the garden, the field and the orchard. It also represents the advantages of good schools, good churches and good society, things as desirable as fertile acres or modern farm equipments.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first agricultural society in the county was organized at Wellsboro as early as 1854. The names of the first officers are not obtainable, but those for 1855 were as follows: President, William B. Clymer; vice-presidents, Daniel L. Sherwood, George McLeod, B. C. Wickham, Ira Bulkley and J. S. Kingsbury; corresponding secretary, F. E. Smith; recording secretary, G. D. Smith; treasurer, John F. Donaldson. There was a long list of names of persons composing the executive committee, embracing many of the best men in the county. Efforts were made to arouse an interest in agriculture throughout the county and they were successful. Fairs were held, premiums were paid, and a stimulus given to the growing of better crops of all kinds and to the breeding and rearing of better grades of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. In 1859 Horace Greeley delivered the annual address, which called forth a large attendance.

At the beginning of the Civil War the fairs were discontinued, but were resumed in 1866, and regularly held for a number of years. Among those who served as presidents of the society may be mentioned Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, Hon. Henry W. Williams, Hon. John I. Mitchell and Hon. Henry Sherwood. Such distinguished speakers, aside from Horace Greeley, as Hon. Henry White and ex-Governor Pollock delivered annual addresses.

On November 3, 1877, the Tioga County Pomona Grange was organized with forty charter members, its hall and headquarters being in Wellsboro. It soon afterwards purchased the grounds, consisting of thirteen acres and buildings, of the Tioga County Agricultural Aid Society. Its special and annual meetings are held here, but the annual fair has been practically abandoned, not receiving paying financial support.

The Smythe Park Association at Mansfield and the Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Association at Westfield, have for a number of years conducted successful fairs in the boroughs named. Both organizations are well managed and embrace in their membership many of the most active, aggressive and enterprising business men of the county. They receive adequate notice in the chapters devoted to Mansfield and Westfield.

The Patrons of Husbandry are exceedingly strong in Tioga county, having in the neighborhood of fifty granges and 5,000 members, composed of both sexes. The avowed object of this order is to advance the interest and elevate the condition of agriculture and to aid those engaged therein to conduct their business in conformity with scientific principles. The Farmers' Alliance is also represented in the county, but as yet have not obtained a strong foothold.

CHAPTER X.

COAL MINES AND MINING.

THE BLOSSBURG AND GAINES COAL BASINS—THEORIES CONCERNING THEIR FORMATION—THEIR EXTENT AND CHARACTER—THE DISCOVERY OF COAL AT BLOSSBURG—PIONEER MINES AND MINING—EARLY ATTEMPTS AT DEVELOPMENT—THE TIOGA NAVIGATION COMPANY—FIRST GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—THE ARBON COAL COMPANY—SIR CHARLES LYELL'S VISIT—COAL SEAMS DESCRIBED—CHARACTER AND USES OF BLOSSBURG COAL—THE MANUFACTURE OF COKE—LABOR STRIKES AND TROUBLES—RECENT STATISTICS—PAST AND PRESENT.

GEOLOGISTS tell us that when the earth was many million years younger than it is now, Tioga county presented an entirely different surface appearance from that with which those who live within its boundaries are familiar. Then the sites of the existing valleys were several thousand feet higher than the mountains that now inclose them, while the mountains themselves, especially those embraced in what are known as the Blossburg and Gaines coal basins, were much lower than at present,

and formed a series of troughs or basins, in which, as the years passed, were deposited veins of semi-bituminous coal, varying in thickness from a few inches to several feet. Between these coal veins there was also deposited varying strata of slate, fire clay, iron ore, sand-stone and shale. The lowest of these veins—in the Blossburg basin—lies at an elevation of about 1,400 feet above tide water, and the highest at an elevation of about 1,800 feet, giving the coal measures of that basin an average thickness of between 300 and 400 feet. The highest vein in the county is in the Gaines coal basin, and is now being worked at Gurnee, at an elevation of about 2,100 feet. The thickness of the coal measures of this basin—though not so accurately determined, is about the same as that of the Blossburg coal basin. Between the lower and the upper level of the Blossburg basin—which has been accurately surveyed and thoroughly developed—there have been discovered no less than ten distinct veins of coal, the majority of which are too thin to be workable. The best workable vein—known as the "Bloss" vein—averages from three to five feet in thickness.

If the geologists have read and interpreted the story of the rocks aright, the mountains in which for ages this coal lay concealed—a source of heat and energy—were, when the lowest vein was formed, from 300 to 400 feet lower than at present. Instead of being mountains, they were deep mountain-inclosed basins or troughs. The erosion of ages wore away these mountain barriers, burying one coal deposit after another, and raising up the basins to a higher level. The waters flowing down the outer sides of the mountains, naturally followed the direction of the least resistance, and scooped out the present valleys. In this work of surface transformation the greater part of the coal was washed away, and was borne on the currents of the Tioga river and of Pine creek, to the Susquehanna and the sea.

After this change in the appearance of the county had been effected, there remained two coal basins of limited area and extent. The larger of these, known as the "Blossburg Coal Basin," is a "canoe-shaped synclinal basin, remarkably symmetrical, extending from a point just beyond Fall Brook, on the east," to and beyond Pine creek, west of which the basin rises out to a canoe-shaped point. The general strike of this basin is north 77 degrees east, and south 77 degrees west. Its coal deposits are broken up into irregular tracts or patches by the headwater branches of the Tioga river, and by Babb's creek and its tributaries. There are evidences that when the different coal veins were first formed they extended in unbroken continuity over a much wider area than that covered by the existing coal-bearing tracts or patches. In scooping out their valleys, the streams washed the connecting coal away, leaving but a remnant of stored energy of a by-gone age.

It is in the Gaines coal basin, however, that this loss by erosion is most noticeable. This basin begins near the northeast corner of Jackson township, on the Bradford county line, and stretches southwest to the Potter county line. All this is left of what is supposed to have been a vast store of coal, is embraced in a few hundred acres in Gaines township, and a still smaller area in the northwestern part of Delmar township. The deposit in Gaines township covers perhaps 400 acres, near the northeastern corner, in what is known as the "Barrens." The coal openings here, in the mines of the Gaines Coal and Coke Company, are about 2,100 feet above

the level of the sea. West of Long run, in the same township, on the Potter county line, is a smaller deposit.

The Blossburg coal basin is about thirty miles long, with an average width of three miles. It contains about 30,000 acres of workable coal, the total possible production being variously estimated, the lowest estimate placing it at 75,000,000 tons, and the highest estimate at twice that amount, being an average for the entire coal-bearing area of the basin of 5,000 tons to the acre. Within this basin lie the mines of the Fall Brook Coal Company at Fall Brook and Antrim; the Morris Run Coal Company, at Morris Run, and of the Blossburg Coal Company at Arnot and Landrus, and, also, the mines of a number of independent operators in and around Blossburg. The history of the organization of each of these companies is given in the chapters devoted to the places named. Mention is also made in the proper places of those operating independent mines.

THE DISCOVERY OF COAL AT BLOSSBURG.

Coal was first discovered in Tioga county within the limits of what is now the borough of Blosssburg. It is claimed the discoverers were Robert and Benjamin Patterson, two noted Indian scouts, who were employed by Captain Williamson in 1792, to guide a party of 500 German and English immigrants from Williamsport, over the mountains, through what is now Tioga county, to the "Genesee Country," in southern New York. To enable these immigrants to reach their destination, it was necessary to cut a road through the wilderness. To this work the men addressed themselves, while the women and children remained in camp. When the road was opened as far as Tioga river, a site for a camp was selected within what is now the borough of Blossburg. This was called "Peter's Camp," from the name of the man who did the baking for the party. It was while sojourning here that the Pattersons discovered coal in the mountains, which it is claimed, was used by the immigrants and pronounced "good." This may be, but the abundance of wood—an inexhaustible supply being afforded by the clearing of the roadway—precludes the idea that the immigrants devoted themselves to the difficult work of digging coal for fuel. If they used it at all, it was merely to sample it, but even this limited use might enable them to judge of its quality and justify them in pronouncing it "good."

PIONEER MINES AND MINING.

To the pioneer, David Clemons, belongs the credit of being the first person to mine coal in Tioga county for shipment, and to his humble efforts in this direction is to be attributed the beginning of the wide-spread name and fame of the celebrated Blossburg coal. Clemons came in 1806 and settled in the Tioga valley, near the southern boundary line of Covington township. Like all early pioneers, he was a hunter, and it is presumed that while wandering over the mountains and through the ravines, he discovered the outcropping coal on the land of Aaron Bloss, and made a satisfactory arrangement with him for developing it. He opened a drift—known for many years as the "Clemons Opening"—on Bear creek, a small stream, flowing in a southwest direction, down a narrow ravine, and emptying into the Tioga river, just below the business center of Blossburg. The vein is the fifth from the surface, and averages three feet in thickness, the coal being of an excellent bituminous quality.

That Aaron Bloss was aware of the presence of mineral on his land soon after settling at Peter's Camp, is evidenced by the fact that under date of October 24, 1807, he entered into an agreement to convey 400 acres to Jeremiah Rees, of Harrisburg, on the event of his being able to perfect title to the same, for the sum of $1,300, which agreement contained a proviso, "that the said ore bank shall be included in the said survey when made." The ore referred to is presumed to mean iron ore, there being a large deposit of it, as well as of coal, on the land. This agreement seems never to have been perfected by the transfer of the land in question, for which Aaron Bloss obtained warrant No. 608, November 12, 1807, and a deed of patent April 26, 1808, thus becoming the lawful and undisputed owner of it.

It is to be regretted that the exact date of the opening of the first drift by David Clemons cannot be ascertained. It was probably not far from 1815. Blossburg at that time had not even begun to take on the form of a village. It could furnish him no market, nor could he hope to dispose of even an occasional load in either Covington or Tioga, then mere hamlets. The nearest trading point on the south was Williamsport, the road to which led over the mountains. Travel over it was attended with such difficulties, that the settlers as far south as Blossburg preferred to go down the river valley to Painted Post, New York. It was to this latter place that David Clemons hauled the first load of coal. A practical test showed it to be especially adapted for smithing purposes, and he soon found a ready market for the limited quantity he was able to mine and transport overland by wagon.

Soon after Clemons opened his drift, Aaron Bloss uncovered a lower vein—the sixth from the surface—known as the "Bloss" vein. This is the one that has been worked at Blossburg, Morris Run, Fall Brook and Arnot, since the opening of the mines at those places and the shipment of the coal to market began. The coal is all known as Blossburg coal. Aaron Bloss does not, however, appear to have mined for shipment, but rather with a view to ascertaining the extent and character of the deposit, for the purpose of bringing it to the notice of parties possessing the means to properly develop it.

EARLY ATTEMPTS AT DEVELOPMENT.

The fact that the mountain near the headwaters of the Tioga river contained a large deposit of semi-bituminous coal of an excellent quality, as well as an abundance of iron ore, soon became widely known, and men of means and enterprise were led to investigate their extent and character. The first of these was Judge John H. Knapp, of Elmira, New York. A personal investigation satisfied him that the coal deposit was an extensive one, and that there existed in connection with it a valuable deposit of iron ore. So close were the two veins to each other that they could be mined together. The combination of these two valuable minerals invited the investment of capital to their development, and held forth the promise of an adequate reward for the labor and money thus expended.

Judge Knapp relying on the promises of others to supply him with the capital required, invested his own moderate means in coal lands, and in enterprises, calculated, if successful, to make Peter's Camp, as it was then called, a mining and manufacturing center.

The record in the register and recorder's office at Wellsboro, show that, on

January 15, 1827, Aaron Bloss and Ruah, his wife, deeded to John H. Knapp, for a consideration of $8,000, a tract of 218 acres of land. There is also an acknowledgment of the payment of the full amount of the consideration. This land, for the most part, lay south of the Blossburg bridge, and east of the river, embracing within its boundaries "Barney Hill" and Coal run. On this land Judge Knapp erected a saw-mill and opened a store, and soon after began the introduction of iron works on the site of the present foundry of T. J. Mooers.

THE TIOGA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

In order to secure the successful and profitable mining of coal and smelting of iron, it became necessary to devise means of transporting the product of the mines and the furnace to market. Judge Knapp and those interested with him accordingly took steps to form a body corporate. By an act of the legislature, approved February 20, 1826, the chartering of the Tioga Navigation Company was authorized. This act contained the following proviso:

> The company shall make a navigable canal or slack-water navigation, or navigable canal and slack-water navigation at such other place as they may think proper, for the passage up and down the Tioga from the State line of New York, at or near Lawrenceville, to the coal beds at or near Peter's Camp, and by Crooked to Pine creek, for every kind of ark, raft or boat, capable of navigating the same, with such dams and other works as necessary; and make a road or towpath, and to use the water on or near the intended route of such canal, supplying the same with water.

This work was to be begun within six, and completed within nine years. Repeated extensions of time were granted by supplementary acts. February 7, 1828, the company was authorized to make a railroad instead of a canal, the latter idea being finally abandoned, notwithstanding the preparation of elaborate plans for carrying it into execution. Neatly drawn maps, showing the line of the proposed canal, are now in the possession of Hon. Jerome B. Niles, of Wellsboro.

In 1835 the company received a right of way for a railroad through the land of a number of owners in Tioga, Richmond and Covington townships, but did nothing further apparently until 1839, when additional rights of way were secured, and the work of constructing the proposed line of railroad begun in earnest. July 4, 1840, this road known, as the Corning and Blossburg railroad, was completed to Covington, and in the following September to Blossburg.

FIRST GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The discovery of coal at Blossburg had the effect of stimulating the people of southern New York to undertake to find a like deposit within the bounds of that State. On March 11, 1830, Professor Eaton, author of "Eaton's Manual of Geology," read a paper entitled "Observations on the Coal Formations of the State of New York," in connection with the great "Coal Beds of Pennsylvania," before the Albany Institute. It was published in the transactions of the institute and "was accompanied with a demonstrative lecture, given at the request of several members of the New York legislature, while the bill for boring for coal was pending." In this address Professor Eaton entered into a general description of the coal formations of the United States, saying that those at Blossburg had been carefully examined by

himself and Professor Van Rensselaer. His statement that the Blossburg coal formation extended into New York State, and that the slate rock which embraced the coal was to be found along "Seneca and Cayuga lakes and down those lakes to their outlets, and to Lake Erie," was soon challenged and proven to be erroneous.

The first systematic attempt, however, to ascertain the thickness and character of the coal and iron ore beds about Blossburg, was made in 1832 by Richard C. Taylor, who was employed by Samuel W. Morris and others for that purpose, as well as to survey a route for a railroad from the New York State line up the Tioga river valley to Blossburg. Mr. Taylor's report, published in 1833, contains eight detailed vertical geological sections, of East creek, Bear creek, Coal run, Morris run, Boon creek, Johnson creek, Tioga valley and Fellows' creek. Considering the fact that his investigations, owing to extremely limited facilities for carrying them on, were confined to surface indications, the results compare favorably with later and more elaborate efforts. The vertical section of Bear creek, or Bear run, as it is now called, discloses the existence of nine coal veins. The thickness of the first, second, third and fourth was not proven. The fifth and sixth veins are described as follows: "Fifth coal vein, called Clemons' coal, of excellent bituminous quality, worked about thirty yards under the hill, 321 feet above the Tioga; 281.05 feet above Blossburg." "Sixth coal vein, called Bloss' vein, now worked 269.80 feet above Blossburg." The seventh, eighth and ninth veins were not proved. Above the Bloss vein several courses of good argillaceous iron ore in balls were found. The ore below the Bloss vein was sandy and weak. A number of veins of good fire clay were also disclosed. There is a general resemblance between this and the other sections, which may be found in detail in Volume G of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, published in 1878.

Mr. Taylor notes the fact that "the chief supply of coal for the neighboring country has heretofore been taken from the fifth vein"—the Clemons vein. He adds that "a lower vein of good quality has been recently opened." This is the celebrated Bloss vein. At this time Judge John H. Knapp was operating a coal mine on Coal run, about 280 feet above the level of the Blossburg bridge. This, the fifth vein, was from three feet seven inches to three feet eleven inches thick. In a note Mr. Taylor says: "A considerable quantity of coal for the supply of the neighborhood has been taken from the colliery worked" in this vein. He also adds that "about 350 tons of iron ore have been collected from the bed No. 27, and is in readiness for smelting, * * "as soon as the furnace is completed."

Mr. Taylor summarized the results of his investigations in tables, which formed a part of his report. They give the specific gravity, weight per cubic yard, thickness of vein, and the gross contents or weight per acre of each vein of coal, and also a summary of the specific gravity and weight per cubic foot of iron ore, with an estimate of the weight of one foot thick per acre of the different veins.

THE ARBON COAL COMPANY.

While Richard C. Taylor was busy investigating the character and extent of the coal and iron deposits in and around Blossburg, Judge Knapp was endeavoring to push forward his enterprises. He was visited by a committee of New York gentlemen seeking information to be used to induce the New York legislature to pass

a bill for the construction of the Chemung canal. Their report had much to do with the final passage of the bill. By reason, however, of failure to receive promised financial aid, and because of feeble health, Judge Knapp sold his lands and turned over the work he had begun to Samuel Weeks, and removed to Fort Madison, Iowa. What he did accomplish, however, was of such importance, that others soon became earnestly interested in carrying forward the work of developing the Blossburg coal and iron deposits. The lands and other properties acquired by Samuel Weeks were first transferred to Ellis Lewis, and by him, on August 13, 1834, to Dr. Lewis Saynisch, who, in behalf of himself and others, soon acquired a number of other tracts of land in and around Blossburg, and became a leading spirit in the development that followed.

Under authority of an act of the legislature, approved April 13, 1838, Dr. Lewis Saynisch, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, William Frederick Seidel, Dr. Franklin R. Smith, James H. Gulick, James R. Wilson, Bowen Whiting and others organized the Arbon Coal Company, of which James R. Wilson was chosen president and James H. Gulick selling agent. The capital authorized by law was limited to $150,000, and the amount of land to be held in the name of the corporation to 2,000 acres. On May 30, 1838, another company made up of the same persons was organized and called the Arbon Land Company, its object being to promote the early building of the proposed railroad from Lawrenceville to Blossburg.

The Arbon Coal Company, having perfected its organization, entered upon the work of preparing to mine and ship coal so soon as the railroad should be completed to Blossburg. A force of miners were placed at work in the old Clemons drift on Bear run, and an incline tram-way built from the drift opening down the mountain side to the railroad track. A store was opened, the furnace started up, and new life infused into the village, which began to grow rapidly, with the usual activity in real estate and rapid rise in real estate values.

The mines at Blossburg were operated by the Arbon Coal Company until 1845, when their control passed into the hands of John Ward & Company, to whom the property is assessed from 1846 to 1858. They appear to have leased it until about 1852 to William M. Mallory & Company, and after that, until 1859, to John Magee, when upon the opening of the mines at Fall Brook, mining for shipment ceased at Blossburg. During the last sixteen years the mines at Blossburg were operated for shipment, they were in charge of John James, a native of Pontypool, Wales, and a practical miner. The production from the opening of the mines until the suspension of mining for shipment was as follows: "Arbon Coal Company, 49,633 tons; William M. Mallory & Company, 405,116 tons, and Duncan S. Magee, representing his father, John Magee, 78,966 tons, making a total of 533,745 tons of coal mined at Blossburg between 1840 and 1859.

The history of the organization of the Morris Run Coal Mining Company, the Fall Brook Coal Company, the Blossburg Coal Company, and of the Gaines Coal and Coke Company, as well as of the opening of the mines at Morris Run, Fall Brook, Arnot, Antrim, Landrus and Gaines, will be found in the township and borough chapters dealing with those places, where mention is also made of the construction of the various railroads connected with these mines.

SIR CHARLES LYELL'S VISIT.

The coal mines at Blossburg were visited in 1841, by Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent English geologist. The distinguished visitor was the guest of Dr. Lewis Saynisch, then the president of the Arbon Coal Company, and appears to have been deeply impressed with what he saw. After his return to England he published the following account of his visit to the mines:

It was the first time I had seen true coal in America, and I was very much struck with its surprising analogy in mineral and fossil character to that of Europe; the same white grits or sandstones as are used for building near Edinburg or Newcastle; similar black slates, often bituminous, with leaves of fern spread out as in an herbarium, the species being for the most part identical with the British fossil plants; seams of good bituminous coal, some a few inches thick, others several feet thick; beds and nodules of clay, ironstone, and the whole series resting on a coarse grit and conglomerate, containing quartz pebbles very like our millstone grit, and often called by the American as well as English miners, "farewell rock," because when they had reached it in their borings they take leave of all valuable fuel. Beneath this grit are those red and gray sandstones corresponding in mineral character, fossils and positions, with our old red. I was desirous of ascertaining whether a generalization recently made by Mr. Logan in South Wales could hold in this country. Each of the Welsh seams of coal—more than ninety in number—have been found to rest on a sandy clay or firestone, in which a peculiar species of plant called *Stigmaria* abounds to the exclusion of all others. I saw the *Stigmaria* at Blossburg in abundance, in heaps of rubbish extracted from a horizontal seam. Dr. Saynisch, the president of the mine, kindly lighted up the gallery that I might inspect the works, and we saw the black shales in the roof adorned with beautiful fern leaves, while the floor consisted of an under clay in which the stems of *Stigmaria*, with their leaves and rootlets attached, were running in all directions. The agreement of these phenomena with those of the Welsh coal measures, 3,000 miles distant, surprised me, and led me to conclusions respecting the origin of coal from plants not drifted, but growing on the spot, to which I shall refer hereafter.

COAL SEAMS DESCRIBED.

James Macfarlane, A. M., of Towanda, Pennsylvania, says in his "Coal Regions of America," published in 1865:

The general geological section in the Blossburg region consists of 333 feet of strata, including five workable seams of coal, four of which have been worked at various times in the district. The lowest, or Coal A, known among the miners as the Bear Creek vein, is from three to three and a half feet thick, and was worked as well as the Bloss seam, at the old Blossburg mines by William M. Mallory previous to 1858. It produced a good steam coal, but it frequently thinned out. The most important seam, which is worked at all the mines, is B, which is called the Bloss vein, which is from thirteen to twenty-nine feet above A. From this seam most of the coal of the region is produced. It is sometimes interlaid with a thin seam of slate, and when this occurs an allowance is made to the miner of a certain sum for each inch of slate, added to his usual price per ton for mining. This system is a very just one, on account of the additional labor. At other localities in the same mines this slate disappears, and the seam presents a clean bed of pure coal from four and a half to five and a half feet in thickness.

The next seam which is worked to a limited extent, is twenty to thirty feet higher, and sometimes less, and will be called Coal B, but on account of the heavy bed of fine clay, on which it rests, it is commonly called the Fire Clay vein. It is a variable seam, from one and a half to three and a half, and sometimes five feet thick, when impurities occur in the middle. It appears to be a rider or satellite of seam B. It produces good

coal, and when it appears in its best form it is a valuable seam. It is being mined only in a portion of the field.

Coal C occurs from seventeen to eighteen feet higher, and produces a species of cannel coal. In western Pennsylvania this seam is the great deposit of cannel coal, wherever that variety is found, but cannel coal is always liable to become degraded into bituminous shale, and that is its character at Blossburg. This seam is always stigmatized in this region as the Dirty vein or the Slate vein. It is regarded as worthless and has never been mined.

Next in the ascending order, at an elevation of from seven to twenty feet above the last, is a small seam, only useful as a geological landmark—Coal C, or the Monkey vein, as the miners call it, on account of its small size, it being only from one and a half to three and a half feet thick. It has never been opened for mining purposes.

Coal D is called at Blossburg the Seymour vein, in honor of ex-Governor Seymour, who was the land owner where it was first wrought. It is from three to four and a half feet in thickness, always free from slate, and produces a bright, beautiful-looking coal of a columnar structure, and an excellent blacksmith coal. It is worked in a portion of the region. Its elevation above the last-named seam, is from thirty to sixty-seven feet, but like all the other intervals of rock, this is sometimes much less. Its elevation above the Bloss vein is from 114 to 162 feet.

About fifty feet above the last is Coal E, commonly called the Rock vein, on account of the heavy, coarse rocks over it, which is sometimes conglomoritic. This seam is from two and a half to three feet thick, and in a few localities is of a better size, but it has never been worked. Fifty-six feet of rock have been measured over this seam, but without coal, and it is not improbable that the foregoing series embrace the whole of the lower coal measures of Pennsylvania.

CHARACTER AND USES OF BLOSSBURG COAL.

Blossburg coal early acquired a wide-spread fame as a smithing coal, and blacksmiths were quick to recognize its value, especially in the finer classes of work. As the facilities for transportation increased, its use extended. It found its way to the mining camps of California, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being transported from the termini of the railroads in sacks on the backs of pack mules. A single gunny-sack full has been known to cost as high as $25. It also found its way into the lumber camps of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where it was highly prized for use in delicate work. Wherever it was tested a report was returned praising its excellence and adding to its fame. The result was that, year by year, increasing demand made an increased output of the mines necessary, and stimulated the organization of new mining companies, until the annual output rose above 750,000 tons, and in 1873—the year of maximum production—reached a total of 991,057 tons. An examination of the published statistics shows that the total production of coal for shipment since 1840, when the Corning and Blossburg railroad was completed, is not far from 25,000,000 tons, being about one-third, according to the lowest estimate, of all the workable coal in the Blossburg coal basin.

The recent opening of mines in the extensive coal beds of Clearfield county—where the coal is more easily and cheaply mined—has had the effect to greatly reduce the annual output of the mines of Tioga county. The consequence is that there has been a marked falling off in the number of men employed by the different companies.

THE MANUFACTURE OF COKE.

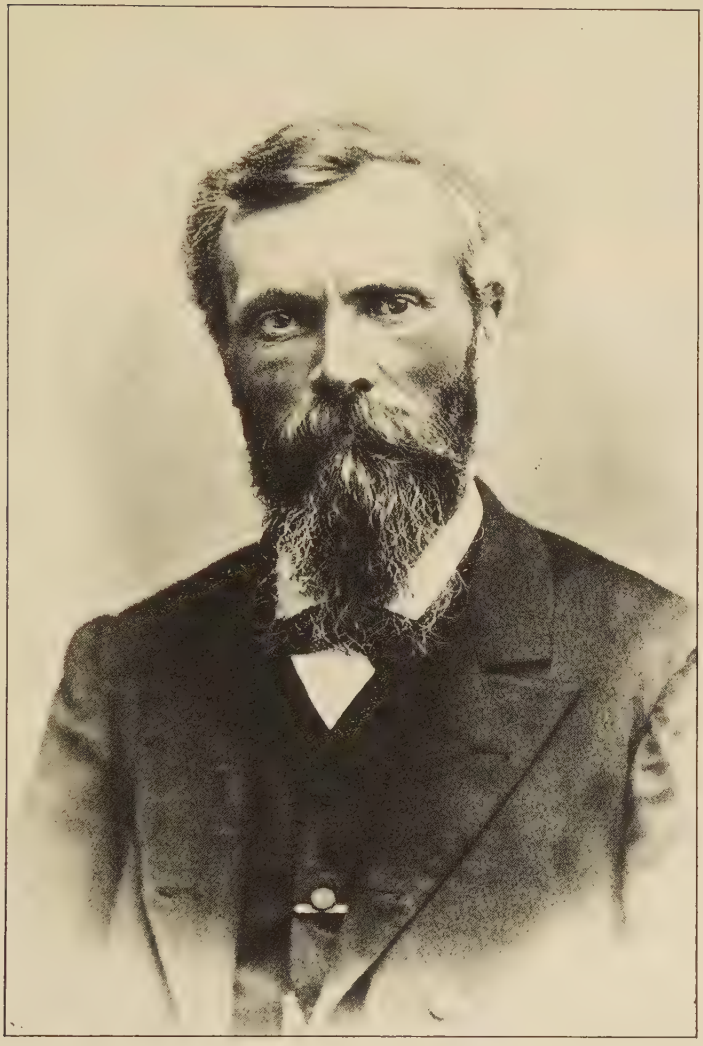
Practical tests, carried on under the direction of John J. Davis, at Arnot, having demonstrated that coke of an excellent quality could be produced from Blossburg coal, the Blossburg Coal Company, in 1880, erected 200 bee-hive coke ovens at Arnot, and for a time carried on the manufacture of coke on a large scale. A similar plant was erected in 1882 at Tioga by the Fall Brook Coal Company. For several years these plants were operated successfully, a ready sale being found for the output. The necessity, however, of washing the coal, added so much to the cost of manufacture, that it was found impossible to compete, on anything like equal terms, with Connellsville and other coke producing centers. The works at Tioga were accordingly abandoned, and afterwards dismantled, and production for shipment at Arnot reduced until at present but a few ovens are operated, and those only semi-occasionally. The output for 1895 was 976 tons.

LABOR STRIKES AND TROUBLES.

From 1840 until 1865 there had been occasional disagreements between the miners and the companies operating the mines at Blossburg, Morris Run and Fall Brook. Most of these occurred after 1863, when the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Union was formed. Subsequently the laborers and mechanics withdrew and formed a separate union. Each union had a committee to hear the complaints of individual members, and to present such complaints to a full meeting for action. To this committee applications were to be made by those seeking employment, none but members of the union being permitted to work for the mining companies. A limitation was also placed on the number of members to be admitted to the Miners' Union. The Laborers' Union was not so strict in this regard, and many miners, unable to obtain admission to the Miners' Union joined it, and worked in the woods, though the wages were much less than those paid to miners.

At this time the great Civil War was in progress, draining every department of industry of able-bodied laborers and mechanics. This not only created a demand for labor, but a demand on the part of the laborer for an increase of wages, made necessary by a constant increase in the cost of living. These demands were either acceded to without a strike, or compromised after a strike had been inaugurated. As the result of these repeated advances, miners were among the best paid wage earners in the country, and their union one of the strongest industrial organizations in existence. The unusual wages paid also stimulated miners from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales to seek employment in the United States, and the miners at Morris Run and Fall Brook now received large accessions from those countries to take the places of those that had gone into the army, as well as to supply the demand for more men to work in the mines and the woods.

In the year 1864 there was a great demand for houses, the companies being unable to build them fast enough. While this demand was at its height, Hon. John Magee, during a visit to Fall Brook, discovered that a number of miners working in the mines at Morris Run were living in his houses at Fall Brook. It was also discovered that miners were working in Fall Brook and living in Morris Run. As the two companies were business rivals, this arrangement did not please Mr. Magee, and an understanding was had between the companies that each should restrict its miners



Yours truly
J. J. Davis

or laborers to the occupancy of houses owned by the company in whose employ they were. A contract or lease was drawn up and submitted to the householders to the effect that when they ceased to work for the Fall Brook Coal Company, they would surrender possession of the houses occupied by them. These contracts or leases were submitted to the unions and were rejected. Notices, dated December 31, 1864, to surrender possession were then served on the employes of the Morris Run Coal Company, living in the Fall Brook Coal Company's houses, and like notices served on the employes of the Fall Brook Coal Company living in the houses of the Morris Run Coal Company.

The strike that followed was a long and bitter one. The men had been earning good wages and were prepared for a prolonged contest, to which they were urged and encouraged by their leaders. At the end of three months ejectment proceedings were begun. The opposition to this led to an appeal to the sheriff, and to the summoning of a posse of 200 or 300 of the citizens of the county which was likewise resisted. This occurred on May 8, 1865. The arrest of a number of miners followed, some of whom were committed to jail, others fined and still others put under bonds.

Finding himself unable to serve writs and enforce ejectments, the sheriff appealed to the governor, who ordered the "Bucktail" regiment to report to and assist him. The work of forcibly dispossessing the miners of their houses and removing their household goods was then carried forward, the goods and their owners being loaded on cars and conveyed to Blossburg. This action broke the spirit of the strikers, and led to negotiations which resulted in the larger number of them returning to work, though at decreased wages, owing to the termination of the Civil War, and the decline in the price of coal. The failure of the strike had also resulted in a virtual dissolution of the Miners' and the Laborers' unions.

The next struggle occurred in 1873. The panic of that year was severely felt by the mining companies, and they were on the point of closing the mines, when in September, upon consultation with a number of leading miners, they determined to run them two or three days a week, in order to keep the men employed a part of the time, at least. Soon after this new order of working had gone into effect, a movement among the miners looking to the formation of a miners union, similar to the one which existed from 1863 to 1865, led to another clash. The companies fearing a repetition of the scenes of the latter year, opposed the organization of the new union, and posted notices that they would not employ anyone belonging to it. The miners were determined to organize. As neither the companies or the miners would yield another strike resulted, the men organizing unions at Fall Brook, Morris Run and Arnot. At Antrim—many of the miners having suffered by the strike of 1865—they did not succeed, and work went on there without interruption.

This strike lasted from December, 1873, until about March, 1874, and though a stubborn one, and resulting in much bad feeling, was free from the violence and the distressing scenes of 1865. After it was inaugurated a number of questions became involved. Terms acceptable to the men were finally submitted by the companies and work resumed.

In 1879, after a number of dull years, resulting in a marked decrease in the output of the mines, and the employment of the miners only two or three days in the

week, business brightened and the demand increased. This was followed in December of that year by a demand for an increase of wages on the part of the miners. It was acceded to, although the companies were filling contracts made in May, when prices were low. A few days later the men made a demand for a further increase of wages. This was refused, and after several weeks of discussion, another strike resulted lasting until May 1, the time for renewing contracts, when a satisfactory settlement was made and work resumed.

On May 1, 1890, the miners at Arnot struck for an advance of ten cents a ton for mining, and were joined on May 8, by the miners at Fall Brook, Antrim and Morris Run. This strike lasted until June 23, 1890, when work was resumed upon a promise of an increase of wages after July 1. During this strike the companies lost several valuable coal contracts, which resulted in less production and less work after the strike ended.

At a meeting held at Columbus, Ohio, March 11, 1894, the United Mine Workers of America resolved to demand a restoration of the scale of 1891, and in the event of a refusal to accede to the demand on the part of the operators, to order a general strike of all the bituminous coal miners throughout the country. At this time the miners of Tioga county had no grievance, but when the strike was ordered April 1, 1894, they quit work out of sympathy for the miners of western Pennsylvania and Ohio. The strike in Tioga county lasted until the middle of July when the miners returned to work at the old rate of wages. The strike was a costly one both for them and the companies. The latter lost valuable contracts, while the men lost twelve weeks' wages, and have since worked only a portion of the time, owing to a lack of orders for coal.

RECENT STATISTICS.

The report for 1895 of James N. Patterson, of Blossburg, inspector for the Eighth Bituminous District of Pennsylvania, to the secretary of internal affairs, presents the following facts and figures relating to the coal mines of Tioga county:

Arnot.—Number of men employed in mines, 531; number of men employed outside, 120; total, 651. Number of days worked, 208; number of tons of coal mined, 262,416.

Antrim.—Number of men employed in mines, 306; number of men employed outside, 74; total, 380. Number of days worked, 136; number of tons of coal mined, 122,408.

Bear Run.—This is the mine at Landrus. Number of men employed in mines, 243; number of men employed outside, 29; total, 272. Number of days worked, 203; number of tons of coal mined, 126,694.

Fall Brook.—Number of men employed in mines, 136; number of men employed outside, 23; total, 159. Number of days worked, 248; number of tons of coal mined, 72,465.

Gurnee.—There were sixteen men employed in the mines and outside. They worked 162 days and mined 6,511 tons of coal.

Morris Run.—Number of men employed in mines, 539; number of men employed outside, 68; total, 607. Number of days worked, 127; number of tons of coal mined, 198,920.

The above figures show that 1,769 men were employed in the mines, and 316 outside, making a total of 2,085, who worked an average of 180 days during the year, and produced 789,414 tons of coal, being an average of 451 tons for each man actually employed in the mines. The 316 men employed outside embrace blacksmiths and carpenters, engineers and firemen, slate pickers, superintendents, bookkeepers, clerks, mill men and woodsmen. Each of the companies, except the Gaines Coal and Coke Company, operates one or more saw-mills and keeps a force of men at work in the woods, getting out logs and tan bark.

PAST AND PRESENT.

From 1840—the year in which the Corning and Blossburg railroad was completed—may be said to date a new era in the bituminous coal trade and production of the Uuited States. Previous to that year, in which the production reached 78,571 tons, the bituminous coal supply of the country was confined to the Richmond (Va.) basin. The opening of the mines at Blossburg, however, and the subsequent organization of the Morris Run, Fall Brook and Blossburg Coal Companies, soon placed Tioga county at the head of the bituminous coal producing sections of the country, and gave to Blossburg coal a wide-spread reputation as a smithing and steam coal. The area of bituminous coal production, however, soon began to extend rapidly, and the output to assume enormous figures. The demand kept even pace with the supply, and operators were able to maintain prices and to pay the scale of wages demanded by the miners until the close of the great Civil War restored to the trades and industries of the country the men who had been at the front. Prices of everything, including labor, soon began to fall, and strikes and struggles between employers and employes were frequent. The great army of labor was also rapidly increased by immigration from foreign lands, and it was not long before, instead of being a scarcity of laborers, there was a scarcity of work, not because work was scarce, but because the number of laborers had increased more rapidly than the various industries had developed. Employers were therefore able to not only make terms, but to pick and choose, which they did to an extent that has practically changed the character of the mining population of Tioga county. The English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish miners, have for the most part given way to Poles, Swedes and Hungarians. These latter have proven industrious, frugal and tractable, and are becoming naturalized as citizens, as rapidly as permissable under the law.

Notwithstanding the business depression of the past few years, the coal production of the country at large continues to show a marked increase. In 1895 the production of anthracite in Pennsylvania was 45,000,000 tons, an increase of 5,000,000 tons over the previous year, and yet the miners did not work full time. For the same year the bituminous production of the country and the limited anthracite production of Colorado, reached a total of 148,990,933 tons, making for the United States a total anthracite and bituminous production of 193,990,933 tons, only 16,879,895 tons less than Great Britain, the leading coal-producing country of the world.

These figures give some idea of the enormous growth of this vast industry since the time when, in 1840, the shipment of coal by rail from Blossburg began. They tell of thousands of millions of dollars invested in coal lands, in railroad and navi-

gation companies, in rolling-mills, furnaces and factories, and in a multitude of industries in every part of the country. And they also tell of hundreds of thousands of men who toil amid the dimness and darkness and dangers of the mines, in order to provide food and raiment for themselves and those dependent upon them.

Here in Tioga county the industry has been going backward. The last few years have been marked by decreased production and uncertain employment. The area of coal production is limited, and the cost of mining greater than in many other places, which does not give a hopeful outlook for the future. Nevertheless, the companies and their employes are looking eagerly and anxiously forward to a revival of business in the belief that even if wages are not advanced full-time work will be guaranteed.

CHAPTER XI.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND OFFICIALS.

First Meeting Place of the Commissioners—Temporary Quarters Secured—First Public Buildings Erected—An Odd Contract—High Price of Nails—Description of Buildings—The New Court House and Jail—The Present Jail—The Only Criminal Execution—New Record Building—County House and Farm—Roster of Public Officials.

THE first meeting, in their official capacity, of Nathan Niles, Caleb Boyer and Ira Kilburn,the first commissioners of Tioga county,was held October 20,1808,"at the Meeting House, in Wellsboro, in said county." At this meeting it was agreed by the commissioners "that their further meetings, for the purpose of transacting the public business be held at this place." The meeting of June 23, 1809, was held at the house of David Lindsey, which appears to have been the place of meeting for several years. That the commissioners were desirous of purchasing it for that purpose, as well as for the safe-keeping of records, the following, under date of August 20, 1811, will show:

Resolved, That, as a house is necessary for securing the papers and books of the county of Tioga, after taking the matter into consideration, we look upon the house of David Lindsey to be suitable for that purpose, and have agreed to advance the said David Lindsey the sum of $60 towards the payment for the said house, provided that at the next meeting of the board of commissioners we conclude to purchase it at the sum of $250, which the said David Lindsey agrees to take; and if at that time we conclude not to make the purchase the said David Lindsey agrees to refund the said $60, or leave the house in security until it be paid back.

Nathan Niles,
Uriah Spencer,
Com.

There is nothing in the record to show whether or not this purchase was concluded, but the presumption is that it was, and that the house became the repository of the books and papers of the county, rather than the meeting place of the commissioners, as will appear hereafter.

This historic building, the first one devoted to the public business of the county, stood on the site now occupied by the Presbyterian church. It was a primitive log house, and was occupied, after the erection of the court house, by William Bache, Sr., who opened in it the first store in Wellsboro.

On December 18, 1812, the commissioners adopted the following:

Resolved, That the room below stairs at John Norris' be the commissioners office until we build one, and that we agree with his proposal of giving him the annual rent of $25. It is understood that for that sum he supplies firewood and, when necessary, candles.

FIRST PUBLIC BUILDINGS ERECTED.

The first intimation given in the record of the intention of the commissioners to erect a court house is to be found, under date of November 5, 1812, in the "memorandum of probable expenses of the county of Tioga for the year 1813," the first item of which reads as follows: "Boards and work for court room, $100." Another item reads, "Prothonotary and commissioners office to be built, $300;" and still another, "Building jail, $400." These items show an intention on the part of the commissioners to erect a court room and jail, and a prothonotary and commissioners office, and to set aside $800 to meet, in part, at least the expense of their construction.

On January 14, 1813, Eddy Howland, Timothy Ives and Nathan Niles, Jr., the commissioners then in office, approved the plans presented by William Hill, "of offices for prothonotary and commissioners," ordered them "placed on file amongst our office papers," and also adopted the following:

Resolved, That three advertisements containing the substance of a paper of this date filed in our office, describing the manner in which a court house and jail are required to be built, be made out by the clerk and sent, one to Tioga, one to Cowanesque, and that one be posted up in some public place in the town of Wellsboro.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the commissioners had in view the erection of a court house and jail, which was to constitute one building, and that a second building was to contain the offices of the prothonotary and commissioners. Upon which building work was first begun it is impossible to say with certainty, but the inference from the record is that the court house and jail were given the preference, as we find that on April 26, 1813, "they viewed the work of Ebenezer Hill," and made the following peculiar contract with David Henry "to do the mason work of the under pinning of the jail."

1. He (David Henry) is to have one dollar per day for his own work, his provisions are to be found him and he is to be furnished with half a pint of whiskey per day.

2. He is to have half a dollar per day for the use of his oxen, for every day they are employed in hauling stone from the quarry for under pinning the jail, and the oxen whilst working are to be found by the commissioners their necessary feed.

3. David Henry is to begin work this day two weeks and continue at it until he has finished it.

4. In case of rain, David Henry's provisions shall be found for him and hay for his oxen, although neither of them may be able to work, but his wages during that period shall cease.

David Henry appears to have not only carried out his part of the foregoing contract, but to have come to the rescue of Ebenezer Hill, the contractor for building the court house and jail, at a critical period, as is shown by the following entry in the commissioners' minute book, under date of October 4, 1813:

It being represented to the commissioners by John Norris and Ebenezer Hill that the work at the building of the jail and court house must have stopped directly after their last meeting had not John Norris and Ebenezer Hill borrowed a certain quantity of shingling nails of David Henry, and become bound to said Henry to return the said nails in five weeks from the time borrowed or pay him, the said Henry, half a dollar per lb. for them in cash; the commissioners, having taken the same into consideration, and believing that Norris and Hill had no other view in procuring the nails but to forward the work of said jail and court house, do hereby resolve to relieve Norris and Hill from the penalty of their agreement, and subject the county to any and every expense or loss that Norris and Hill may suffer on the above account.

At this time the War of 1812 was in progress and nails were not only very dear but very scarce, it being well nigh impossible to procure them.

On October 7, 1813, the board resolved "that Ebenezer Hill be employed to do the inside work of the court house." In the estimate of expenses for the year 1814, made October 27, 1813, the following items appear: "Finishing the court house and jail, more than the agreement made with Ebenezer Hill, $500." "Two offices, one for commissioners and one for recorder, etc., $500."

After numerous delays, the buildings were completed some time during the year 1815, between which year and 1824, the minute books of the commissioners are missing from the commissioners' office. William Bache, whose memory concerning the earlier years of the county's history is clear, says the court house and jail stood about on the site of the present court house. It was a two-story building, the lower story being of logs and the upper story a frame. The lower story was used for a dwelling by the jailer, David Lindsey, the court room being upstairs. The jail formed the wing of the building on the northeast side. It was built of logs, which were filled with spikes to keep the prisoners from cutting their way out. The building erected for the commissioners and the prothonotary stood about on the site of the new office building. It was a two-story frame, the offices being in the lower, and jury room in the second, story. When the present court house was erected, this building was sold to Josiah Emery for $100, and was removed to a lot on Central avenue, opposite Willow Hall. It was used as a residence by him for thirty-five years. It is now the property of Jefferson Harrison and is still used for residence purposes, though so much changed by additions and improvements as to be scarcely recognizable.

The furniture of the old court room was very plain and primitive. It consisted of a rude bench for the judge; a dock, with its square box flanked by a railing on each side; a big oval table, between the bench and the dock, with a great deep scallop in its end, next to the dock, from which the counsel addressed the court and jury, and two long, narrow boxes on each side for the jury when their presence

was required. In cold weather the room was heated by a fire-place and a ten-plate stove which stood in the southeast corner.

It was in this room that the early lawyers of the county, a number of whom afterward sat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State or filled other honorable official positions, were pitted against each other in the trial of civil and criminal causes. Every session of the court saw a gathering of attorneys, litigants, witnesses, jurymen and spectators from all parts of the county. In addition to the business calling them together, neighborhood news and gossip were retailed, and national, state and county politics discussed, with the usual amount of wire-pulling and log-rolling, the fate and fortunes of men ambitious of political preferment oftentimes being decided during a confidential chat beneath the shade of a nearby pine or hemlock tree.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

As the years passed, bringing increase of population, wealth and business, it became apparent that the public buildings of the county were inadequate and that more substantial and commodious ones were demanded. This demand was emphasized by the recent theft of valuable public records, making it necessary to provide for their better and safer keeping. Steps were accordingly taken to secure the erection of new public buildings.

On February 2, 1835, an act of Assembly was approved authorizing the commissioners to borrow money, not exceeding $8,000, for the purpose of erecting the proposed new public buildings, and to pledge the credit of the county for the payment of the same. No time was lost. The old court house was torn down and the ground prepared. The new building was very solidly constructed of native sandstone, and if not imposing in architectural appearance, it has served its purpose well. During its construction the court found temporary refuge in the house of Mr. Bache, which was fitted up for its accommodation. The tooth of time has had very little effect upon this sandstone building. In appearance it is rugged and strong and likely to withstand the action of the elements for many years to come. Within it is comfortably fitted up. The judge's chambers, which are capacious and well furnished, are on the first floor to the right as you enter from the east; and just across the corridor are other rooms which are used for offices. Ascending by a broad flight the court room is found on the second floor. It is capacious, airy, and plainly but comfortably furnished. Within the bar the bench is sufficiently elevated to give the court a good view of the room and audience, while the bar, officers of the court, and jurors, have comfortable accommodations and pleasant surroundings. On the walls are suspended portraits of the president judges who have occupied the bench. Some of these men attained great distinction and adorned the Supreme Court bench of the State.

In the basement of this building was the county jail, in which offenders against the "peace and dignity" of the commonwealth were incarcerated. It answered the requirements of the county until 1860, when the present sheriff's residence and jail was erected at a cost of about $10,000. The edifice is a two-story brick, substantially built, fronting the public square and Central avenue. The portion fronting the public square is occupied by the sheriff and his family, the jail

being at the back, fronting Central avenue. In 1893 the old cut-stone cells were torn out and a modern steel equipment substituted, at a cost of about $9,000, thus giving the county a thoroughly safe and secure jail. The old jail, under the court house, is used by the borough for the safe keeping of its prisoners.

THE ONLY CRIMINAL EXECUTION.

Thus far in her history Tioga county has only had one conviction and execution for murder, although there have been several trials on that charge. George Travis was tried and convicted of the murder of Martha Sylvia, July 14, 1883. The murder occurred on the night of April 3, 1883, in Charleston township. Following were the jurors: Charles Margraff, John W. Warren, Evan Price, William Hyde, George Ransom, Lloyd Squiers, Roswell Ripley, Thomas B. Mitchell, William J. Bowen, David Louden, Edward R. Copp and Otis H. Davis.

On his conviction a motion for a new trial was made, but it was overruled, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged August 18, 1883, on which day a writ of error was filed and the case carried to the Supreme Court, but that body affirmed the lower court, October 28, 1884. Travis was executed in the jail yard by Sheriff Harry Baxter, January 15, 1885.

NEW RECORD BUILDING.

After a lapse of forty-five years the business of the county had so increased that more room was required for the offices and records, and in 1880 it was decided to erect a building especially for this purpose. It was commenced in 1881 and completed in 1882. It is located a few feet south of the court house, is two stories high, with a tower, and is about fifty-seven feet square. The material used in its construction is red pressed brick, trimmed with native sand-stone, and it is divided into two rooms down stairs and two in the second story. Those on the first floor are occupied by the prothonotary and the register and recorder; on the second floor by the sheriff, treasurer and the county commissioners. Each office is fitted with modern equipments for the classification and easy handling of the books and papers, and throughout the building is as nearly fire proof as it is possible to make it. That the officials of Tioga county have commodious and convenient quarters in which to transact the public business, is the verdict of all who have examined them. The construction of the building was commenced under the supervision of Commissioners N. A. Elliott, O. A. Smith, and J. E. Peters, and finished by the board composed of J. E. Peters, J. J. Reese, and Charles M. Rumsey, in July, 1882. The cost of this building, including the boiler-house and steam-heating plant, added in 1894, was about $30,000. A beautiful and well-kept lawn surrounds the building and adds to its attractiveness.

COUNTY HOUSE AND FARM.

Previous to 1866 the indigent poor were cared for by the several townships, each township bearing the expense of maintaining its own poor. On March 12 of that year an act of the legislature was approved, appointing William Bache, James H. Gulick, J. L. Baldwin, Joel Parkhurst and John Maynard, commissioners, to purchase real estate for a county farm and, with the assent of the court of quarter sessions, to execute bonds and mortgages, to secure payment therefor. The act also

made the county commissioners overseers of the poor, and authorized them to erect suitable buildings and assess a county poor tax, sufficient to maintain the inmates and also pay for the buildings within five years. They were also authorized to appoint a steward, a matron and a physician, and were required to visit the institution monthly.

Under the authority of this act the commissioners named purchased twenty-five acres of the old Caleb Austin farm just east of Wellsboro, on the south side of the State road, in Charleston township. Subsequent purchases, from time to time, have enlarged the original farm to 315 acres. On the land first purchased a two-story brick building was erected and was ready for occupancy in 1869. It answered the purpose of the county until 1888, when it was torn down and the present commodious and well-furnished building erected at a cost of over $20,000. There is also a frame residence for the superintendent, with a barn and other outbuildings. The farm is cultivated for the benefit of the inmates, those able to do so assisting in the work. A number of insane poor are cared for in a building specially set apart for them. The institution is a well-ordered one and is of great value to the county in properly caring for the indigent and the insane poor. The farm and improvements are valued at about $50,000.

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

The names and dates of service of Tioga county citizens who have filled offices in the Nation, State and county are given in the following roster:

United States Senator.—Hon. John I. Mitchell, elected in 1881 and served a full term of six years.

Representatives in Congress.—James Ford, of Lawrenceville, the first member of Congress from Tioga county, was elected in 1828, and re-elected in 1830, serving two consecutive terms. He had previously served two years in the legislature, and his life was honorably interwoven with the history of the State. He died at Lawrenceville in August, 1859, aged seventy-six years. Samuel Wells Morris, a son of the founder of Wellsboro, was elected in 1836 and served until 1841. Stephen F. Wilson was elected in 1864, and re-elected in 1866. Henry Sherwood was elected in 1870, over Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, by a majority of twenty-seven votes. The district being strongly Republican, he served only one term. John I. Mitchell was elected in 1876, and served two terms. Mortimer F. Elliott was elected congressman-at-large in 1882, serving one term. Horace B. Packer, the present representative from this district, was elected in November, 1896.

Auditor General of Pennsylvania.—Jerome B. Niles was elected in 1883 and served three years, commencing May 2, 1884.

Attorney Generals of Pennsylvania.—Ellis Lewis, commissioned January 29, 1833; John C. Knox, commissioned January 19, 1858.

Chief Justice Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—Ellis Lewis, commissioned December 4, 1854.

Associate Justices.—Ellis Lewis, commissioned October 14, 1851; John C. Knox, May 23, 1853; Henry W. Williams, appointed to succeed Ulysses Mercur, and commissioned August 19, 1887; elected and commissioned for a term of twenty-one years, December 22, 1887.

Speakers of the Senate of Pennsylvania.—Daniel L. Sherwood, 1846; Butler B. Strang, 1874.

Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.—Butler B. Strang, 1870.

State Senators.—John Ryon, Jr., the first member of the State Senate from Tioga county, was elected in 1824. His successors, who were citizens of this county when elected, have been as follows: Daniel L. Sherwood, speaker, 1846; John W. Guernsey, 1850-52; Stephen F. Wilson, 1863-65; Butler B. Strang, 1873-76, and speaker in 1874; Charles H. Seymour, 1877-80; Horace B. Packer, 1889-92, and Walter T. Merrick, elected November 3, 1896.

State Representatives.—John Ryon, Jr., was the first member of the lower house sent from Tioga county. He was elected in 1820, 1821 and 1822, and served three years. Those who succeeded him are as follows: James Ford, 1824-25; Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, 1828-29; John Beecher, 1831-32; Samuel Wells Morris, 1833-36; William Garretson, 1837-38; Lewis B. Cole, 1839-40; John Waklee, 1841; Daniel L. Sherwood, 1842-43; George Knox, 1844-45; John C. Knox, 1846-47; Nathaniel A. Elliott, 1848-49; Jeremiah Black, 1850 and 1852; A. J. Monroe, 1851; James Lowrey, 1853-54; Thomas L. Baldwin, 1855-56; L. P. Williston, 1857-60; Butler B. Strang, 1861-62 and 1868-71, speaker in 1870; S. B. Elliott, 1861-62; C. O. Bowman, 1863; John W. Guernsey, 1864-65; W. T. Humphrey, 1866-67 and 1875-76; Jerome B. Niles, 1869-70; John I. Mitchell, 1872-76. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, Tioga county became entitled to two representatives, and since that time the following named persons have served: C. V. Elliott and Hugh Young, 1877-78. Mr. Young resigned in May, 1877, to accept the appointment of bank examiner, and Benjamin Dorrance was elected to fill his unexpired term. C. V. Elliott and Benjamin Dorrance, 1879-80; Charles Tubbs and Jerome B. Niles, 1881-84; Horace B. Packer and Henry M. Foote, 1885-88; Isaac Squires and George T. Losey, 1889-92; Walter T. Merrick and Jerome B. Niles, 1893-96, and F. B. Smith and Robert K. Young, elected in November, 1896.

Members of Constitutional Convention.—Hon. Robert G. White sat in the Convention of 1837-38 and was appointed on the committee having Article I under consideration. He opposed the clause which confined the right of suffrage to white citizens. Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott and Hon. Jerome B. Niles, both of Wellsboro, were members of the Convention of 1873.

President Judges.—John Bannister Gibson, 1812-15; Thomas Burnside, 1815-18; Edward Herrick, 1818-39; John Nesbit Conyngham, 1839-49, and Horace Williston, 1849-51. The office became elective in 1850, and Robert G. White, of Wellsboro, was elected for ten years, being the first citizen of the county to fill the office. He was re-elected in 1861. Henry W. Williams was elected in 1871, and re-elected in 1881, serving until August 19, 1887, when he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State to fill a vacancy, and was succeeded by Stephen F. Wilson, who served until January, 1889. He was succeeded by John I. Mitchell, elected in November, 1888—the present incumbent.

Additional Law Judges.—Hon. Henry W. Williams, appointed in March, 1865, and served until 1871, when he was elected president judge. Hon. Stephen F. Wil-

son, appointed in 1871 to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Williams' election as president judge; elected as his own successor in 1872 for a term of ten years.

Associate Judges.—Samuel W. Morris and Ira Kilburn were appointed the first associate judges of Tioga county, July 13, 1812, to serve during life or good behavior. The former was elected to the legislature in the fall of 1832, and was succeeded as associate judge by John Ryon, Jr., who was appointed January 29, 1833. Judge Kilburn served until 1840, when he was succeeded by Jonah Brewster, appointed April 1 of that year, the term of office being limited to five years by the Constitution of 1838. Judge Ryon was re-appointed March 5, 1842, and Judge Brewster February 27, 1845. The former was succeeded by Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, appointed March 15, 1847, and the latter by Levi I. Nichols, March 7, 1850. In 1850 the office became elective and was filled as follows: Calvin Dyer and Dr. Simeon Power, commissioned November 10, 1851; J. C. Whittaker and Abel Humphrey, November 12, 1856; Thomas L. Baldwin, appointed January 17, 1861, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Humphrey; E. T. Bentley, appointed September 2, 1861, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Baldwin; Victor Case and Royal Wheeler, commissioned November 23, 1861; Charles F. Veil and E. T. Bentley, November 9, 1866; Daniel McNaughton and Lewis B. Smith, November 17, 1871; M. K. Retan and John F. Donaldson, December 8, 1876; Peter V. Van Ness, February 17, 1880; George H. Baxter, December 2, 1880; Harvey Lamkin, December 8, 1881. When the county became a separate judicial district as apportioned under the act of 1883, the office of associate judge ceased to exist.

District Attorneys.—Up to 1850 the prosecuting officer for the Commonwealth was styled deputy attorney general, and he received his appointment from the attorney general of the State, or the court. At the opening of the first court in January, 1813, Henry Wilson appeared by appointment as deputy attorney general. At the April term Alphonso Stewart was appointed by the court, and Edward Herrick appeared at the November term, after which the appointment ran as follows: Alphonso Stewart, Thomas Overton and Charles Catlin, 1814; Thomas Overton and Simon Kinney, 1815; Simon Kinney and Ethan Baldwin, 1816; George Dennison, 1817; Ethan Baldwin, 1818; Edward Overton and William Patton, 1819; Edward Overton, 1820; Joseph B. Anthony, 1821; Thomas Elder, 1822-23; Ellis Lewis, 1824-25; Clarendon Rathbone, 1826-28; William Garretson, 1829; R. G. White, 1830-31, assisted by Horace Williston the latter year; Josiah Emery, 1832; Clarendon Rathbone, 1834; A. S. Brewster, 1835-37; Josiah Emery, 1838; John C. Knox, 1840-42; Pardon Damon, 1843-47; John N. Bache, 1848; A. J. Monroe, 1849.

In 1850 the office became elective, and the title was changed from deputy attorney general to district attorney. It has since been held by the following named persons: John W. Ryon, elected in 1850; re-elected in 1853; Butler B. Strang, 1856; Henry Allen, 1859; Jerome B. Niles, 1862; re-elected in 1865; John I. Mitchell, 1868; J. C. Strang, 1871; William A. Stone, 1874; resigned at the close of 1876, and Horace B. Packer was appointed to fill the unexpired term; Horace B. Packer, elected in 1877; H. M. Foote, 1880; James H. Matson, 1883; J. W. Mather, 1886; Harvey B. Leach, 1889; Edward H. Owlett, 1892, and A. B. Dunsmore, elected in 1895, the present incumbent.

Sheriffs.—The office of sheriff is filled by election and the incumbent serves three years. From the organization of the county up to the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, the election was held on the second Tuesday of October; since that time it has been held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The following have served as sheriffs of Tioga county since it was organized for judicial purposes: Alpheus Cheney, commissioned December 3, 1812. As he was the first sheriff, and as a matter of history, it may be stated that under date of November 5, 1812, he gave bond in $5,000, with himself and the following named persons as sureties Caleb Austin, Nathan Niles, Jr., Oliver Willard and Daniel Kelsey. His successors were elected as follows: Dr. Simeon Power, 1815; John Knox, 1818; Elijah Stiles, 1821; John Beecher, 1824; Robert Tubbs, 1827; Seth Daggett, 1830; Francis Wetherbee, elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Seth Daggett, 1831; Benjamin Gitchell, 1834; John Waklee, 1837; Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, 1840; Joseph W. Guernsey, 1843; H. H. Potter, 1846; John Mathers, 1849; H. A. Guernsey, 1852; John Mathers, 1855; Simeon I. Power, 1858; Hezekiah Stowell, Jr., 1861; Leroy Tabor, 1864; Jerome B. Potter, 1867; Edward A. Fish, 1870; Stephen Bowen, 1873; Delos H. Walker, 1876; H. J. Landrus, 1879; Harry Baxter, 1882; Joseph H. Ferris, 1885; Francis M. Sheffer, 1888; John Irvin, 1891, and William E. Champaign, the present incumbent, elected in November, 1894, and took office in January, 1895.

Prothonotaries.—In Tioga county one person is elected, every three years, to the office of prothonotary of the court of common pleas, clerk of the court of quarter sessions and clerk of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, when the office became elective, the incumbent was appointed by the governor. It has been held by the following named persons: John Norris, 1812-18; Uriah Spencer, 1818-21; John Patton, 1821-24; Uriah Spencer, 1824-31; Jonah Brewster, 1831-36; John F. Donaldson, 1836-38; A. S. Brewster, 1839; John F. Donaldson, elected in 1839, and served thirty-three consecutive years, being re-elected to each succeeding term; Gen. Robert C. Cox, elected in October and commissioned November 12, 1872, served continuously until January 1, 1894, being elected to each succeeding term. He declined a renomination, although strongly solicited by his friends to accept another term. In January, 1894, he was succeeded by Francis M. Sheffer, who was re-elected in November, 1896.

Register and Recorder.—This office has been filled by the following named persons: John Norris, 1812-18; Uriah Spencer, 1818-21; John Norris, 1821-24; Uriah Spencer, 1824-30; Jonah Brewster, 1831-33; Benjamin B. Smith, 1833-36; Luman Wilson, 1836-39; George Knox, 1839-42; Luman Wilson, 1842-48; John N. Bache, 1848-51; James P. Magill, 1851-54; W. D. Bailey, 1854-60; H. S. Archer, 1860-66; Darius L. Deane, 1866-75; George C. Bowen, 1876-87; Homer J. Ripley, 1888-96, and C. L. Babcock, the present incumbent, who was elected November 3, 1896, and took charge of the office in January, 1897.

County Treasurers.—Under the Constitution of 1790 it was the custom of the county commissioners to appoint a treasurer, who usually served for the term of one year. This practice continued until the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, when the office became elective. The following persons have served as custo-

dians of the funds: Samuel W. Morris, 1808; William Williard, 1809; Alpheus Cheney, 1810-11; Bethlehem Thompson, 1812-13; Benjamin W. Morris, 1814-15; Robert Tubbs, 1816; Daniel Lamb, 1817; Robert Tubbs, 1818-19; John Beecher, 1820; Thomas Putnam, 1821-23; William Williard, Jr., 1824-26; Levi Vail, 1827; Elihu Hill, 1828-30; Thomas Dyer, 1831-33; John Barnes, 1834-35; Archibald Knox, 1836; Thomas Dyer, 1837-39; Robert G. White, 1840-42; John L. Robinson, 1843-45; A. H. Bacon, 1846-47; George Levegood, 1848-49; S. L. Hibbard, 1850-51; George Knox, 1852-53; Henry Rathbone, 1854-55; Oliver H. Blanchard, 1856-57; O. F. Taylor, 1858-59; James S. Watrous, 1860-61; H. B. Card, 1862-63; A. M. Spencer, 1864-65; C. F. Miller, 1866-67; H. C. Bailey, 1868-69. The last election under the old Constitution occurred in October, 1869, when Gen. Robert C. Cox was chosen. Under the Constitution of 1873 the term of office was extended to three years and the time for holding elections fixed for November. General Cox held the office until the close of 1872. Since the New Constitution went into operation the succession has been as follows: Henry Rowland, 1873-74; Thomas Allen, 1875-77; Thomas B. Bryden, 1878. In March, 1878, Mr. Bryden died from the effects of an accident, and Charles F. Veil was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was succeeded in 1881 by John R. Bowen, since which time the line has been as follows: Alonzo B. Horton, 1884-86; Orlando F. Taylor, 1887-89; Otis G. Gerould, 1890-92; Jonathan V. Morgan, 1893-95, and Ross A. Mitchell, the present incumbent, who assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1896.

County Commissioners.—These officers, who have charge of the county business and the care and superintendence of the public buildings, were elected annually for the term of three years until the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, which provided for the triennial election of the entire board of three members. The Constitution requires each elector to vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected. This enables the minority party to always have a representative on the board. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1873 the dominant party generally had all the commissioners. The commissioners of Tioga county have been elected as follows: Nathan Niles, Sr., Caleb Boyer and Ira Kilburn, 1808; George Hart and Uriah Spencer, 1809; Eddy Howland, 1810; Samuel W. Morris, 1811; Timothy Ives, 1812; Nathan Niles, Jr., appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Samuel W. Morris, 1813; Hopestill Beecher and Ambrose Millard, 1813; Justus Dartt, 1814; Robert B. Elliott, 1815; John Knox, 1816; Asa Mann, 1817; Elijah DePui, 1818; John Ryon, Jr., 1819; Oliver Willard, 1820; Seth Daggett, 1821; Hiram Beebe, 1822; William Knox, 1823; Elijah Welch, 1823; Elijah Stiles, 1824; James Goodrich, 1825; Hiram Beebe, 1826; Lorentus Jackson, 1827; Aaron Alba, 1828; John Cochran, 1829; E. B. Gerould, 1830; Job Geer, 1831; A. Hammond, 1832; Chauncey Alford, 1833; George Knox, 1834; M. W. Stull, 1834; Samuel Miller, 1835; C. N. Sykes, 1836; Philemon Doud, 1837; George Levegood, 1838; Buel Baldwin, 1839; Levi Elliott, 1840; M. W. Stull, 1841; C. O. Spencer, 1842; H. H. Potter, 1843; Eddy Howland, 1844; H. P. Van Ness, 1845; William Rose, Sr., 1846; John Fox, 1846; Israel Merrick, Jr., 1847; David Ellis, 1848; Leander Culver, 1849; David Caldwell, 1850; Ansel Purple, 1851; Benjamin Van Dusen, 1852; Austin Lathrop, 1853; O. B. Wells, 1854; C. F. Culver, 1855; D. G. Stevens, 1856; John James, 1857; L. D.

Seely, 1858; Amos Bixby, 1859; Ambrose Barker, 1860; Job Rexford, 1861; C. F. Miller, 1862; Myron Rockwell, 1863; E. S. Seely, 1864; E. Hart, 1865; P. V. Van Ness, 1866; Job Rexford, 1867; M. W. Wetherbee, 1868; P. V. Van Ness, re-elected, 1869; Job Rexford, re-elected, 1870; T. O. Hollis, 1871; E. Hart, 1872; L. B. Sheive, 1873; Edwin Klock, 1874. Up to 1875 one commissioner had been elected each year, the term being for three years. The New Constitution, however, required all three to be elected at one time. The office has since been filled as follows: L. L. Smith, Elisha J. Purple and N. A. Elliott, elected in 1875; O. A. Smith, James E. Peters and N. A. Elliott, 1878; James E. Peters, John J. Reese and Charles M. Rumsey, 1881; John Karr, William Kimball and William H. Baxter, 1884; Seth Tremain, H. D. Wheeler and G. D. Dennison, 1887; M. H. Stebbins, C. H. DeWitt and T. H. Bailey, 1890; T. H. Bailey, John F. Pitts and W. H. Garrison, 1893, and Henry B. Colegrove, Thomas M. Reese and Louis Doumaux, 1896, the present incumbents.

Commissioners' Clerks.—From the organization of the county to the present time the following named gentlemen have served as clerks to the commissioners, being appointed annually by the board: October 20, 1808, John Norris was appointed and served until January 3, 1814, when he was succeeded by David Lindsey. The latter served until December 2, 1826, when he was succeeded by James Lowrey. On August 5, 1828, Lowrey resigned, when Israel Merrick, Jr., took his place by appointment of the board and was continued in office until November 4, 1847, a period of nineteen years. After Merrick came A. J. Sofield, who served until January 7, 1862, when J. A. Knapp succeeded him. The latter only remained in office two years, when A. L. Ensworth was appointed January 9, 1864. He was succeeded January 6, 1865, by Thomas Allen, who remained until January 5, 1874, when J. W. Donaldson was appointed. He resigned May 15, 1875, and Charles F. Veil was appointed his successor. Mr. Veil continued until April 5, 1878, when he was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the death of T. B. Bryden. Leonard Harrison was appointed clerk for the unexpired part of 1878, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until 1884, when Eugene Beauge succeeded him and remained until March 1, 1888, when he resigned and was succeeded by Frank Watkins, who had been an assistant in the office for several years. Mr. Watkins is still chief clerk. The work of the office has wonderfully increased since John Norris opened the first record of the proceedings of the board in the autumn of 1808. His first year's entries covered less than a page of foolscap; now several portly volumes are required to contain the records for a similar period.

County Auditors.—In pursuance of the act of March 16, 1809, three auditors were elected to settle the accounts of the commissioners for the previous year. They were Daniel Lamb, James Gray and Benjamin Bentley. Since that time the following citizens have been elected to the office: W. D. Bacon, Isaac Baker and Arnold Hunter, 1810; Israel Bulkley, Timothy Ives and Ira Kilburn, 1811; Ira Kilburn and Timothy Ives, 1812; Samuel W. Morris and Timothy Ives, 1813; Cyprian Wright, Daniel Kelsey and Elijah DePui, 1814; from 1815 to 1820 records missing; James Ford, Justus Dartt and James Gray, 1820-23; William Willard, Elijah De Pui and Curtis Parkhurst, 1823-24; Daniel Kelsey, John Cochran and James Weeks, 1825-27; Amariah Hammond, James Gray and William Garretson, 1828-31; H. H.

Potter, N. H. Purple and Aaron Alba, 1832-35; William Garretson, 1838; Samuel B. Knox, 1841; George Knox, elected in 1846; Morgan Seely, 1847; Austin Lathrop, 1848; H. S. Cook, 1849; B. C. Wickham, 1850; John C. Robb, 1851; Charles Ryon, 1852; Apollos Pitts, 1853; Alanson E. Niles, 1854; James S. Watrous, 1855; Charles F. Veil, 1856; William A. Douglass, 1857; James I. Jackson, 1858; Charles F. Veil, 1859; D. T. Gardner, 1860; Charles Goldsmith and M. Bullard, 1861; Charles F. Veil, 1862; Justus Dearman and James I. Jackson, 1863; J. G. Argetsinger, 1864; Charles F. Veil and D. L. Aiken, 1865; Israel Stone, 1866; David Cameron, 1867; H. B. Seeley, 1868; Israel Stone, S. D. Phillips and D. K. Marsh, 1869; D. P. Hurley, 1870; A. F. Packard, 1871; Israel Stone, 1872; Charles F. Veil, 1873; Albert M. Bennett, 1874; O. A. Smith, John Youmans and Andrew K. Bosard, 1875; Vine Crandall, J. P. Wickham and L. A. Sears, 1878; Eugene Beauge, L. K. King and E. A. Bryden, 1881; Charles N. Moore, E. C. Stilwell and W. W. Tate, 1884; Lucius Truman, Charles N. Moore and Otis H. Davis, 1887; Eugene Beauge, R. G. Close and Otis H. Davis, 1890; Eugene Beauge, R. G. Close and J. H. Hubers, 1893; Eugene Beauge, Otis L. Coolidge and Joseph Emberger, 1896.

Coroners.—Although this office is one of more importance than it generally received credit for in earlier years, its value is now fully appreciated. In case of accident, death, or any calamity which may befall the sheriff, the coroner takes charge of the office and conducts the business thereof until the next regular election. And, like the sheriff, he is chosen for a period of three years. Thus far no coroner of Tioga county has succeeded to the shrievalty. Owing to carelessness on the part of those whose duty is was to keep the earlier records, some difficulty has been experienced in compiling a complete list. And in many instances a justice of the peace in districts remote from the residence of the coroner held inquests when necessity required it, and the meagre reference to the matter on the records has caused confusion, and it has been found difficult to determine who the real officer was. Then, again, during a period of fully ten years, no nomination for this office was made, consequently a blank appears. The following is believed to be as complete a list of the coroners as it is possible to compile:

The first coroner of the county was Lyman Adams, appointed by Governor Snyder, May 6, 1814. His successors were: Nathaniel Seely, 1817; John Beecher, 1820; John Gray, 1825; Henry W. Stoddard, 1831; Peter Backer, 1834; Joel Culver, 1837; Edwin Dyer, acting, 1841; Jefferson Shuman, 1841; Josiah N. Wright, 1842; John S. Warner, 1847-52; John C. Bennett, 1852-53; Joel Rose, 1853 to 1864; D. S. Peters, 1864; E. J. Bosworth, 1867; H. H. Borden, 1869; Dr. A. J. Heggie, 1870; Giles Roberts, 1874; Dr. A. J. Heggie, 1878-83; W. R. Francis, 1884-89; Augustus Niles, 1890-95, and Charles W. Hazlett, the present incumbent, elected in 1895.

County Surveyors.—At first the title of the occupant of this office was deputy surveyor, and he was appointed by the surveyor general until 1850, when, by act of the legislature, the office was made elective. The following have served both as deputy and county surveyors:

John Norris, February 9, 1814; re-appointed, June 4, 1824; Samuel McDougall, 1827-36; E. P. Deane, 1836; Samuel McDougall, 1839-50; David Heise, 1850-56;

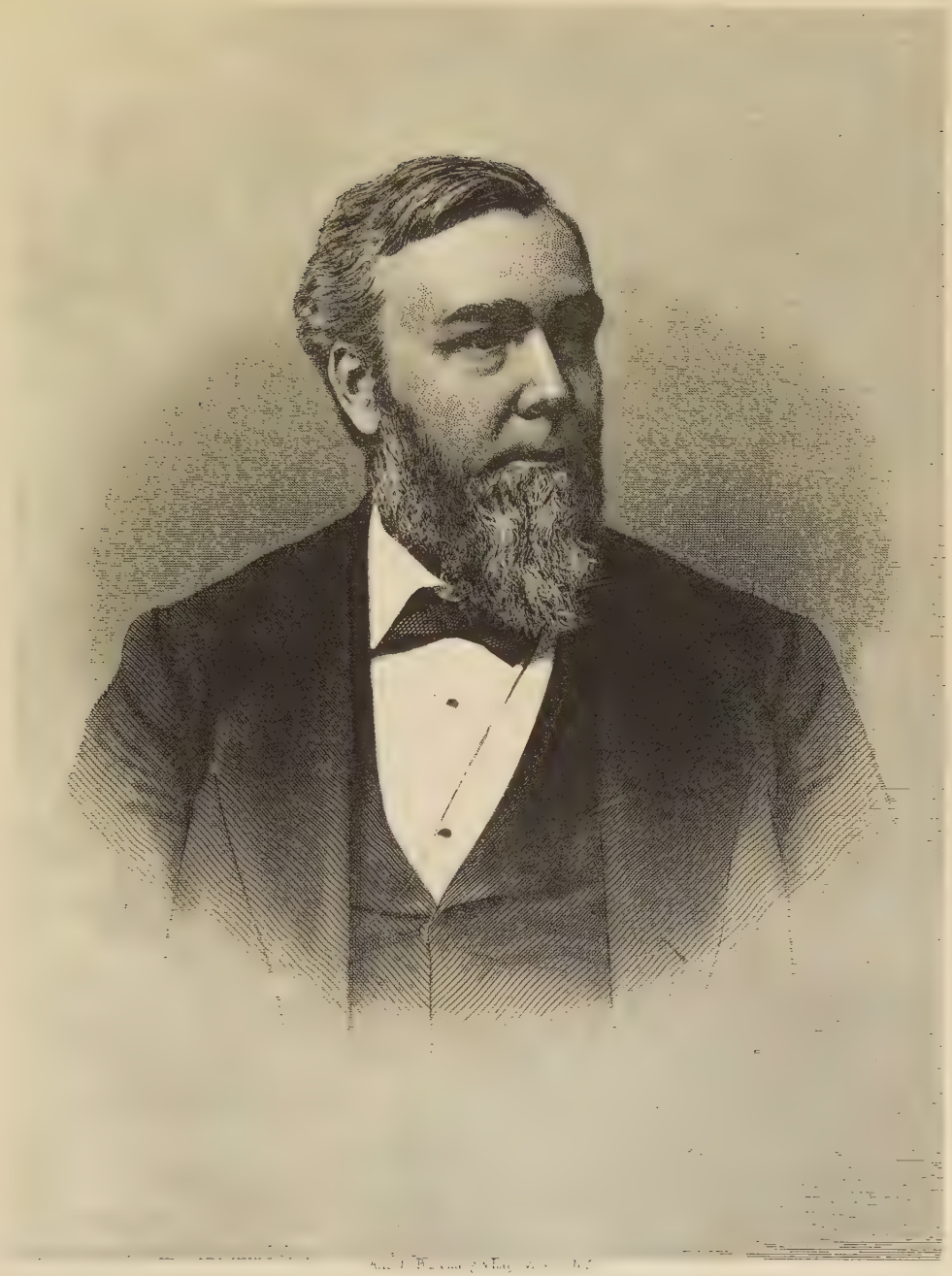
H. S. Archer, 1856-59; E. P. Deane, 1859-62; William Garretson, 1862-65; David Heise, was elected in 1865 and appears to have served until 1872, when he was succeeded by H. S. Archer, who held the office until his death in 1889. In November, 1893, John T. Purvis was elected. The office is at present practically vacant.

County Superintendents.—The act of May 8, 1854, authorized the election of a superintendent of common schools in each county of the Commonwealth. It was carefully framed by H. L. Dieffenbach, then chief clerk in the office of the state superintendent, with the view of bettering the condition of the schools. In some counties it met with strong opposition, it being regarded as a useless appendage to the educational machinery of the State, but time has vindicated the wisdom of its framers, as the law has proved advantageous in promoting the efficiency of the schools. The county superintendent serves for a term of three years, and is elected by the directors meeting in convention the first Monday in May at the county seat. They also fix the salary at the same time. The incumbents of this office have been elcted as follows:

Rev. J. F. Calkins, 1854; Newell L. Reynolds, 1857; Hiram C. Johns, 1860; Victor A. Elliott, 1863; Newell L. Reynolds, appointed September 30, 1864, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Victor A. Elliott; S. B. Price, elected 1866, and resigned September 2, 1866, Rev. J. F. Calkins, appointed 1867; Elias J. Horton, Jr., elected 1869; re-elected 1872; Miss Sarah I. Lewis, 1875; re-elected 1878; M. F. Cass, 1881; re-elected 1884 and 1887; Henry E. Raesly, 1890; re-elected in 1893 and 1896.

Mercantile Appraisers.—This office was created by act of 1850. Prior to that time the duties of the office were performed by a board composed of the county commissioners and associate judges. The officer is required to visit all merchants in the county and appraise their business for the purpose of imposing a state tax. Since 1850 the office has been filled by appointment of the commissioners, and it is generally among their last acts at the close of the year. The records show the following appointments: Josiah Emery, 1851; Thomas Allen, 1852-53; Henry W. Williams, 1854-55; Josiah Emery, 1856; Thomas J. Wood, 1857-58; William Butler, 1859; David F. Gardner, 1860-61; Jerome B. Niles, 1862; Alpheus E. Dann, 1863; E. J. Purple, 1864-67; B. W. Skinner, 1868; Selah Frost, 1869; Job Symonds, 1870; George H. Baxter, 1871; Otis L. Atherton, 1872; M. W. Wetherbee, 1873; B. Short, 1874; J. E. Sheive, 1875; Sidney Beach, 1876; John Brown Wakeley, 1877; H. J. Elliott, 1878; J. S. Morgan, 1879; Silas S. Rockwell, 1880; Andrew J. Doane, 1881; J. Porter Wilcox, 1882; Sumner P. White, 1883; Timothy B. Culver, 1884-85; C. E. Thomas, 1886; Jonathan V. Morgan, 1887-88; W. D. Knox, 1889; Deruyter Avery, 1890; A. M. Pitts, 1891; N. Losey, 1892; John C. White, 1893; Sheridan E. Coles, 1894; Frank Marvin, 1895, and Chas. Washburn, 1896.

Jury Commissioners.—This office was created by an act of assembly, approved April 10, 1867. It authorizes the election of two commissioners every three years, one of whom shall belong to the minority party. The incumbents of this office have been elected as follows: Leroy Tabor and John W. Bailey, 1867; S. S. Love and John W. Bailey, 1870; Edward A. Fish and Hiram S. Hastings, 1873; G. H. Baxter and Daniel Watson, 1876; E. C. Stilwell and H. J. Elliott, 1879; Samuel D. Evans and Otis H. Davis, 1882; Jonathan V. Morgan and D. S. Horton, 1885; Charles C. Mathers and James C. Goodspeed, 1888; Thomas M. Reese and Frank M. Davis, 1891, and Andrew Brimegin and Floyd F. Hogaboom, 1894.



Henry W. Williams

CHAPTER XII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF PRESIDENT JUDGES—MANY ABLE AND DISTINGUISHED JURISTS AMONG THEM—THE BAR OF TIOGA COUNTY—A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF LEGAL TALENT—THE TIOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION—JOHN F. DONALDSON, PROTHONOTARY AND POLITICIAN—A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

THE men who have filled the important and honorable office of president judge, since the organization of the first courts of Tioga county to the present time, have been men of marked ability as jurists and lawyers, and have, as a rule, been personally popular in the great body of the citizenship of the county.

HON. JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON, who presided at the opening of the first court in January, 1813, was a native of Cumberland (now Perry) county, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 8, 1780. He was a son of Col. George Gibson, who fell at St. Clair's defeat in 1791. After receiving his preparatory education he entered Dickinson College and graduated therefrom in due season. He studied law under the direction of Hon. Thomas Duncan and was admitted to the bar in 1803. After practicing for a short time in Carlisle he removed to Beaver, where his father had at one time been engaged in military operations. Thence he went to Hagerstown, Maryland, and shortly afterward returned to Carlisle. In 1810 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and was re-elected the following year. In July, 1812, he was appointed president judge of the Eleventh judicial district, and three years after was commissioned an associate justice of the Supreme Court. At the death of Chief Justice Tilghman, in 1827, he was appointed by the governor to succeed him. In 1838, at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, he resigned, but the governor immediately re-appointed him. By a change in the Constitution making the judiciary elective, his seat became vacant in 1851. During the same year he was elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court and remained on the bench to the close of his life.

When Judge Gibson presided over the first court of Tioga county he was a young man of scarcely thirty-three, but he had already seen much of public life and understood well the manners and customs of the frontier settlers. As a jurist he was recognized as one of the ablest of his time and his legal opinions are among the richest treasures of the country. He died in Philadelphia May 3, 1853, and was buried at Carlisle.

HON. THOMAS BURNSIDE, of Bellefonte, succeeded Judge Gibson. He, however, soon afterward resigned, appearing only during one term of court in Wellsboro.

HON. EDWARD HERRICK, the successor of Judge Burnside, was appointed by

Governor Findley July 6, 1818. The judicial district was then known as the Thirteenth, and was composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga, to which were subsequently added Potter and McKean. Judge Herrick, who was of English descent, was born in Dutchess county, New York, October 26, 1787. After finishing his law studies with his brother at Zanesville, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar at Chillicothe, August 8, 1808, a few months before reaching his majority. He at once entered on the practice of his profession in Ohio, and was soon appointed district attorney for Licking, Knox and Tuscarawas counties. In 1812 he was elected to the legislature from Licking county. He located at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, because he had relatives living there, and engaged in his profession. He rose rapidly, became a representative man, and filled several positions of honor, among which was that of brigade inspector of the counties of Lycoming, Potter, McKean, Bradford and Tioga, by appointment of Governor Snyder in July, 1814. After a service of twenty-one years on the bench he retired February 27, 1839, the New Constitution having limited the judicial tenure. He was honored by having a township in Bradford, and one in Susquehanna county named for him. Judge Herrick died at Athens March 7, 1873, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

John Nesbit Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre, who came upon the bench in 1839, succeeded Judge Herrick. He was born in Philadelphia, December 17, 1798, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1816, studied law in the office of Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, and upon being admitted to the bar settled in Wilkes-Barre in 1820. Judge Conyngham retired from the bench of Tioga county in February, 1849, but he served twenty years longer in the adjoining district. The circumstances of his death were peculiarly sad. In April, 1871, while on his way to visit a son in Mississippi, he fell under the wheels of a car, while stepping from a moving train, and had both his legs crushed below the knees, dying in two hours.

Hon. Horace Williston, of Athens, Bradford county, was appointed to succeed Judge Conyngham, and he held the judgeship until the first Monday of December, 1851, when he went out by virtue of an amendment to the Constitution, adopted at the general election in 1850, making the judges elective.

Hon. Robert Gray White was elected president judge in 1851, and re-elected in 1861, and was the first citizen of Tioga county to fill the office. That was the year in which the union took place of the Wilmot Proviso party, under the lead of David Wilmot, and those straight Democrats under the immediate lead of John F. Donaldson and Mr. White, both of Wellsboro—or rather the going over of those two gentlemen to the Wilmot Proviso party.

Previous to April 15, 1851, Tioga and Bradford counties were in the same judicial district, and Wilmot and White each wanted to be elected judge at the fall election. Here was a difficulty. White was afraid to run against Wilmot, and Wilmot was afraid to run against White. Something must be done to harmonize matters. Here was a chance for the political genius of Donaldson, and he was equal to the emergency. He proposed to "raft over three or four districts; leave Tioga in the Eighteenth, and make a new one with Bradford the principal county in it." The suggestion cut the Gordian knot and all parties were again happy. A bill was drawn by an expert, reported by the judiciary committee of the legislature,

and passed with little opposition. By it Tioga, Potter, McKean and Elk formed the Eighteenth district; Bradford, Susquehanna and Sullivan the Twenty-seventh. Thus both White and Wilmot became judges. What could have been more neatly done? And the beauty of the operation was in the fact that neither the people nor the legislature knew anything about the object of the movement to create a new judicial district.

Robert Gray White, fourth child of James and Charlotte (Weitzel) White, was born January 21, 1807, near Georgetown, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. His father was thrown from his wagon and killed sometime in 1812, leaving two sons and three daughters. His widow married Col. Hugh White, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was not known to be related to his predecessor, James White. Col. Hugh White was the son of Hugh White, of Dauphin county; was born in 1737, and settled in Pine Creek township, Lycoming (now Clinton) county, before the Revolution, and while the land yet belonged to the Indians. He was an active patriot during the struggle for independence and filled a number of offices, both during and after the war. His first wife was Margaret Allison, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. By the second marriage he had three sons and one daughter, viz: Isabella, George, John, and Henry. The sons lived and died in Williamsport, and Isabella (born February 13, 1815,) still survives, and is the wife of Col. James S. Allen, of Jersey Shore. Col. Hugh White was killed in 1822, on his Pine Creek farm, by being thrown from his horse.

Robert Gray White was educated under Rev. John H. Grier, in his classical school at Pine Creek, and at Jefferson College, Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he graduated A. B., in 1826. Choosing the law as his profession, he entered upon his studies with Hon. A. V. Parsons, Esq., of Jersey Shore. He afterwards removed to Meadville, and continued his studies, completing them in 1829 in the office of Hon. Henry Shippen, of Meadville, then president judge of the district which included Crawford, Warren and Erie counties. Having been admitted to the bar, he located in Wellsboro in the fall of 1829, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He was soon recognized as a man of marked ability, and took a position at the bar of Tioga county which he sustained throughout his active career. He served as deputy attorney general in 1830-31, and became intimately associated with every public interest in the county. He was elected the delegate from Tioga and Potter counties to the Constitutional Convention of 1838, where he fully realized the highest expectations of his constituency.

It is due Judge White to say that, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, he opposed the clause in the Constitution which confined the right of suffrage to white citizens. Negroes in Pennsylvania always had this right till they were excluded by the Constitution of 1838.

Judge White was married November 13, 1839, to Sarah, daughter of William and Anna (Page) Bache, one of the oldest and most respected families of Wellsboro. Six children, three sons and three daughters, blessed the union.

He was treasurer of Tioga county in 1840-42, and was for a time extensively engaged in lumbering on Pine creek, in Delmar and Shippen townships, owning mills and valuable tracts of land. During his long service on the bench he won the respect and esteem of the people, the members of the bar of the district, and all with whom

he came in contact. Several years before the close of his second term in 1871, the work of the district had so increased—and as he was in feeble health—an additional law judge was elected in May, 1865, in accordance with an act of the legislature, that honor falling on Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Wellsboro. The associate greatly relieved him and he served out his term. He retired and spent the closing years of his life at his comfortable home surrounded by his family. He died September 6, 1875.

Court was in session in Wellsboro when he died, and his death was formally announced from the bench by Judge Williams, when, on motion, court adjourned. A meeting of the bar was then held to take action in relation to his death. Judge Williams was called to the chair and Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott was appointed secretary. On motion of F. E. Smith a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the great loss the bar and the country had sustained in the death of Judge White. In presenting the resolutions the chairman, Mr. Smith, made some appropriate and feeling remarks upon the character of the deceased. Among the resolutions was the following:

Resolved, That in Judge White we recognize what has been appropriately said to be "the noblest work of God"—an honest man. Honorable and high toned in all his thoughts and actions, as such he adorned the profession of his choice; upright and impartial as a judge, the judicial ermine was never soiled by his wearing it. Courteous, kind and liberal as a citizen and a parent, the world was made the better by his living in it.

Hon. Henry W. Williams, who was appointed additional law judge of the district in March, 1865, by Governor Curtin, succeeded Judge White as president judge, to which office he was elected in the autumn of 1871. At the close of his ten years' term he was re-elected as his own successor, but before completing his second term he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, August 19, 1887, *vice* Justice Mercur, deceased. The same year he was nominated and elected for a full term of twenty-one years, and commissioned December 22, 1887. His term will expire January 1, 1909.

Judge Williams was born July 30, 1830, in Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and was fitted for admission to Amherst College at Franklin Academy. At the age of twenty-two he commenced the study of law with Hon. E. B. Chase, of Montrose. In May, 1852, he located in Wellsboro, and resuming his law studies under Hon. John W. Guernsey, was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in January, 1854. The following year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1856 to the United States district and circuit courts. Immediately upon his admission he took high rank and won distinction as an advocate, being a fluent, eloquent and logical speaker. In 1874 he was appointed one of the board of seven commissioners to revise the New Constitution, and he performed the part of the work assigned him with great care and ability.

Judge Williams is a member of the Presbyterian church and has always taken a deep interest in its affairs. In 1877 he was appointed one of the delegates to represent the church of the United States in the Pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh, Scotland, and he delivered an address before that able body which may be found in its printed proceedings. In 1881 he represented Pennsylvania in the

International Sunday-school convention at Toronto, Canada, and was honored by being chosen one of the vice-presidents. For several years he has been one of the state executive committee of the Sunday School Association and of the Young Men's Christian Association. He also takes much interest in Masonry, and on June 24, 1882, he delivered an address before the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons at Philadelphia, the occasion being the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. This address attracted much attention from the fraternity on account of its ability and the valuable information it imparted. Judge Williams is now Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

It is thus seen that while discharging the onerous duties which have devolved on him as president judge and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State, he has found time to leave his impress on the church, Sunday school, Christian Association and Free Masonry. His position on the bench of the Supreme Court necessarily compels him to spend much of his time in Philadelphia, yet he maintains his home in Wellsboro, where he spends the summer months with his family. Judge Williams married Miss Sarah E. Nichols, a daughter of Judge Levi I. Nichols, and a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Wellsboro. The union has been blessed with two children, a son and a daughter, the former of whom is a practicing physician in Wellsboro. Throughout his long and active public career Judge Williams has retained the unbounded confidence of the people of Tioga county, among whom he has lived for more than forty years.

Hon. Stephen Fowler Wilson, the next president judge of the district, is one of the best known men in Tioga county. He is a native of Columbia township, Bradford county, where he was born September 4, 1821. His parents, George and Jane Wilson, were natives of Ireland, and he was the youngest of seven children. He labored on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, attending such schools as the neighborhood afforded in the winter time and subsequently the famous Wellsboro Academy, and in January, 1844, he was employed in that institution as an assistant for one term, "at the price and sum of $52, if employed the whole time in teaching, but if not employed but one-half of the time, then the price to be $10 per month!"

As early as 1842 he had commenced reading law under the direction of Hon. James Lowrey, one of the early teachers of the academy, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county February 20, 1845. The committee on examination consisted of Hon. Robert G. White (afterward president judge), Hon. John C. Knox (subsequently attorney general of Pennsylvania and a judge of the Supreme Court), and Hon. John W. Guernsey, later state senator and a distinguished member of the bar. Judge Conyngham was then on the bench. Mr. Wilson at once entered upon the practice of his profession and soon afterwards formed a partnership with L. P. Williston. Several years afterwards he formed a co-partnership with Hon. James Lowrey, his preceptor, which existed until the latter removed to New Jersey in 1865. Afterwards Mr. Wilson formed a partnership with Hon. Jerome B. Niles, which continued until he was appointed additional law judge in 1871.

In the meantime Mr. Wilson had become active in politics. Prior to 1854 he acted with the Democratic party, but since that time he has been a pronounced Republican. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, representing the counties

of Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren, and served in that body a full term. In 1864, while still a member of the Senate, he was elected to Congress from the district composed of Tioga, Lycoming, Centre, Clinton and Potter counties, and was re-elected in 1866, thus serving four years. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore which re-nominated President Lincoln. In 1871 he was appointed additional law judge to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Williams to the office of president judge, and at the following election he was chosen as his own successor for a full term of ten years. In 1884 he was appointed by President Arthur an associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico and served until July, 1885. Returning to Wellsboro he resumed practice, but in 1887 he was appointed president judge to succeed Judge Williams, who had been elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and sat upon the bench up to 1889.

For many years Judge Wilson has taken considerable interest in agriculture and was president of the Tioga County Agricultural Society in 1875. He has many personal friends throughout this section of the State and is noted for his kindly generosity and social qualities. Although he has remained a bachelor, he cannot be accused of being "crusty," but on the other hand is of an exceedingly jovial and cheerful disposition, and can relate and enjoy a good anecdote. Since retiring from the bench he has devoted his attention to the practice of the law, and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of northern Pennsylvania.

In the hurry and bustle incident to a political and public career, Judge Wilson has not been unmindful of his last earthly home. Within recent years he has erected a unique and substantial burial vault in the beautiful cemetery adjacent to the town. It is in the form of a log cabin, and is constructed of a peculiar gray stone obtained from Ohio. Looking through the door into the vault one sees the top of a sarcophagus, at the head of which stands a marble bust of the judge. The inscription on the marble slab covering the receptacle gives the name and date of birth with a blank for the insertion of the date of death. Underneath all is the strange sentence: "P. S.—*Waiting for further orders!*"

Hon. John Inscho Mitchell succeeded Judge Wilson as president judge of the Fourth judicial district, to which position he was elected in the fall of 1888, taking his seat in January, 1889. Judge Mitchell was born in Tioga township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1838. His grandfather, Richard Mitchell, married Ruby Keeney, of Hartford, Connecticut, whence they came to what is now Tioga county in 1792 and settled near the mouth of Mitchell's creek, in Tioga township. On the maternal side Judge Mitchell is related to the Allens of Vermont, of whom the most celebrated was Col. Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. Four of the near relatives of his grandmother were Revolutionary soldiers, and one was an orderly of General Washington. His father, Thomas K. Mitchell, was born on the family homestead in Tioga county, and when he grew up he became a farmer, lumberman and a merchant.

The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm, studied in the common schools, and afterwards took a course in Bucknell University, Lewisburg, but did not graduate. He then taught school for a short time. During the War of the Rebellion he served as second lieutenant and captain of Company A, One Hundred

and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After his return home he studied law with Frederick E. Smith, of Tioga, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. In 1866 he located in Wellsboro and began the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was unanimously nominated for district attorney, was elected, and served three years. Fortune smiled propitiously upon him. Before the expiration of his term he was elected to the legislature, and served five consecutive years. During this period he never met with any opposition at the primaries, which shows the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. In 1870 he became half owner of the *Agitator*, and assisted in editing it for one year.

On returning from the legislature he had determined to settle down at Wellsboro and resume his profession, but in 1876 a deadlock having occurred in securing a nominee for Congress at Williamsport, his name was proposed as a candidate on whom the factions could unite. The proposition met with favor and he was promptly nominated and elected to the Forty-fifth Congress. His district, known as the Sixteenth, was composed of the counties of Cameron, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Sullivan and Tioga. He was re-nominated and elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, serving altogether four years with credit to himself and constituents.

Again he made preparations, as the expiration of his term drew near, in 1880, to retire to his home in Wellsboro. For nearly ten years he had been actively engaged in public life at Harrisburg and Washington, and he sighed for relief from the cares of office. But higher honors were in store for him. A deadlock had occurred in the selection of a United States Senator at Harrisburg, and after many fruitless attempts to select a caucus nominee, the name of Mr. Mitchell was proposed and accepted and harmony was at once restored. He was elected and served six years, from March 4, 1881, retiring in 1887. He had but a short period of rest until he was called to the bench. Few men have had a longer and more uninterrupted political career, or have held more high offices of trust and honor without great efforts to secure them. In nearly every instance the office sought the man, which is regarded as one of the highest marks of respect that can be shown an American citizen.

Judge Mitchell was married October 3, 1860, to Jeanette Baldwin, a daughter of Buel Baldwin, of Tioga township, to which union were born three children: Herbert B., George D., and Clara, wife of Fred W. Fleitz, an attorney of Scranton. Mrs. Mitchell died November 4, 1869. On February 18, 1871, Judge Mitchell was again married, to Mary Alice Archer, daughter of Henry S. Archer, of Wellsboro. Five children have been born of this marriage, viz: Robert A., Louisa, Richard S., Edward R., and Thomas H. In religion, the family adhere to the Presbyterian faith. Judge Mitchell is a high-minded, pure and efficient judge, and is greatly respected by the people of his native county. No man has ever occupied the bench who has striven more earnestly to mete out impartial justice to all.

THE BAR OF TIOGA COUNTY.

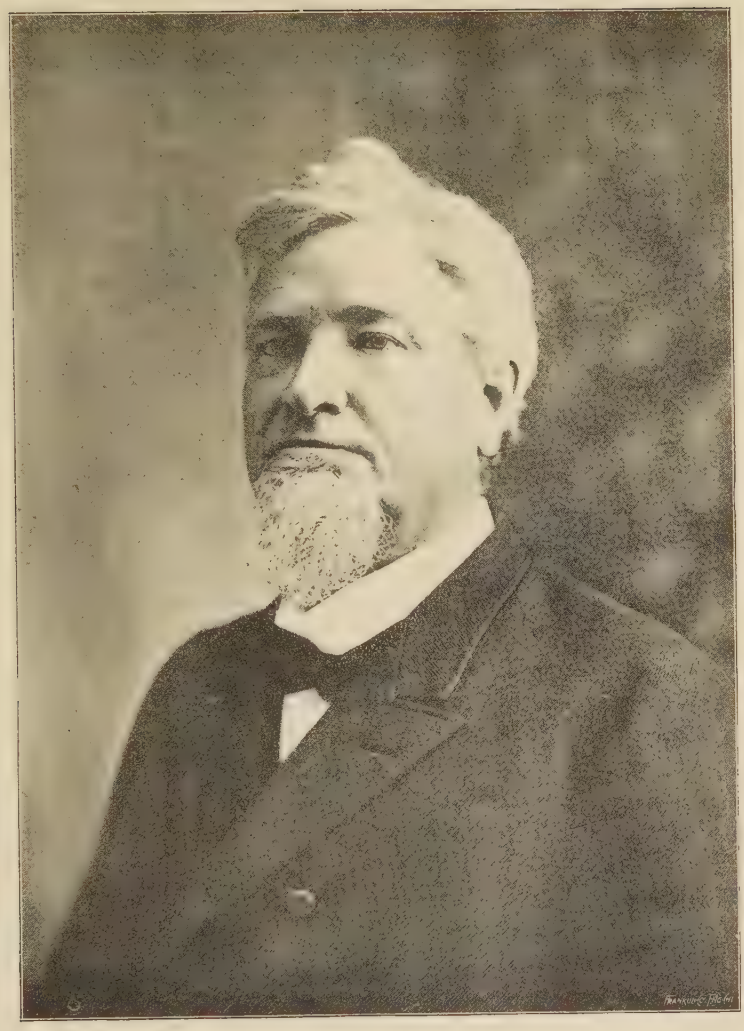
At the time of the opening of the first court in Wellsboro there were no resident lawyers in the village. The only lawyers present, of whom we have any account, were Ethan Baldwin, Henry Wilson, Francis C. Campbell and Robert McClure. The last two were from Williamsport.

WILLIAM PATTON, the first resident lawyer, came soon after the opening of the first courts, and lived in a little log cabin which stood on the site of the present residence of Judge Williams. He was a son of Col. John Patton, of Revolutionary fame, and was born in Philadelphia, August 8, 1781, and there grew to manhood, studied law and married Henrietta Anthony. Sherman Day, in his "Historical Collections," has this to say concerning him:

Mr. Washburn, Mr. Elijah Putnam and Mr. Mallory settled at Covington "Corners" previous to 1806. Mr. Bloss and Mr. Hovey had settled about the year 1801 two miles below. Mr. Sackett also lived near the same place. The landed titles were for a long time in dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania claimants. When at last they were settled in favor of Pennsylvania, or "Pennamites" as the "Connecticut Boys" called them, Mr. William Patton came in as their agent and laid out the town, about the year 1822, and started a store and tavern.

Mr. Patton's name appears first on the assessment list of Covington township for 1818. in 1823 he was assessed "27 town lots" in addition to other real and personal property. He came to Wellsboro more particularly in the interest of heavy land owners, representing among others Bartholomew & Patton, the latter, whose name was John Patton, presumably being his father. This firm owned large tracts of land in Tioga, Richmond and Covington townships. In 1818 Mr. Patton's name appears as one of the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy, and in 1820 he was chosen vice-president of the board. He acted as deputy attorney general in 1819. His younger brother, John, was appointed prothonotary of Tioga county in 1821 and served three years. William served as his deputy, but died in 1823, before his brother's term expired. In a note to the writer, Gen. John Patton, of Curwensville, a son of John Patton, says: "He died at Wellsboro in 1823; this information comes to me from my mother, she having carried me on horseback, when but six weeks old, to the funeral. The widow of William Patton married Capt. Samuel Clements, and died at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in 1865. * * * I was born at Covington, January 6, 1823. William Patton acted as deputy prothonotary for my father." Josiah Emery, in his sketches of early settlers simply refers to William Patton as the man who "raised the first tomatoes in the county, and the only person who knew that mushrooms were fit to be eaten."

CLARENDON RATHBONE was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, March 23, 1796. After the usual course of reading he was admitted to practice in the courts of Madison county, New York, May 9, 1820, and soon afterward settled in Lawrenceville. In December, 1821, he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county. In 1826 he was appointed deputy attorney general and was re-appointed in 1827 and in 1828. Although the duties of this office required his presence in Wellsboro during the sessions of the courts, he retained his home and residence in Lawrenceville. He filled the office again in 1834. Besides attending to his law business, which was extensive for that time, he early became interested in public improvements, looking toward the development of the timber and mineral resources of Tioga county, and assisted largely in bringing about the passage of the act for the construction of the Chemung canal and the incorporation of the Tioga Navigation Company, which resulted in the building of the railroad from Corning to Blossburg in 1840. In that year he removed to Blossburg on account of his extensive business operations, where he con-



Very respectfully Yours

Jno. L. Mitchell

tinued to reside until his death, August 26, 1882, at the age of almost eighty-seven years. He was a man of high social and business standing, possessed excellent legal ability, and was noted for his courteous manners and gentlemanly deportment. As age crept upon him he was obliged to relinquish to a great extent his legal business, but he retained his standing in the courts of the county almost to the end of his long, active and honorable life.

Hon. Ellis Lewis, who located in Wellsboro in 1824, was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1798. About 1814 he was apprenticed to Theophilus Fenn, of Harrisburg, to learn the printing trade. About 1819 or 1820 he became dissatisfied and ran away, and his master, to comply with the law, offered a reward of six cents for his apprehension. It is needless to say that he was never called on to pay the reward. After leaving Harrisburg young Lewis found his way to Williamsport and soon associated himself with J. K. Torbert in the publication of the *Lycoming Gazette*. He afterwards read law with Espy Van Horn and was admitted to the bar September 2, 1822. In 1824 he came to Wellsboro and became a resident attorney of the village, taking up his abode in a primitive log house which stood on or near the site of the present residence of Hon. Horace B. Packer. The building was two stories and he had his office on the upper floor, which he reached by means of a ladder and then drew it up after him so that it would not be in the way in the room below. When a client or any one wishing to see him came, his wife called to him, and he let down the ladder, and the visitor ascended. He served as deputy attorney general in 1824-25.

In the latter part of 1825, in connection with his nephew, Rankin Lewis, he began the publication of the Tioga *Pioneer*, the first newspaper in the county. In 1828 he removed to Towanda. In 1832 he was elected to the legislature. On January 29, 1833, he was commissioned attorney general of Pennsylvania, and in October of that year Governor Wolf appointed him president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland, Union and Columbia, and he again took up his residence in Williamsport. This place seemed like home to him, for here he had married his wife, Josephine, daughter of Joseph J. Wallis. After serving ten years he was appointed president judge of the Lancaster district in January, 1843, and in 1851 he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court. On December 4, 1854, he was commissioned chief justice, which high position he held until November 17, 1857. He declined a renomination, retired to private life and died in Philadelphia March 19, 1871.

Many pleasant traditions of Judge Lewis during his residence in Wellsboro are handed down. By some he was regarded as the father of the bar. In the practice of those early days there were many pleasantries indulged in. The resident lawyers were not the only practitioners at the Tioga county bar. Horace Williston, of Athens, was generally at every court; so were Simon Kinney and Edward Overton and David Cash, of Towanda. Occasionally there was an attorney from Elmira and Williamsport; while A. V. Parsons, of Jersey Shore, was never absent till he became an office-holder. These outside lawyers took the cream of the practice.

William Garretson, one of the pioneer members of the bar, was born in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, October 13, 1801, when that place was just emerging from the wilderness. Removing to Alexandria, Virginia, he taught school there in 1820. In

1821 he came to Lewisburg, York county, Pennsylvania, and read medicine with Dr. Webster Lewis, a brother of Ellis Lewis, one of the first resident lawyers of Wellsboro. He came to Wellsboro in the summer of 1825, and was admitted to the bar September 13, of that year. In January, 1827, he removed to Tioga, where he opened an office and for some time, in connection with his practice, edited the Tioga *Pioneer*, after its removal to that village. He filled the office of deputy attorney general in 1829. In 1836 he was elected to the legislature and was re-elected in 1837. He stood shoulder to shoulder with Thaddeus Stevens in his great fight for the passage of the common school law, and rendered him valuable service in that cause. Mr. Garretson was one of the parties interested in the celebrated "Slave Hunt," and aided the fugitives in their flight for liberty. He became a prominent conductor on the "Underground Railroad," and assisted many a fugitive on his way to freedom. He was a warm personal friend of James Buchanan, and when the latter was appointed minister to Great Britain by President Pierce, he offered Mr. Garretson the position of secretary, which he declined. As they were of opposite political views, the tender of such an office was a very high compliment. In 1869 Mr. Garretson received an appointment in the department of internal revenue, Washington, D. C., where he remained until his death, December 23, 1872. The bar of Tioga county held a meeting and passed suitable resolutions to his high character and worth which were inscribed in the court minutes. Mr. Garretson was a man of sterling integrity, decided opinions and positive convictions, and enjoyed the confidence of his contemporaries at the bar.

Hon. James Lowrey was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1802, and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1824, soon after which he came to Wellsboro, and taught in the academy from November, 1824, to April, 1825, when he began the study of law under Ellis Lewis. He was admitted to practice in 1826, and became the partner of his preceptor. For nearly forty years Mr. Lowrey practiced law in Tioga county, removing in 1865 to Burlington, New Jersey. He was a gentleman of scholastic attainments, a lover and a student of the best literature and did much to stimulate the intellectual life of Wellsboro. Although not distinguished as an advocate, he was wise in counsel and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. In 1835 he married Mary W. Morris, a daughter of Judge Samuel W. Morris, and a lady of culture and refinement. His home and his office were for years centers of attraction for the student and the lover of learning. It has been truthfully said of him that "his professional career was without a stain, and his private life equally spotless in its purity, and he was distinguished alike for his modesty and his learning, for his gentleness of heart and his clearness of head." He represented Tioga county in the legislature two years. Close application to business having undermined his health, he abandoned his profession, removed to New Jersey, and engaged in agriculture, hoping to recover his physical strength while devoting his time to light outdoor pursuits. But the change did not benefit his condition, and he died suddenly November 30, 1875, in the seventy-third year of his age.

After his death Mrs. Lowrey took up her residence for a time in Washington, D. C., and then removed to Pasadena, California, where she died August 23, 1896, aged eighty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey's surviving children

are Anna Morris; Mary, wife of Hon. Henry Booth, of Chicago; Ellen M., wife of Frederick K. Wright, of Wellsboro, and Louisa, wife of Frank Foster, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Josiah Emery became well and widely known as an educator, scholar, lawyer and historical writer, and more than passing reference should be given to him. He was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, November 30, 1801, and traced his ancestry back through six generations to Nathan Emery. The family was of Norman origin. He was the third of sixteen children born to Nathan and Betsy (McCrillis) Emery, and attended Kimball Union Academy, in his native State, until the age of nineteen, when he entered Dartmouth College. Here he remained until reaching his majority, and then followed teaching for six years. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1828, in which year he came to Wellsboro, and took charge as principal of the academy. After his retirement from the Wellsboro Academy he was married February 12, 1830, to Julia Ann, daughter of Hon. John Beecher, of Tioga county, an old-time landlord, sheriff and member of the legislature.

Mr. Emery was admitted to the bar at Wellsboro in 1831. He served as district attorney of Tioga county and postmaster of Wellsboro; also as commissioner of bankruptcy, and of drafts during the war. In 1871 he removed to Williamsport, where he practiced his profession for a short time, when he retired. He always took a deep interest in literary work, and especially in the cause of education. He was for many years a trustee of the Wellsboro Academy, after retiring from it as teacher, and he wrote much on local topics. Through his industry in this line of work a great deal of early history relating to Wellsboro and Tioga county has been preserved.

During his residence in Williamsport he was a member of the school board for nine years, serving one term as president. He founded the public school library, and the Emery school building in that city was named in his honor, because of his devotion to the cause of education. The closing years of his long and industrious life were devoted to literary pursuits. He wrote much for the local press. One of his greatest efforts in the literary line was a manuscript history of earthquakes.

On July 24, 1871, Mr. Emery had the misfortune to lose his wife by death. He survived her almost twenty years, dying in Williamsport, April 26, 1891, at the ripe age of ninety years, four months and twenty-eight days. Both are buried in the cemetery at Wellsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Emery were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters.

Hon. John Wesley Maynard, who attained to great distinction in the legal profession, commenced his career in Tioga county. He was born May 18, 1806, at Springfield, Vermont. In 1823 his parents removed to Hamilton, New York, where he received an academic education. He commenced studying law in the office of William G. Angell and George C. Clyde, of Otsego county, where he spent three years, and in 1828 removed with his parents to Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced law until the spring of 1833, when he located in Tioga. In 1840 he removed to Williamsport, because it afforded a wider field. He became eminent at the bar of Lycoming county. In 1859 he was appointed assistant law judge at Pittsburg, and in 1862 he was elected president judge of the Third judicial

district, composed of Northampton and Lehigh counties, where he remained for six years and then resigned and returned to Williamsport. After an experience of half a century he retired from practice and spent the remainder of his days in repose. He was a ripe scholar, an able lawyer and brilliant advocate. Judge Maynard was married three times. The second wife of Peter Herdic was a daughter by his second marriage. He died at Minnequa in 1885, at the ripe age of nearly seventy-nine years.

Hon. John W. Guernsey was born in Hudson, New York, January 28, 1811. When he was about four months old his parents removed to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm. His father died early, leaving a widow and eight children. At nine years of age young Guernsey was thrown entirely on his own resources, but possessing ambition and pluck, he managed to secure an education at the Montrose Academy. In 1831 he came to Wellsboro; commenced reading law under the direction of James Lowrey; was admitted in 1835, and opened an office at Tioga. In 1840 he was appointed United States marshal, and that year took the census of the entire county of Tioga, which gave a population of 15,498. In 1850 he removed to Wellsboro, where he resided until 1852, when he returned to Tioga. He served one term in the State Senate and two terms in the House. Although leading such an active public life, Mr. Guernsey did not neglect his practice, which embraced the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Bradford and Lycoming. He devoted his principal attention to collections, and won a high record as an honest lawyer and a man of unquestioned integrity. To his watchful care was intrusted the management of many estates, and he acquired a competency by the practice of his profession which he continued to prosecute until 1874, when advancing age admonished him to retire. His wife, Susan Marriott Morris, was a daughter of Judge Samuel Wells Morris, and brought to his home culture and refinement. He died at his residence in the borough of Tioga, November 29, 1882.

Alexander S. Brewster was born at Bridgwater, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1812, a son of Jonah and Louisa (Sprague) Brewster. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Montrose Academy, and when sixteen years of age began teaching school, which he followed about a year. He came with his father to Tioga in 1829, and clerked in the store until the spring of 1831, when he became a clerk in his father's office at Wellsboro. During this period he read law under James Lowrey, was admitted to practice in February, 1835, and is to-day the oldest living member of the Tioga bar. Ten days after his admission he was appointed district attorney and filled the office three years. In 1839 he was appointed by Governor Porter prothonotary of the county, held the office one year, and was then elected a county auditor. He practiced his profession a few years and then secured the position of transcribing clerk in the legislature, in 1846, and served as such six years. He subsequently held the postmastership of Wellsboro, and has also filled the offices of councilman, burgess and poormaster. Though a staunch Democrat, and living in a community strongly Republican, 'Squire Brewster has been elected seven successive terms as justice of the peace, each time without opposition, and at the close of his present term will have held the office thirty-five consecutive years. In the early thirties he was major of the First Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and took quite an active interest in local

military affairs during that period. On December 3, 1843, Major Brewster married Mary Sophronia Smith, of Chenango county, New York, to which union have been born six children, viz: Mary E., Joseph W., Almira and James J., all of whom are dead; Mary S., wife of C. H. Roberts, of Tioga county, and Sarah E., wife of James E. Fish, of Wellsboro. 'Squire Brewster's family are connected with the Presbyterian church. Though never accumulating much of this world's riches, he is held in high esteem by the people of Wellsboro, where he has lived for sixty-five years.

Hon. Lorenzo Parsons Williston, born at Binghamton, New York, August, 1815, died at his home in Wellsboro May 22, 1887. He received a good education and studied law under the direction of his father, Hon. Horace Williston (then of Athens), who served as president judge here a short time, by appointment, after the retirement of Judge Conyngham. After settling in Wellsboro he was associated for a short time with Hon. S. F. Wilson in the practice of the law. In 1856 he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature and served in that body until 1860. President Lincoln appointed him United States judge in Dakota, and three years afterwards he was transferred to Montana. Returning home he settled at Towanda and practiced his profession there for three years, when he returned to Wellsboro, where he continued to reside until his death, the immediate cause of which was apoplexy. Judge Williston married Miss Martha A., daughter of Dr. John B. Murphey, one of the early physicians of Wellsboro. His widow, two sons and two daughters survive.

Hon. John C. Knox, one of the most distinguished members of the Tioga county bar, was born in what is now the borough of Knoxville, February 18, 1817. He studied law with Judge Purple, of Lawrenceville, afterward a prominent jurist in Illinois, and with William Garretson, of Tioga, where he practiced a few years and then removed to Wellsboro. He rose rapidly in his chosen profession, and soon became one of the leading lawyers of the county. He served as deputy attorney general in 1840-42. In 1845 he was sent to the legislature and re-elected the next year, but before the expiration of his last year Governor Shunk appointed him judge of a judicial district in the western part of the State. Before his term expired he was nominated and elected an associate justice of the State Supreme Court. The routine work of the court proved too monotonous, and he resigned before the expiration of his term. In 1858 he was appointed attorney general of Pennsylvania, and at the close of his term he accepted the position of judge advocate in the United States army and held it till the close of the war. Settling in Philadelphia he soon took high rank as a lawyer, but in the midst of his busy practice he was stricken with paralysis of the brain and was forced to retire from the bar. He lingered for several years in a helpless condition and died at Wellsboro August 26, 1880. As a lawyer he was able and brilliant, and would have attained to higher eminence in the profession if he had been permitted to reach the full maturity of his powers. He was an honor to the profession and the county that gave him birth, and his death was deeply mourned.

Pardon Damon was an old-time member of the bar. He was born in Massachusetts in 1808. When a young man he came to this county, read law with John C. Knox, was admitted to the bar and located in practice at Lawrenceville. Much of his time was devoted to real estate business, and buying and selling land. He

married Lois Lindsley and died in Lawrenceville, in 1872, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

A. J. Monroe was born in Massachusetts, October 7, 1806; came to Tioga county in 1842; studied law with Hon. John C. Knox, at Lawrenceville, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Locating at Knoxville he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1849 he was appointed deputy attorney general, and he represented Tioga county in the legislature in 1850. In 1859 he removed to Monticello, Iowa, where he practiced his profession and held several offices of trust.

William Adams was born in Tioga, Tioga county, March 24, 1816, a son of Capt. Lyman Adams, and grew to manhood in his native county. In 1831 he became an apprentice in the office of the Tioga *Pioneer*, then published by Rankin Lewis & Co. In 1838 he succeeded Dr. Cyrus Pratt as owner and editor of the paper, which then bore the name of Tioga *Democrat*. In 1840 he sold a half interest to John C. Knox and others, and the plant was removed to Lawrenceville and the name changed to Lawrence *Sentinel*. The next year he sold his remaining interest in the paper, returned to Tioga township and bought a farm on Mill creek, where for fourteen years he followed agriculture in connection with the practice of law. Mr. Adams was married, February 23, 1841, to Ruth Ann Daily, a daughter of John and Violetta (Niles) Daily, to which union two children were born: John Willard, an attorney of Mansfield, and William Erastus, who died on March 30, 1873, aged twenty-seven years, being at the time of his death collector of internal revenue for this district. In 1855 Mr. Adams removed to Mansfield, and in 1857 he was chosen a justice of the peace. With the exception of the years 1882 and 1883, when he was door-keeper of the State Senate at Harrisburg, he filled the office continuously up to May, 1895. From 1862 to 1877 he was in the mercantile business at Mansfield. Mrs. Adams died in that borough July 21, 1868. Her husband survived until August 11, 1895, dying at the ripe age of nearly eighty years. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and in religion a Methodist. He was also a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M. Besides serving as a justice of the peace he filled the office of councilman, assessor and school director, and was one of the useful and respected citizens of Mansfield.

John N. Bache, a son of William Bache, Sr., was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, March 8, 1820, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He commenced the study of law with his brother-in-law, Hon. Robert G. White, in 1841, and completed the usual legal course at Yale Law School, in New Haven, Connecticut. In the fall of 1843 he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county and is one of its oldest members now living. He personally knew and has a very clear recollection of many of the old-time lawyers who practiced at this bar. He devoted his attention chiefly to land titles and collections, as jury trials were generally distasteful to him. He served as deputy attorney general for about one year. In 1848 he was elected register and recorder, served one term, and was afterwards chosen a justice of the peace, but he soon resigned the office. Years ago, in connection with his brother William, he turned his attention to timber and coal lands and geological explorations. They first called the attention of the Fall Brook Coal Company to the lands now known as the Antrim Field, the development of which has added so much wealth and prosperity to the county. Mr. Bache was married at

Seneca Falls, New York, September 1, 1847, to Sarah Stowell, a daughter of Hezekiah Stowell, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Tioga county. She was born in Bainbridge, New York, June 30, 1823, and came with her parents to Wellsboro in childhood. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom grew to maturity, viz: Anna S., wife of A. A. Truman; Louisa M., wife of L. F. Truman, and Nellie, wife of F. W. Graves, all of whom are residents of Wellsboro. Mrs. Bache died at her home in that borough December 31, 1896, after a residence there of nearly half a century. In politics Mr. Bache was originally a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. Although now retired from active business life, he is still recognized as one of Wellsboro's most substantial citizens.

Julius Sherwood was one of the leading members of the bar forty years ago. He was born in what is now Schuyler county, New York, January 22, 1822, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, December 17, 1844. From the time of his admission until the breaking out of the Rebellion, he continued to practice at Wellsboro. When Sumter was fired on he was one of the first men in Tioga county to take an active part in raising troops for the defense of the Union, and was elected captain of one of the two first companies organized at Wellsboro, on Monday, April 22, 1861. He filled the same position when his men were mustered in at Camp Curtin the following June, as Company H, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until September, 1861, when he resigned. Mr. Sherwood died at Williamsport, July 7, 1875.

A. P. Cone was born in New Hampshire in 1820. When a young man he came to Elkland and settled. He read law under the direction of Hon. John C. Knox, at Lawrenceville, and was admitted in 1846. In addition to his law business, he became an active operator in real estate and a builder of houses and hotels. He built a large hotel in Wellsboro in 1869-70, which was named the Cone House, but is now known as the Coles House. He also built the Albemarle House at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, through which he suffered heavy losses. Mr. Cone died in 1871.

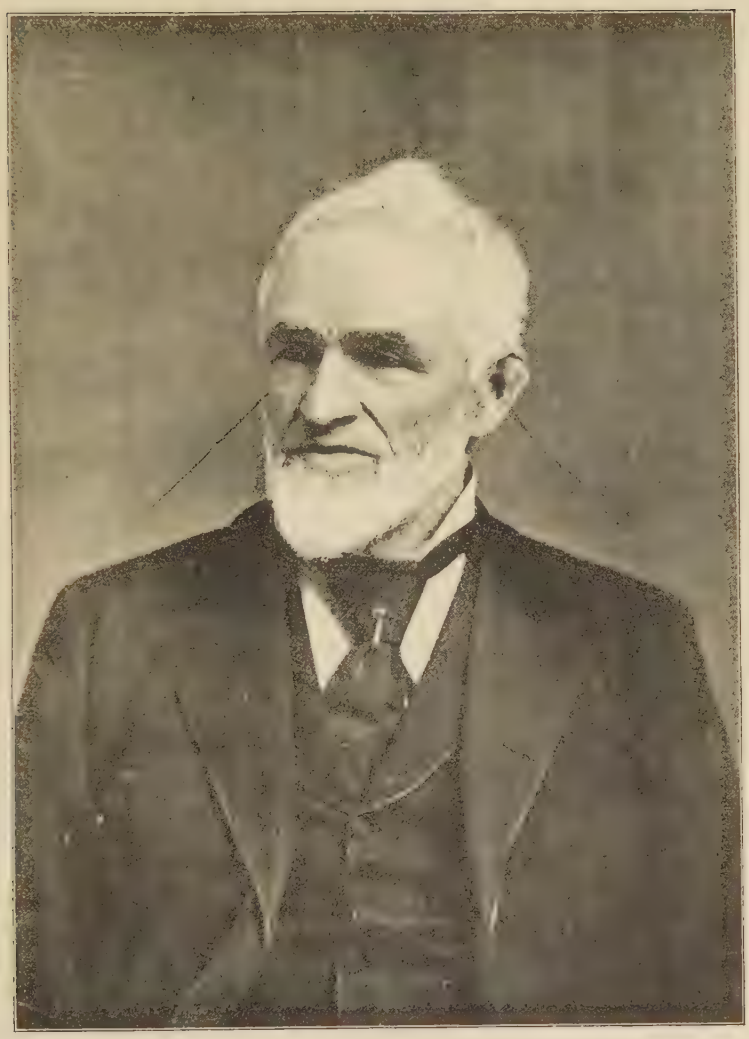
Hon. John W. Ryon was born in Elkland, Tioga county, March 4, 1825, a son of Judge John Ryon, and grandson of John Ryon, both pioneers of the Cowanesque valley. He received an academical education at Millville, New York, and Wellsboro, Pennsylvania; read law with Hon. John C. Knox, at Wellsboro, and completed his studies with Hon. James Lowrey of the same place. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1846, and soon after opened an office at Lawrenceville. In 1850 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, district attorney, was re-elected at the expiration of his term, and filled the office six consecutive years, discharging its duties in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Ryon was not only an able and safe counsellor, but was recognized as a powerful advocate, and his practice extended to the adjoining counties of Potter, McKean and Bradford, where he met in legal combat the best lawyers of those sections. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he heartily supported the government, and did all in his power to encourage enlistments and raise troops for the defense of the flag. He was largely instrumental in raising Company A, of the famous Bucktails, and gave freely of his time and means towards that object. In 1861 he was appointed paymaster in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and held that position one year, during which time the Reserves were mustered into the United States service. In March, 1863, Mr. Ryon removed to Pottsville, Schuylkill

county, where he has since resided. He represented the Thirteenth congressional district in Congress one term, and for the past thirty years he has been one of the leading lawyers of central and eastern Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles H. Seymour was born in Bath, New York, June 21, 1820; studied law with Hon. John W. Guernsey, at Tioga, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He was an active practitioner for many years and a recognized leader at the Tioga bar. In November, 1876, he was elected a state senator and represented his district with ability and fidelity four years. Before the close of his term he contracted a malarial disease which was the indirect cause of his death, at his home in the borough of Tioga, June 6, 1882, in his sixty-second year.

Hon. Henry Sherwood was one of the most prominent and successful members of the Tioga county bar for nearly half a century. He was a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, born October 9, 1813, and a son of Salmon and Phoebe (Burritt) Sherwood, of that place, where his paternal ancestor, Thomas Sherwood, settled in 1645. Henry was of the seventh generation from the founder of the American branch of the family. In 1817 he removed with his parents to the town of Catherine, in what is now Schuyler county, New York, where he spent his boyhood days on a farm. His education was obtained in the common schools, supplemented by a few terms at an academy. At the age of sixteen he began teaching, which he followed about a year, and then went to Columbus, Ohio, where he clerked in a general store a few years. He later resided in the South for several years, mostly in Louisiana and what is now the State of Texas. While there he was a soldier in the Texan army under General Houston, and when the independence of Texas was obtained he returned to Columbia, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, to which place his parents had removed. In 1840 he located in Knoxville, Tioga county, where he was a merchant and lumberman. Meeting with financial reverses, he entered the employ of Joel Parkhurst, of Elkland, for whom he clerked a few years.

Mr. Sherwood began the study of law in 1845, and in December, 1846, removed to Wellsboro and entered the law office of Hon. Robert G. White. He pursued his studies under Judge White until his admission to the bar, September 7, 1847, when he entered at once into active practice. With the passing years he built up a fine legal business and became widely known as a safe and successful lawyer. His courteous manners and pleasing address made him a favorite among the people, and for nearly half a century he was engaged in all of the important civil and criminal causes tried in Tioga county. His professional career was one of uninterrupted success. Possessing a strong constitution and great will power, his force and persevering industry swept aside every obstacle that came in his way. His perceptive faculties were of the keenest character and his knowledge of human nature enabled him to fathom men and their motives. Among the qualities that made Mr. Sherwood a successful lawyer and a formidable advocate, were his good judgment, ready appreciation of the strong points of his case and the weak points in the other side; his great industry in the thorough preparation of his case, never trusting to chance, but always possessing a clear understanding of it; while his good judgment of men and knowledge of how the grouping of facts would strike the court and jury, generally enabled him to make the most out of the cross-examination of the opposing witnesses. His indomitable courage never deserted him. When the tide seemed to be



Henry Sherwood

the strongest against his client he worked the harder, and his ingenuity and tact enabled him to get the best possible results out of desperate cases. He had wonderful capacity and inclination for work, and loved it more for the success he achieved than for the remuneration it brought him. His strongest characteristics, therefore, were industry, good judgment of men, tact and courage.

In the practice of his profession Mr. Sherwood was always ready to volunteer in the defense of the poor and unfortunate, and no person was ever turned from his office for want of money to pay fees. His zeal for his client was the same whether there was a good fee at the end of the case or not. He always made his client's case his own and contested every point as if his personal interests were at stake. He loved his profession, and to him the keenest gratification of his life was at the close of a trial in which he had successfully defended and vindicated the rights of a client upon whom he felt a wrong had been sought to be perpetrated. Compensation with him, as with every true lawyer, was a matter of secondary consideration. His client's interest was his first thought and his own remuneration a mere incident in the case. Mr. Sherwood was especially loved by the younger members of the bar for his uniform kindness and courtesy, being ever ready to extend to them a helping hand. Frequently called upon for advice, he gave it cheerfully, and there are members of the Tioga county bar who will cherish his memory as long as they live. For more than forty years he continued in the active duties of his profession, winning a large practice and attaining a well-earned prominence at the bar. A few years ago the advancing infirmities of age compelled him to retire from active work, and he spent the sunset of an honorable, upright life in the quiet happiness of his home in Wellsboro, where he died November 10, 1896, having passed the ripe age of eighty-three years. At his death the court and bar adopted the following tribute to his memory:

Resolved, That by the death of Henry Sherwood, who for a half a century was an active member of the bar and one of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania, the court and bar of Tioga county in deep sorrow recognize the loss of a profound jurist and an able advocate, a patriotic statesman, an agreeable, companionable gentleman, a noble and generous private citizen, a kind husband and an indulgent and affectionate father.

Aside from his profession, Mr. Sherwood always took a lively interest in whatever had a tendency to develop the resources of the county and advance its industrial prosperity. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Tioga County Agricultural Society, in 1854, and was its president in 1859, when he introduced Horace Greeley to the large audience gathered to hear that distinguished journalist, whom he had engaged to deliver an address to the society. Mr. Sherwood was also untiring in his efforts to secure the construction of the railroad from Wellsboro to Lawrenceville, now the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim section of the Fall Brook, and served as president of the company from its organization until the completion of the road in 1872. He strongly advocated the building of the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek railroad, now a part of the Fall Brook system, was a director of the company until the road was finished, and president of the same from its organization up to the time of his death. He was also a director in the Fall Brook Railroad Company.

When the Civil War broke out Mr. Sherwood gave an unswerving and loyal support to the Union cause, and during its continuance aided liberally in sending men to the front and in stirring up an intense spirit of patriotism among the people.

Throughout his long and active career he was always a staunch Democrat, and was the candidate of his party for Congress in this district three times, in 1856, 1870 and 1872. In 1870 he defeated William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, the Republican nominee, by a majority of twenty-seven votes, wiping out Mr. Armstrong's previous majority of 2,028, much to the surprise of his opponent, thus proving his popularity among the people of the district. His course in Congress was creditable to himself and constituents. He also represented the district several times in state and national conventions and always gave his best efforts towards the success of his party.

Mr. Sherwood was twice married. In February, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. Allen, of Cortland county, New York. She died August 17, 1871, leaving one son, Walter, now a well-known lawyer of Wellsboro. Two years later he married Levancia Allen, a sister of his first wife, who survives him. An ardent lover of nature, Mr. Sherwood had the deepest affection for every living thing, and took great pleasure in the companionship of the domestic pets which always found a warm welcome in his home. He also loved the green fields, the woods and the flowers, and was in fact a good type of one of Nature's noblemen.

Frederick E. Smith was born at Amherst, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, November 15, 1822, and removed with his parents at an early age to Marion, New York, where he was prepared for college at the Marion Collegiate Institute. In July, 1844, he graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York. During the ensuing year he was principal of Wolcott Academy, Wolcott, New York, and afterward the academy at Clyde. He then began the study of law with Hon. Chauncey F. Clark, of Wolcott. In 1846 he removed to Tioga and completed his studies under Hon. John W. Guernsey, of that place. He was admitted to the Tioga county bar in 1849, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1852, and to the United States courts in 1865. In 1849 he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Charles H. Seymour, of Tioga, which continued until 1853. He was married, June 14, 1853, to Stella F. Bigelow, of Tioga, youngest daughter of Judge Levi Bigelow. In 1856 he was a presidential elector on the Fremont ticket, and in 1860 was an elector on the Lincoln ticket. He was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, and an earnest friend of the soldier during the Civil War. In 1865 he was appointed a United States commissioner, holding that office until his death. In 1867 he was appointed United States register in bankruptcy for the Eighteenth (now the Sixteenth) district, serving until the repeal of the law. In June, 1879, he became one of the founders of the banking house of Pomeroy Brothers & F. E. Smith, at Blossburg, with which he was connected until his death, at his home in Tioga, October 8, 1889. He was prominent as a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and was one of the trustees of Union College, Schenectady, New York. Mr. Smith was an able and successful lawyer, and had a well-deserved reputation for uprightness and integrity.

Thomas Allen was born in Kennebunk, York county, Maine, December 11, 1817, and was educated in the common schools of his native town. In 1841 he came to Tioga county and located at Elkland, where he was engaged in the saddle and harness business for seven years. He then studied law under Hon. John C. Knox and was admitted to the bar in September, 1851. He opened an office in Wellsboro with A. P. Cone, and practiced his profession until January, 1865, when he entered

the county commissioners' office as clerk and served in that capacity ten years. In 1874 he was elected county treasurer and served one term, after which he resumed his law practice, continuing until 1892, when he retired on account of ill health, but is still a resident of Wellsboro.

Hon. Butler B. Strang was one of the most distinguished and brilliant members of the Tioga bar. Born in Greenwood, Steuben county, New York, March 16, 1829, the son of a Methodist minister, he came with his father to Westfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, where he was reared to manhood. He studied law with A. J. Monroe, of Knoxville, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. Four years later he was elected district attorney, in which office he displayed those legal talents which in later years placed him in the front rank of his profession. He served in the legislature in 1861-62, and from 1868 to 1871. He was chairman of the judiciary general committee two sessions, and of the ways and means one session, and was speaker of the House in 1870. He served in the Senate from 1873 to 1876. During that period he was chairman of the judiciary general committee two sessions, chairman of the finance committee two sessions, and speaker of the Senate in 1874, the last regular speaker of that body under the old constitution. Mr. Strang was a member of the first committee which visited Washington, in conjunction with the committee of council from Philadelphia, to initiate the Centennial Exhibition and bring it to the attention of Congress. He was also chairman of the legislative centennial committee appointed to assist in the erection and care of the Pennsylvania buildings, but resigned the position to Senator Jones, of Philadelphia. As chairman of the commission appointed by Governor Hartranft to devise a code for the government of cities, he made an elaborate report, accompanied by a bill, but it was never adopted in full. After leaving the scenes of his greatest triumphs at Harrisburg, Senator Strang was appointed United States marshal for the Territory of Dakota, but after a short term of service, impaired health compelled him to resign the office in 1882. Returning to his home in Westfield, he retired from active politics and devoted his attention to professional work and the gratification of his highly cultivated literary tastes.

During his public life of nearly twenty years, few men in the Commonwealth exerted a greater influence or commanded a higher regard in his own party and respect from the leading men among the opposition than Butler B. Strang. Endowed with a clear intellect and a dignified presence, possessing a wide knowledge of parliamentary law and usages, and being an able and effective debater, he was the recognized Republican leader of the House and Senate. Schooled in the adversities of pioneer life, he knew the wants of his constituents, and he did not hesitate to battle for them. Few men could express their views more lucidly, and few were gifted with the power of making a more incisive or convincing argument. He was for many year, one of the leading members of the Tioga bar and was counsel in many important suits. Owing to his life of great activity and the mental strain to which he was constantly subjected, his health, never the best, broke down completely, his mind gave way, and on the morning of May 10, 1884, while laboring under great mental aberration, he placed the muzzle of a revolver to his right temple, pulled the trigger, and all was over in an instant! His death caused a profound sensation, and there was sincere mourning among the people of the county, as he

was one of the brightest, most aggressive and brilliant of the many adopted sons of Tioga.

CHARLES O. BOWMAN was born in Westfield, March 6, 1825, and was educated in the common schools and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. He read law under Hon. Robert. G. White, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to practice September 8, 1852. After his admission he located in Knoxville. In 1862 he was elected a member of the legislature. He removed to Corry in 1865, and in 1869 was elected to the legislature from Erie county, and in 1872 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He is now a member of the bar of Erie county.

COL. ROBERT T. WOOD was born in Laurence township, Otsego county, New York, February 2, 1830, and is a son of John T. Wood. He was educated at Millville Academy, Orleans county, and Wilson College, Niagara county, New York. In 1850 he began the study of law with Hon. James Lowrey, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1869. He located at Elkland, where, with the exception of six years spent in what is now South Dakota, and the time he was in the army, he has continued to practice his profession since his admission to the bar. In August, 1861, he raised Company I, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and went to the front as captain of his company. On October 4, 1862, he resigned his commission, by reason of disability. But not contented to remain idle while the nation's life was in danger, he re-enlisted, July 6, 1864, raised Company H,Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and again went to the front as captain of that company. On March 25, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of major, and was mustered out of service June 7, 1865, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. For six years he was district attorney of Bon Homme county, in what is now South Dakota. On December 10, 1851, he married Mary E. Culver, a daughter of Leander and Dolly (Bottum) Culver, of Elkland, and has two children, Leander and Jennie. Colonel Wood is a staunch Republican, was clerk of the House of Representatives in 1869, 1870 and 1871, and has always taken a deep interest in the success of his party. From 1878 to 1880 he edited the Elkland *Journal*, conducting it as a Republican paper. He has been commander of J. Edgar Parkhurst Post, No. 581, G. A. R., of Elkland, five successive terms, and is a member of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F. In religious faith he adheres to the Presbyterian church.

AUGUSTUS STREETER was born December 12, 1823, in the township of Shippen, on Pine creek. He received an academical education, studied law with A. J. Monroe, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1854. He was a fellow-student with Butler B. Strang, but unlike him, never went into politics and never held any official position. His first case in court was in 1855, when he and Strang defended a man charged with arson, who was acquitted. Singular to relate after an active service of twenty-seven years, Mr. Streeter's last case was that of the same man charged with killing his son. He was indicted for murder, but was acquitted and discharged. Mr. Streeter died in the spring of 1883, aged sixty years.

HENRY ALLEN was born in Smithfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1823, and was the third son of Ezra Allen, who came to Pennsylvania from Halifax, Vermont, in 1819. He was of the sixth generation from James and Anna Allen, who came probably from Scotland, and settled in Dedham, now Medfield, Massachu-

setts, in 1639, the line of descent being as follows: Joseph, youngest son of James and Anna Allen; Nehemiah, youngest son of Joseph; David, sixth son of Nehemiah; David, Jr., first son of David; Ezra, second son of David, Jr., and Henry, third son of Ezra. The subject of this sketch studied law in Cherry, Luzerne county, under Judge Dietrick, and in Smithfield, Bradford county, under Judge Bullock, and was admitted to the Bradford county bar in 1854. He soon after came to Mansfield, Tioga county, where he continued in the practice of his profession, and filled the office of district attorney from December, 1859, to December, 1862. In March, 1860, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1870 to the United States district court. He was a law clerk in the office of the internal revenue department at Washington, D. C., from September, 1864, to October, 1865, when he resigned on account of ill health. In 1869 he was appointed notary public and held the office during the remainder of his life. On October 25, 1846, Mr. Allen married Elizabeth Fralic, a daughter of Benjamin Fralic, of Richmond township. She died January 9, 1862. He was again married March 25, 1863, to Jean M. Butts, a daughter of Lorin and Harriet Butts, of Mansfield. Her parents were natives of Canterbury, Connecticut, and came to Mansfield in 1832. Mrs. Allen became the mother of one daughter, Fredrika Bremer, now the wife of George A. Clark, of Mansfield. Mr. Allen died January 4, 1888, aged sixty-four years, and his wife, May 12, 1896, aged seventy-two years. In politics, he was a Republican, and in religion a member of the Baptist church. He was also connected with the Masonic order, in which he was a Knight Templar. Mr. Allen was zealous, painstaking, industrious and persevering in behalf of his clients, and occupied a prominent place in his profession. He was the first burgess of Mansfield, was at different times a member of the school board, and was prominently identified with the borough's history.

Samuel E. Kirkendall was born in Barton, Tioga county, New York, March 29, 1834, a son of Henry P. Kirkendall, and was eight years old when his parents came to Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania. He attended the common schools in the winter, and worked at farming and lumbering in the summer, until he was sixteen years old. He then went to a private school for about a year, and finally entered the Lawrenceville Academy, which he attended about two years. When only nineteen years of age he received a certificate authorizing him to teach in the common schools, and he taught until 1857. He then commenced the study of law with Kasson Parkhurst, of Lawrenceville, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1859. In 1860 he located at Millerton, where he followed teaching for thirteen years, and then began the practice of his profession, to which he has since devoted his attention. Mr. Kirkendall married Jerusha Tillinghast, a daughter of Charles Tillinghast, of Jackson township, Tioga county, whose father was a captain in the Continental army, and whose grandfather was Gen. John Lamb, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Kirkendall died October 3, 1895. She was the mother of four children, viz: Arthur, Ella May, Pratt and Franz Joseph. Of these, Pratt, now a student at Mansfield State Normal School, is the only survivor. In politics, Mr. Kirkendall is an ardent Democrat, and has been the nominee of his party on several occasions for important offices, among them that of president judge. He is one of the oldest members of the Tioga

county bar, and has also been admitted to the United States district and circuit courts for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Wallace Pulaski Ryon, son of Judge John Ryon, was born in Elkland, July 18, 1836, and was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville; Lima College, New York, and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He studied under the private tutorship of Rev. Sidney Mills. He read law with his brother, Hon. John W. Ryon, now of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar in 1861. He then clerked for his brother, John W., who was paymaster in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and in the spring of 1862 located at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, and practiced one year. He next removed to Pottsville and practiced with his brother, John W., until 1879. From 1869 to 1872 he was cashier of the Pennsylvania National Bank, of Pottsville, and in 1873 president of the Merchants' Exchange Bank of the same place. From 1879 to 1882 he was connected with the coal and iron business in Philadelphia. In the latter year he returned to the old homestead in Lawrenceville, and has since devoted his attention to farming and the practice of law.

George W. Ryon, a well-known lawyer and banker of Shamokin, was born in Elkland, Tioga county, April 30, 1839, a son of George L. Ryon, now a resident of Lawrence township. He read law in the office of his uncle, Judge James Ryon, then practicing at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, was admitted to the bar of that county September 10, 1861, and soon after opened an office at Lawrenceville. In 1869 he located in Shamokin, where he has since continued in the active duties of his profession and won prominence at the bar of Northumberland county.

Hon. Jerome B. Niles is one of the prominent and best-known members of the Tioga bar. He was born at Niles Valley, Tioga county, September 25, 1834, and is the only child of Aaron Niles by his marriage to Mrs. Betsey Kilbourne, widow of John Kilbourne and daughter of Rufus Butler. His youth was spent on his father's farm at Niles Valley, and he attended the common schools of the neighborhood until the fall of 1856, when he entered Union Academy, at Knoxville, where he remained a year. In the fall of 1858 and 1859 he taught the district school at Wellsboro. He finished reading law under the direction of Hon. Henry Sherwood, and was admitted to the bar at the September term of 1861. After filling several minor offices he was, at the session of the Pennsylvania legislature of 1862, appointed message clerk to the House. This was the beginning of his political career. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed mercantile appraiser of Tioga county, and in the fall of the same year he was elected district attorney and was re-elected in 1865. He filled the office very acceptably for six years. In 1864 he was again message clerk of the lower house of the legislature. In the meantime he had taken up his residence permanently in Wellsboro and entered into a law partnership with Stephen F. Wilson, which relation continued until the latter went upon the bench. In 1868 he was elected a member of the legislature and re-elected in 1869 without opposition. At this time Tioga county was only entitled to one member in the House, and as much important legislation was demanded a great deal of work necessarily devolved on him. It was during these sessions that a strenuous effort was made to dismember Tioga by taking away a portion of her territory to assist in forming a new county to be called Minnequa. Mr. Niles took an active part against the movement and contributed largely to its defeat. The act incorporating the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad Company was

passed during the session of 1870, and received his ardent support upon the unanimous vote of his constituents. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from the district composed of Cameron, McKean, Tioga and Potter counties. He took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body, and was the author of the article relating to the formation of new counties. In 1880 he was again elected a member of the House, and in the ensuing session took a prominent position as a legislator. He developed great aptitude for leadership and took a conspicuous stand in the movement which culminated in the election of Hon. John I. Mitchell, of Tioga county, as United States Senator. Mr. Niles was re-elected a member of the House in 1882, and in view of the creditable reputation he had made during his several terms in that body, he became the nominee of the Republican caucus for speaker. As, however, the Democrats had a majority, he was defeated for election. In 1883 he was nominated by the Republicans for auditor general of Pennsylvania and was elected. His term began on the first Monday of May, 1884, and his three years' administration of the office was marked by no deviation from the excellent record he had made in the public positions he had previously filled. The Philadelphia *Times*, in an article on "Lawyers of the State," published February 16, 1896, refers to General Niles' term as auditor general in the following language:

> **Upon the proper administration of the office the revenues of the State largely depended, and no incumbent of the position ever made a more earnest or more successful effort to give the State the utmost revenue possible under the laws. The law of 1885, making realized capital pay its fair share of the taxes, was in large part framed in his office. During his term the funds for ordinary expenses and for redeeming two and a half millions of the funded debt and the purchase of three and a half millions of government 4s for the sinking fund were provided. The annual reports of Auditor General Niles were model state papers, and his last annual report contains a statement covering banks and banking which attracted much attention and excited comment on its publication. During his term he suggested many reforms, recommended the repeal of defective laws and, as before stated, was largely instrumental in the framing of the law of 1885, by which the taxable basis of money capital was augmented one hundred and fifty per cent.**

In 1890 he received nearly the entire vote of Tioga county for the Republican congressional nomination in the Sixteenth district, but the nomination was given to Clinton county. In 1892 this county again sent him to the legislature, and at the session of 1893 he introduced the bill to equalize taxation and was prominent in putting it in proper shape and advocating its passage. He was re-elected in 1894 and was an active participant in the debates of the long session of 1895, and strongly advocated the passage of the apportionment bills. In addition to his long legislative career, General Niles has devoted unremitting attention to his large legal practice. For many years he was counsel for the county commissioners. He also represents large real estate interests, prominent among them being the Dent and Bingham estates, and the Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Company. He has a well fitted office in Wellsboro, which is filled with a large and valuable library.

General Niles was married July 18, 1858, to Phoebe Ann Toles, a daughter of Ransler Toles, and has three children: Aaron R., Alfred J., and Anna. The family are Presbyterians, and Mr. Niles is a K. T. in the Masonic order, and also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott, eldest son of Col. N. A. Elliott, of Mansfield, was born at Cherry Flats, Tioga county, September 24, 1840, and was educated in the common schools and at Alfred University, in Allegany county, New York. On his return from school he commenced the study of law under Hon. James Lowrey and Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar June 2, 1862. At the time of his admission the Tioga bar possessed a strong array of able lawyers, but not in the least daunted he opened an office and entered the legal arena. His close application to business and his power as an advocate before a jury soon won for him a wide reputation and a large practice. Such a favorable impression did he make upon the people of the county, that he was selected as the Democratic candidate for president judge in 1871, and ran against Hon. Henry W. Williams. Although the Republican majority was large, he reduced it several thousand votes and gave Judge Williams a close race for the office. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention and served with credit in that distinguished body. At the Democratic State Convention of 1882 he was nominated for congressman-at-large, much against his will, and even after his name had been withdrawn by his order; but the times seemed to require his acceptance and he yielded to the popular demand of his party. He made the race and was elected, and served in the Forty-eighth Congress with great credit to himself and the State at large. In 1890 he was nominated by his party for Congress, to represent the Sixteenth district, and, though the district was largely Republican, he came within fifty-one votes of defeating A. C. Hopkins, his Republican opponent. Soon after this he accepted a position as attorney for the Standard Oil Company, since which time his headquarters have been at Oil City, Pennsylvania, though he also spends a portion of his time at the office of the company in New York City.

Mr. Elliott possessed marked natural ability for the profession of the law, which has been highly trained and developed by many years of rigid application and successful practice. He has pursued its study with devotion and has attained a prominent place in the legal arena of his native State. While a resident of Wellsboro his practice extended into many of the adjoining counties, where his great strength as an advocate, both in criminal and civil cases, was fully recognized by his contemporaries. To the logical faculty, he adds the persuasive, and is equally strong at the counsel table and in the trial room. His arguments are terse and epigramatic, or discursive, as the cause and occasion may seem to require, and whether addressed to the court or jury, are strong, clear and convincing. As a lawyer, his strongest traits of character are his honesty, persistent industry and capacity for work; his sound knowledge of the law; his good judgment of men and facts; his great tact and power as an advocate before the jury, and his logical presentation of a legal proposition to the court. A client who secures the services of Mr. Elliott never gets a half-hearted support. When he enters into a legal contest all his energies are given to the cause of his client, and when he wins a victory he never clamors for extreme measures against the defeated side. He is considered by his old associates at the bar of Tioga county as one of the best all-round lawyers in Pennsylvania. Mr. Elliott married Miss Sarah J. Merrick, a daughter of Israel Merrick, Jr., and sister of Major George W. Merrick, of Wellsboro. Though naturally proud of the high place he has attained and the success he has won in his chosen profession, he



M. L. Elliott

is nevertheless the same plain, unpretentious and affable gentleman as before. Mr. Elliott is one of the most popular citizens of his native county, and his success and eminence as a lawyer are referred to with pride by the companions of his boyhood days.

Norman H. Ryan, spelled by the other members of the family "Ryon," was born in Lawrence township, Tioga county, December 1, 1839, a son of Samuel Ryon, a sketch of whom appears in this work. He was educated in the common schools and at Lawrenceville Academy, subsequently took a collegiate preparatory course at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, and spent three years at Genesee College, where he won the prize for the best declamation. In 1860 he graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in full classical course, which completed his education. Returning to Tioga county he began the study of law with Lowrey & Wilson, of Wellsboro, later studied with Hon. John W. Guernsey, of Tioga, and was admitted to the bar April 4, 1863. In December, 1864, he located in practice at Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, where he continued in the active duties of his profession until the spring of 1878. During this period he filled the offices of city attorney and prosecuting attorney of the city court of Amboy. From 1870 to 1872 he served in the Illinois legislature from the Eighty-fifth district, the first after the adoption of the new constitution, which codified and remodeled the laws of the State. In 1872 he was presidential elector, on the Republican ticket, of the Fourth congressional district of Illinois, and stumped the district for his party. For eight years he represented that district in the State Republican committee. In the spring of 1878 he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, and practiced there until the spring of 1882, fighting his way to a front place at the bar. The malarial climate of Illinois seriously affected his health and he returned to his old home in Lawrenceville, where he remained a few years recuperating his shattered constitution. During this time he familiarized himself with the laws and practice of Pennsylvania and then located in Wellsboro, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative practice. Mr. Ryan was married August 16, 1865, to Elizabeth McIntyre, of Elbridge, New York, and has two children, Stella M. and Frank W.

Jefferson Harrison, a native of Wellsboro, was born July 24, 1838. His father, William Harrison, came from New Jersey to Wellsboro in 1833. Mr. Harrison received his education in the common schools and the "Old Academy," so fondly remembered by the older inhabitants of the borough. He read law under the direction of Hon. Henry Sherwood, commencing in 1862, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He at once entered on his profession, which he has followed up to the present time. He is secretary and treasurer of the Wellsboro Water Company and takes a deep interest in that important public improvement. He has also been connected with the Pine Creek Railway Company for many years, and in January, 1897, succeeded the late Hon. Henry Sherwood as president of that company.

Clark W. Beach was born in Dryden, New York, June 29, 1829. He studied law under Hon. Henry Sherwood and was admitted to practice in 1865. He located at Westfield, where he has since practiced his profession.

Frank W. Clark was born in Richmond township, Tioga county, August 21, 1839, a son of Elijah Pincheon and Fanny (Fitzgerald) Clark, and grandson of

Elijah and Lydia (Mixter) Clark. He was reared in his native township, and received his education in the public schools of Mansfield, Wellsboro High School, and Mansfield Classical Seminary. He spent the summer of 1863 in the west with his invalid brother, Daniel E., remaining with him until his death. In the early part of 1864 he commenced the study of law under Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro, with whom he remained two years. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1866, he located in Mansfield, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. Mr. Clark was married September 9, 1875, to Lelia S. Cole, a daughter of Alston J. and Mary B. (Adams) Cole, of Mansfield, who has borne him two children, viz: Fanny and Julia Genevieve. In politics, Mr. Clark is a Democrat, and has been quite active in promoting the interests of his party. He has served as chairman and secretary of the Democratic county committee for several years, and has been the nominee of his party for the legislature, and twice for district attorney. He has filled various municipal offices, has been a trustee of the State Normal School, and for the past three years has been borough attorney and secretary of the council. He is also president of the Mansfield Hook and Ladder Company. In religion he is a Presbyterian. Mr. Clark is not only a prominent and successful lawyer, but one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Mansfield.

John Willard Adams, only living child of William and Ruth Ann Adams, and grandson of Capt. Lyman Adams, was born in Tioga township, Tioga county, February 8, 1843, and was about twelve years old when his parents removed to Mansfield. He received a good education, studied law with his father and the late Henry Allen, and was admitted to practice in November, 1867. Mr. Adams was married April 27, 1868, to Marian A. Vincent, who has borne him three children, viz: Ruth O., Edna Lou, and Edith, who died in infancy. Ruth graduated at the State Normal School in the class of 1889, and Edna in that of 1893. Ruth married Arthur G. Brown, of Elmira, New York, and has one son, John Willard Adams, born January 6, 1892. In politics Mr. Adams is a Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a stockholder in, and has been a trustee of, the State Normal School and has always been a friend of education. During the past twenty-nine years he has built up a lucrative practice, has been quite successful in his profession, and is one of the leading members of the bar of his native county.

Walter Sherwood was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1843, and is the only child of the late Hon. Henry Sherwood, for many years one of the best known citizens of Tioga county. His parents removed to Wellsboro when Walter was three years old, where he received a common school and academical education. He taught the primary department in the Wellsboro Academy one year, and was then made principal of the Wellsboro High School, which position he filled one year. During this time he studied law in his father's office, and at the end of his first year as principal of the High School he gave up that position and devoted his entire attention to the study of the legal profession. He was admitted to practice in 1867, acted as clerk for his father for two years and was then taken into partnership, the firm being known as Henry Sherwood & Son. They did a very large business up to the fall of 1888, when his father retired from the active duties of the profession and the present firm of Sherwood & Owlett was then formed. Mr. Sherwood was married March 23, 1870, to Juliet E. Nichols, a daughter of

Judge Levi I. and Sarah J. (Brown) Nichols, to which union have been born three children, viz: Harry N., a member of the bar; Anna J., and Allen. The family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and Mr. Sherwood is connected with the I. O. O. F. Politically, he has always been a Democrat, and has given his earnest support to the measures and principles of that party. He has served in the borough council sixteen years, and as burgess four years. He is also a director in the Pine Creek Railway Company. Mr. Sherwood is one of the best informed men in Tioga county on all matters pertaining to its history. He possesses a remarkable memory, and has freely given much valuable information in the preparation of this work. Kind, courteous and obliging at all times, he is held in high esteem by the best people of the community.

Hon. Charles Tubbs was born in Elkland township (now Osceola), Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1843, and is a son of James and Anna (Gleason) Tubbs. He early evinced a taste for learning, which was gratified in the common schools of the district. At the age of thirteen he was sent to Union Academy, then under the principalship of S. B. Price, and he subsequently studied at the same institution under Prof. A. R. Wightman. In 1860 he taught school at Osceola, Union Academy and Mill Creek, and for a short time in 1861 at Wellsboro Academy. He then entered Alfred University, and in 1863 was admitted to Union College, Schenectady, from which he was graduated in the classical course in July, 1864. In 1865 he entered the law department of Michigan University, Ann Harbor, from which he was graduated in March, 1867. Returning home he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, and in connection with his other business affairs, has since practiced his profession at Osceola. In March, 1896, he was admitted to the United States district court.

Having a taste for politics, Mr. Tubbs served as transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, during the session of 1869, and took an active part in caucuses, conventions and elections of the Republican party. In 1876 and 1878 he was presiding officer of the Republican county convention, and in 1878 and 1880 he stumped the county for his party. In the latter year he was nominated without opposition as one of the representatives of Tioga county in the legislature and was elected. During the session of 1881 he served upon the judiciary, elections, federal relations and judicial apportionment committees, and was appointed by Governor Hoyt a member of the commissions on prisons. He was re-elected to the House in 1882, thus serving two terms in that body. In 1879, 1883 and 1891 he represented Tioga county in the Republican State Conventions, and for many years has been a prominent factor in the local councils of his party.

Since 1888 Mr. Tubbs has been a director of the Wellsborough National Bank; has served as a trustee of the State Hospital at Blossburg, by appointment of the governor, since 1890, and since 1892 he has been president of the Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society. On October 22, 1879, he was married to Sylvina Bacon, a daughter of Ard Hoyt and Lucinda (Murdock) Bacon, and has one son, Warren. In 1891 Mr. Tubbs was admitted a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. In 1894 he made a tour of Europe with his family, and when Lycoming county celebrated her centennial, in July, 1895, he was invited as one of the speakers on that occasion, and delivered an historical oration relating to the northwestern part

of her original territory. Mr. Tubbs has a decided taste for local history and genealogy, and has collected one of the largest and most valuable historical private libraries in Pennsylvania. His published works are the histories of Deerfield, Knoxville and Osceola, in 1883; "Osceola in the War of the Rebellion," published in 1885, and "Lycoming Centennial," in 1896.

John C. Horton was born at Spring Mills, Allegany county, New York, April 1, 1843. He was educated at Spring Mills Academy in his native county, Lewisville Academy, Potter county, and Union Academy, Tioga county. He read law one year with George W. Ryon at Lawrenceville, finished his studies with Hon. Charles H. Seymour at Tioga, and was admitted to the bar at Wellsboro in August, 1868. He located in Blossburg. He was a notary public from 1870 to 1876, and served several years as clerk of the borough council.

David Cameron was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents in 1848, when he was about ten years of age. The family settled at Blossburg, Tioga county, where David worked in the mines with his father and later in the Morris Run mines. He was educated in the common schools, subsequently spent one year at Wellsboro Academy and two years at Mansfield State Normal. While a student in the latter institution he taught mathematics, and also taught the schools of Morris Run, Fall Brook and Mitchell's Creek, and was principal of the graded school in Tioga two years. In course of time he entered the law office of F. E. Smith, at Tioga, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. While attending school and reading law he also worked in the mines at intervals, doing the last work in that line in 1865. In 1871 he located in Wellsboro, entering into partnership with Hon. John I. Mitchell in the practice of law. This relationship continued until January 1, 1889, when Mr. Mitchell became president judge. Mr. Cameron was appointed assistant United States attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania, by Hon. B. H. Brewster, attorney general of the United States, April 1, 1882, and held the office until October 12, 1888. He was re-appointed September 1, 1890, and served until October, 1893. Mr. Cameron was married October 5, 1865, to Emily A. Mitchell, a daughter of Thomas K. Mitchell, of Mitchell's Creek, and granddaughter of Richard Mitchell, who settled at that point in 1792. Four sons and two daughters have blessed this union, all of whom are living. In politics, Mr. Cameron has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

Major George W. Merrick was born in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1838, and is a son of Israel Merrick, Jr., and grandson of Israel Merrick, Sr., pioneers of Wellsboro. He spent his boyhood days in his native place, and was attending school when the Civil War broke out. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve, and served with it in the battle of Drainsville, the Peninsular Campaign and Second Bull Run. In 1862 he was discharged on account of ill health. Before he had fairly recovered he recruited a company for the First Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteers, six months' men, was chosen captain of the company and went to the front. At the expiration of his term he recruited a company for the three years' service, which was mustered in as Company A, of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was subsequently commissioned major and joined the army at Cold Harbor. Major Merrick was in command of the regiment in the desperate assault on Fort Hell, at

Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864, and received a gunshot wound in the right knee, rendering amputation of the leg necessary. This disabled him for further military duty and he retired from the service. Returning home he commenced reading law with Hon. Henry W. Williams, completed his studies under W. H. Smith, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in February, 1869. Major Merrick was appointed postmaster of Wellsboro, January 27, 1869, a few days before his admission to practice, and held the office over thirteen years, resigning June 14, 1882, to accept the nomination of the Independent Republicans for secretary of internal affairs. He opened an office in Wellsboro for the practice of his profession, and has since won a leading place at the bar as an honest, able and successful lawyer. In the famous case of Charlotte Howell, charged with poisoning Elizabeth Knapp, Major Merrick was the defendant's principal attorney. After a very exciting trial, lasting twenty days, she was acquitted, mainly through the able and skillful defense made for her by her counsel. In politics he has been an ardent Republican since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Believing in the open self-rule of the party, he has taken no part in party management, but in public discussions of principles and policies he has been active and influential. Major Merrick was married in November, 1868, to Miss Ione Butterworth, a niece of David Wilmot. Of four children born to them, one daughter, Louise Wilmot Merrick, survives.

Hon. William A. Stone, a son of Israel Stone, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, April 18, 1846, and was reared on his father's farm in Delmar. In the history of Mr. Stone we have a striking illustration of the possibilities of American youth. When the war broke out he enlisted at the age of seventeen in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out in 1865 as a second lieutenant. He was ambitious for an education, but did not have sufficient means. Professor Allen, principal of the Mansfield State Normal School, afforded him the opportunity, and he graduated with high honor in 1868. In October of the same year he was chosen principal of the Wellsboro Academy and taught that school two terms, receiving a salary of "$66.66 and the tuition bills." While engaged in teaching he commenced reading law under the direction of Hon. Stephen F. Wilson and Hon. Jerome B. Niles, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1870. In 1872 he was appointed transcribing clerk in the House of Representatives, Harrisburg. In 1874 he was a candidate for district attorney of Tioga county, and received 3,000 votes out of 3,500 cast, but resigned at the close of 1876 and removed to Allegheny for the purpose of seeking a broader professional field. In January, 1877, when he located in Allegheny, he was comparatively unknown, but good fortune favored him and it was not long until he had a very fair clientage and had been engaged in the trial of several important suits. Soon after this he was appointed United States jury commissioner. In 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes United States district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. After serving four years he was re-appointed by President Arthur. During the gubernatorial campaign of 1886, notwithstanding President Cleveland's instructions to office holders, Mr. Stone took the stump for General Beaver and made speeches in the counties bordering on Allegheny. For doing this the President removed him, October 17, 1886, for "pernicious activity." This removal attracted national attention and evoked much discussion. Mr. Stone re-

sumed his law practice and gave it close attention until June, 1890, when he was nominated for Congress in the Twenty-third district. He was elected; has been re-elected twice in succession, and is the present representative from that district. He is the tallest member of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation, standing six feet and four inches, and is also one of its ablest members. His genial disposition has won for him a host of warm friends, who regard him as one of the coming men of Pennsylvania.

James Huntington Bosard was born in Osceola, Tioga county, April 21, 1845, and spent his boyhood days in his native place. During his youth he was employed on the farm and in his father's brickyard. He received his primary education in the common schools of the village, later attended the Wellsboro and Union Academies, and graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School in 1866. He taught school a few years, during which time he was principal of the Addison Academy, and also taught a select school in Osceola. In 1867 he became a law student in the office of Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in August, 1870. Entering into partnership with his preceptor, he remained with him until 1875, after which he practiced at Wellsboro by himself for a few years. In 1879 he removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he still resides and is actively engaged in the duties of his profession. In 1872 Mr. Bosard married Rebecca Merrick Faulkner, of Erie county, Pennsylvania.

Augustus Redfield was born November 6, 1826, in the town of Cato, Cayuga county, New York, and was educated at Moravia in that State. He enlisted and served through the entire War of the Rebellion. Locating in Wellsboro, he studied law under the direction of Major George W. Merrick, and was admitted to the bar August 28, 1871. Settling in Lawrenceville, he became editor of the *Herald* of that place. He now resides in Covington. He has served several terms as a justice of the peace.

Charles L. Peck was born in Farmington township, and received his education in the common schools and at Union Academy and Osceola High School. He studied law with Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott, was admitted to the bar and practiced at Knoxville from 1872 to 1876.

James V. Leach, a member of the bar, founded the Westfield *Index* April 17, 1873, but owing to poor health he suspended publication July 8, 1874, and died in the early part of 1875.

Hon. Horace B. Packer is a native of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, and is the only living child of Dr. Nelson Packer. He was reared in his native town and obtained his education in Wellsboro Academy and Alfred University, New York. He studied law with Wilson & Niles, and was admitted to practice August 26, 1873. Since his admission to the bar he has continued in the active duties of his profession. In 1876 he was appointed district attorney, on petition of every member of the bar, to succeed Hon. William A. Stone, resigned, and in 1877 he was elected as his own successor, filling the office four years. From early manhood Mr. Packer evinced a deep interest in politics and for many years he has been one of the leaders of the Republican party in Tioga county. In the fall of 1884 he was elected to the legislature and was re-elected in 1886, serving in the sessions of 1885 and 1887. In 1888 he was elected to the Senate, from the Twenty-fifth senatorial district,

composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter and McKean, and served in that body four years. While in the House Mr. Packer was chairman of the congressional committee and is the author of the present apportionment law. He framed and introduced the bill, which subsequently became a law, providing for cottage hospitals in the bituminous coal regions of the State. He is also the author of the civil procedure bill, which became a law in 1887. During his terms in both the House and Senate, he took a prominent and active part in behalf of educational matters. In 1894 he was the choice of his party in Tioga and Lycoming counties for Congress, but after a long struggle and failure of a majority of the conferees to agree on a candidate, Mr. Packer withdrew from the contest on behalf of harmony and the good of his party. In 1896 he was again a candidate for Congress and after a hard fight won the nomination. He was elected by a plurality of 6,391, carrying every county in the district, his plurality in Tioga being 5,018—the largest this county ever gave for a congressional candidate. Mr. Packer has presided at two state conventions and is one of the best known Republicans in northern Pennsylvania.

John William Mather was born in Dundee, Yates county, New York, November 5, 1847, a son of James H. and Lydia (Dean) Mather, natives of New York, who came to this county in the fall of 1860 and settled in Lawrenceville, where the father was engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills for twenty years. In 1880 he removed to Wellsboro, where he died in July, 1885. His widow is still a resident of Wellsboro. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Lawrenceville and under Rev. Sidney Mills, a private tutor. He later attended the State Normal School at Mansfield, graduated from that institution in the class of 1871, and subsequently taught school for several terms. Mr. Mather read law with Elliott & Bosard, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county August 26, 1873. In 1878 he was admited to practice in the adjoining counties, and in May, 1881, to the Supreme Court of the State. Mr. Mather has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession and is one of the well-known lawyers of Wellsboro. He has always given an unwavering support to the Republican party, and in 1883 he was appointed deputy United States marshal of the Western district of Pennsylvania, and served until May, 1885. In 1886 he was elected district attorney and filled that office one term. In December, 1892, United States Attorney General W. W. Miller appointed him to a position in the department of justice at Washington, which he filled until the change of administration. Since 1878 Mr. Mather has been secretary of the Farmers' Agricultural Society of Tioga county, and he is also a member of the Wellsboro Manufacturing and Building Company. On October 27, 1875, he married Mary Houghton, a daughter of Ferris Houghton, whose father was one of the pioneers of Delmar township. Four children have been born to this union: Maude, George W., Stella and James H.

Ezra Benedict Young was born in Springfield township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1846, and was educated in the common schools, the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, and the State Normal School, at Mansfield, from which he graduated in 1868. After teaching three years in Bradford and Juniata counties, he entered the law office of Hon. John I. Mitchell, of Wellsboro, as a law student, teaching school in the meantime. In April, 1874, he was

admitted to the bar. He has, however, devoted but little time to practice, being interested in other business enterprises.

Lauren H. Tuttle was born in the borough of Tioga, March 29, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and at Starkey Seminary, Yates county, New York. He studied law with Frederick E. Smith and Charles H. Seymour, of Tioga, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He opened an office in Tioga and practiced until about 1885, when he removed to Addison, New York.

F. E. Watrous, son of James and B. A. Watrous, both natives of Connecticut, was born in Windsor, Broome county, New York, April 4, 1851, and is one of eight children, viz: John, who died in 1856, aged sixteen years; Henry, a resident of Gaines township; F. E., the subject of this sketch; Arthur, a resident of Forest Grove, Oregon; Charles, who died in 1863; Sarah, wife of Jesse Locke, of Wellsboro; Jennie, deceased wife of J. H. Wood, of Gaines township, and Emma A., wife of H. M. Foote, an attorney of Washington, D. C. In 1851 Mr. Watrous' parents removed to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled on Elk run, in Gaines township, where his father still resides, being now eighty-five years of age. His mother died in 1882, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Watrous was reared to manhood in Gaines township, and was educated in the common schools, the State Normal School at Mansfield and the commercial college at Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1873 he began the study of law at Knoxville, under the preceptorship of Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott. The following year he came to Wellsboro and entered Mr. Elliott's office, where he continued his studies until his admission to the bar in January, 1876. In 1879 he became a partner of Mr. Elliott, the firm becoming Elliott & Watrous. This partnership still exists, although, owing to Mr. Elliott's constant absence from the borough in the discharge of his duties as attorney for the Standard Oil Company, the business of the firm is practically attended to by Mr. Watrous. On March 24, 1876, Mr. Watrous married Fanny Shore, a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Shore, of Knoxville. They have an adopted daughter, Margaret. In politics Mr. Watrous is a Republican. Though loyal to and interested in the success of the principles of the party, he has never held office. He is a member of Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M., and of Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, K. T. Mr. Watrous practices in the state and United States courts. His inclination being in the direction of civil, rather than criminal practice, he has confined himself to the former, and has achieved a well-earned reputation as a careful, methodical and painstaking attorney, especially in intricate commercial cases and in the settlement of estates. Equipped with a good legal mind, he has by unremitting study and hard work risen to a prominent and honorable place as a member of the bar of Tioga county.

Henry M. Foote was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1846, and was educated in the common schools and Wellsboro Academy. His father, Dr. Ira A. Foote, was the first homeopathic physician to locate in Wellsboro, where he practiced from 1849 to 1851, when he removed to Carpenterville, New York. In 1864, while a student in the academy, Henry M. enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers at the organization of that regiment, and remained in service until the close of the war. On his return home he read law with Hon. John I. Mitchell and David Cameron, and was admitted to the bar February 1, 1876. He opened an office in Wellsboro and began the practice of his profession. In 1880 he



Truly Yours
Jerome B. Niles

was elected district attorney and served a term of three years with credit. In 1884 he was elected to the legislature, and was re-elected in 1886. In 1889 he was appointed an assistant attorney in the department of justice under Attorney General Miller and served in that capacity up to 1893. He has since continued to practice in Washington, but retains his residence in Wellsboro.

T. C. Sanders was born in the town of Clarksville, Allegheny county, New York. He spent about five years in the university at Alfred in his native county and graduated in 1861. He served the first two years of the Rebellion in the army, and when he returned he located at Westfield in 1863. After studying law he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county February 2, 1876, and in 1879 he entered into partnership with Hon. Butler B. Strang, and that relation continued until the death of the latter. Soon after this Mr. Sanders removed to Dakota.

Henry W. Roland, deceased, was born in Delmar township, December 7, 1848, and was reared on a farm. He was educated in the common schools and Wellsboro Academy. He read law with Hon. William A. Stone and was admitted at Wellsboro at the August term, 1876. In October following he opened a law and insurance office in Blossburg. He frequently served as borough clerk, and in 1880 he was appointed United States census marshal.

John Ormerod was a member of the bar in 1877, and had an office at Knoxville. He came from Potter county, but returned to Coudersport in 1881, where he is still practicing his profession.

John S. Ryon, only son of Harris T. Ryon, was born in Nelson township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1847, and was educated in the Osceola High School and the State Normal School at Mansfield. He began the study of law in 1875 with Major George W. Merrick, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the Tioga county bar in the spring of 1877. He located in Elkland, where he has since resided and practiced his profession, being also identified with a number of business enterprises in that borough. In 1881 he was admitted to the Potter county bar; to the United States court in 1886, and to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1894. On January 13, 1869, he married Maria Hollis, a daughter of William and Maria Hollis, of Steuben county, New York, and has two children, Emma and Harry. Mr. Ryon is a staunch Democrat, and in 1884 was a candidate for representative and ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of Elkland by President Cleveland, and held that office three years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and also of the I. O. O. F., and is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of Elkland.

Darius L. Deane, a son of Erastus P. Deane, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, January 22, 1840. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and received a common school, academical and commercial college education. He afterwards studied and practiced surveying with his father, also assisted in the farm duties, until 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, First Battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later enlisted in Company K, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in the recapture of Fort Steadman and the capture of Petersburg, where he was severely wounded. After shattering his left arm near the shoulder, the bullet lodged in the left breast, and amputation of the arm re-

sulted. Mr. Deane was honorably discharged June 23, 1865, with the rank of sergeant major, and returned to his home in Tioga county. In the fall of 1866 he was elected register and recorder of the county, was re-elected in 1869, and again in 1872, filling that position nine consecutive years. In 1876 he commenced the study of law with Elliott & Watrous, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in the fall of 1878, since which time he has practiced his profession and followed surveying. Mr. Deane was married December 14, 1869, to Barbara L. Sturrock, a daughter of David and Jane Sturrock, of Wellsboro, and has had one son, Arthur W., who died when seven years of age. They afterwards adopted Allen B., a son of Jerome and Mary Bowers, of Horseheads, New York. Politically, Mr. Deane is a Republican, and besides his three terms as register and recorder, he has filled the offices of school director, burgess and assessor one term each, and has served three terms in the council. He is a member of George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., and both he and wife are adherents of the Presbyterian church.

S. Fowler Channell was born in Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1848, and is a son of William T. and Sarah J. (Wright) Channell, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Bradford county. They reared a family of five children, named as follows: S. Fowler; Mary J., wife of C. O. Rockwell, of Roaring Branch; Dudley B., a physician of Washington; Frank J., of Canton, Bradford county, and Leon S., a lawyer of Mansfield, Tioga county. The parents are residents of Canton, Bradford county, where his father is engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch obtained a good education in the public schools of Bradford county, later clerked four years in a dry goods store in Canton, and then spent two years at Lafayette College. In the autumn of 1877 he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1880. He immediately opened an office in Wellsboro for the practice of his profession, and continued alone until 1881, when he formed a partnership with H. M. Foote, which existed until the fall of 1889, at which time Mr. Foote removed to Washington, D. C. Mr. Channell was married September 19, 1888, to Lizzie M. Fairman, and has one son, Malcolm F. The family attend the Presbyterian church. In politics, Mr. Channell is one of the most active Republicans in the county. From 1884 to 1887 he was the legal adviser for the county commissioners, and for four years was secretary of the school board, and was president of the same body for two years. In February, 1897, he was elected burgess of Wellsboro. He enjoys a good law practice, which he has gradually built up during the past seventeen years.

H. L. Baldwin was born September 29, 1845, at Medina, Ohio, and was educated at Franklin Industrial Institute, Cooperstown, New York, and at the State Normal School at Mansfield. From 1871 to 1878 he taught school at Lawrenceville and Tioga. After reading law under the preceptorship of Frederick E. Smith, of the latter place, he was admitted to the bar in 1880. He located at Tioga, where he is still practicing his profession.

John T. Gear was born at Pittsford, Monroe county, New York, October 4, 1854, and is a son of John and Mary A. (White) Gear, natives of England. His parents came to the United States about 1844, and located in Monroe county, New York, where his father had charge of the hot houses of Daniel Iles, a prominent

florist of that county, for several years. He later engaged in farming near Friendship, Allegany county, New York, where he still resides, practically retired, though overseeing the duties of his farm. The subject of this sketch received an academical education at Friendship, New York. In 1873 he located in Potter county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged four summers in the cheese business, and taught school during the winter seasons. In 1879 he began the study of law in the office of L. H. Cobb, Esq., of Coudersport, and was admitted to the Potter county bar in June, 1881, and to the bar of Tioga county at the December term of the same year. In 1881 he located at Knoxville, Tioga county, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. Mr. Gear was married September 14, 1877, to Eva Darling, a daughter of Thaddeus and Amelia (Nelson) Darling, of Allegheny township, Potter county, Pennsylvania, and has one son, T. Fay. In politics, Mr. Gear is a Republican, takes an active interest in political affairs, and has held various local offices in Knoxville, including two terms as burgess of the borough.

Robert Kennedy Young, eldest son of Hon. Hugh Young, the well-known bank examiner, was born in Wellsboro, June 14, 1861. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at a private school in Concord, New Hampshire. Returning home he read law with Major George W. Merrick, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1884. Soon after his admission he visited Europe and spent some time in England, Ireland, Scotland and France. He remained for a period at Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, the birthplace of his father, engaged in visiting relatives. On his return to Wellsboro Mr. Young resumed his professional duties and has since become well known over the county as a member of the law firm of Merrick & Young. Mr. Young was married October 23, 1890, to Emma Van Mater, of Red Bank, New Jersey. In politics he is a Republican. In October, 1890, he was appointed a justice of the peace to fill a vacancy, and the following spring he was elected for a full term. He resigned in the spring of 1896, and was subsequently chosen as one of the Republican candidates for the legislature, to which position he was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Young was one of the five original promoters and first directors of the Wellsborough Electric Company and has acted as counsel and business manager of the enterprise since its inception.

Alfred Jones Shattuck was born in Corning, New York, October 2, 1859, a son of Levi H. and Sarah (Pack) Shattuck, who came to Tioga county in 1866 and located in Blossburg. After obtaining a common school education, Alfred J. entered the State Normal School at Mansfield, graduating from that institution in 1877, and from Lafayette College in 1881. He then accepted a position as paymaster on the Arnot and Pine Creek railroad, which he occupied a year and a half. In the fall of 1882 he entered the law office of Elliott & Watrous, of Wellsboro, and after diligent study was admitted to practice August 26, 1884, and opened his present office January 1, 1885. Mr. Shattuck is a staunch Republican, and was elected borough clerk in March, 1889, which position he has filled continuously up to the present. He has been a notary public since March 11, 1885, and was chairman of the Republican county committee for the year 1891. On January 6, 1886, Mr. Shattuck married Emma M. Purple, a daughter of E. J. and Rachel A. Purple, and has one son, Levi H.

Aaron R. Niles, eldest son of Gen. Jerome B. Niles, was born in Middlebury

township, October 3, 1860. He received his education in the High School of Wellsboro, and then spent a year at Lafayette College. He read law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. Mr. Niles married a daughter of the late Gov. Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He resides in Wellsboro and is associated with his father in the practice of his profession. In March, 1897, Mr. Niles was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Cottage State Hospital, at Blossburg.

B. M. Potter, a son of Jerome B. Potter, was born at Cherry Flats, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1862, and was educated in the Wellsboro High School, from which he graduated in 1876, and Cook Academy, Havana, New York, graduating in 1879. In 1882 he began studying law under Jerome B. Niles, and completed his studies with Mitchell & Cameron. He was admitted to practice in 1884. From 1891 to 1894 he resided and practiced in Washington, D. C., since which time he has pursued his profession in Wellsboro. He was elected a justice of the peace in February, 1896.

Harvey B. Leach is the only child of Myron and Emeline (Colgrove) Leach, and was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1860. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Harvey Leach, was one of the early settlers and pioneer physicians of Chatham township. He located at Shortsville early in the thirties, and practiced medicine until his death in 1862. His practice was an extensive one, both in Tioga and Potter counties, and he was recognized as one of the leading physicians of this section of Pennsylvania. Myron Leach died October 18, 1895. His widow resides on the homestead farm in Chatham township. Harvey B. passed the first twenty years of his life on the old homestead. During this period he received the rudiments of an English education in the common schools and gained a practical knowledge of agriculture by assisting in the work of the farm. In the summer of 1880 he went to Monroe county, New York, and worked several months on a farm. During the winter of 1880-81 he attended the Wellsboro Academy. In September, 1881, he became a student of the State Normal School, at Mansfield, from which he graduated in the spring of 1883. He taught the graded school at Little Marsh during the winter months. In the summer of 1884 he began the study of law in the office of Henry Sherwood & Son, of Wellsboro. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1886, and immediately began practice by entering into partnership with Harvey Blackburn, of Wellsboro, the firm being Blackburn & Leach. At the end of six months the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and September 20, 1886, Mr. Leach removed to Blossburg and began practice for himself. In the intervening years, by close application and successful work in the courts, he has built up a lucrative practice, and achieved deserved recognition at the bar of Tioga county. In November, 1889, he was elected district attorney, and acceptably discharged the duties of that office for three years. He has also served as a member of Blossburg school board. In March, 1897, he returned to Wellsboro, where he expects to find a wider field for the prosecution of his profession. Mr. Leach was married November 16, 1886, to Irene L. Wheeler, a daughter of Julius C. and Emily E. Wheeler, of Wellsboro. To this union three children have been born, viz: Earl, Myrtle, deceased, and Walter. In politics Mr. Leach is an ardent Republican, and has labored earnestly for the success of the principles and doctrines of that party.

Hon. Walter T. Merrick, a son of Jacob B. Merrick, a grandson of Isaac Merrick and great grandson of Israel Merrick, Sr., was born in Charleston township, Tioga county, June 12, 1859. During the residence of his parents in the various places where his father practiced dentistry, Walter T. attended the public schools. He graduated from Grammar school, No. 2, Elmira, New York, in 1876, and subsequently took a course at the Elmira Free Academy, and the State Normal School at Mansfield. After his father's death he adopted dentistry as his profession, removing to Blossburg and practicing there with his brother, D. O. Merrick. In 1881 he went to Tioga and began reading law in the office of Charles H. Seymour, but his studies were interrupted by the death of his perceptor, and he embarked in the real estate business, in which he continued until 1885. From February, 1884, to October, 1885, he filled the secretaryship of Tioga borough. In the latter year he went to Wellsboro and there resumed the reading of law in the office of Merrick & Young. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and immediately returned to Blossburg and began the practice of his profession. In 1892 he received the Republican nomination for the legislature, and was elected to that position, leading the ticket, and was re-elected in 1894. During the last session of the legislature, he served on the following important committees: Appropriations, agriculture, congressional apportionment, corporations, and education, and was recognized as an able and efficient member in the committee room, and one of the leaders on the floor of the House. Mr. Merrick served in the Republican State Convention of 1894, voted for Hastings for governor, and seconded the nomination of Jack Robinson for lieutenant governor. Though a comparatively young man, Mr. Merrick is recognized as one of the leading spirits of the Republican party in Tioga county. Believing in the principles of his party, he has worked earnestly to secure their success at the polls. As a legislator he has endeavored to serve not only the people of his county, but of the entire State, and that the popularity he enjoys is not confined to Tioga county was manifested in April, 1896, when he received the nomination for state senator without opposition in his native county. The following August, at the fourth meeting of the senatorial conference, at Coudersport, he was unanimously nominated, and on November 3d was elected by a gratifying majority.

Henry A. Ashton was born in Livingston county, New York, August 27, 1860, and is the youngest son of Norman A. Ashton. He was four years old when his parents came to Tioga county, and he obtained his education in the common district school of Chatham township, graded school of Elkland, and public school of Wellsboro. He taught a term of school and then entered the store of Justus Dearman, of Knoxville, Pennsylvania, after whose death he clerked for Albert Dearman until April, 1883, when he opened a store at Little Marsh, in partnership with C. E. Philbrick, which continued until the following September. His partner's interest was then purchased by Joseph H. Ferris, and the firm of Ashton & Ferris continued until 1885, when Mr. Ferris was elected sheriff of Tioga county. The store was then sold and our subject began the study of law with Peck & Scovill, of Coudersport. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1887, and to the Tioga county bar in December following, since which time he has been located at Knoxville. Mr. Ashton was married May 22, 1883, to Minnie L. Hopkins, a daughter of Chester and Mary E. (Blackman) Hopkins, of Knoxville, and has one son, Chester H. He is one of the

leading Democrats of his locality, and in 1889 was the nominee of his party for district attorney, and received a full party vote. On October 31, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Knoxville, which office he still holds, but also continues the practice of law. He has served as assessor of Knoxville for six years, auditor three years, and town clerk and borough counsel for eight years. Mr. Ashton has been a member of the Democratic county committee for several years, was chairman of that body in 1895 and 1896, and still holds the position.

W. L. Shearer, the editor of the *Republican Advocate*, Wellsboro, was admitted to practice in 1886. After practicing a few months he engaged in the newspaper business to which he has since devoted his entire attention.

James H. Matson, a son of Edwin Matson, Sr., of Delmar, was admitted to the bar May, 4, 1880, practiced in Wellsboro for a period, and was district attorney three years. He was also associated with W. L. Shearer in the publication of the *Republican Advocate*, of which he was editor from 1886 to 1891. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, March 14, 1897.

D. C. Harrower, a son of Hon. G. T. Harrower, of Lawrenceville, was admitted November 30, 1887, and practiced in Lawrenceville until 1894, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Edward Howland Owlett, youngest son of Gilbert B. Owlett, Sr., was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, November 22, 1859. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, and his primary education was obtained in the neighboring district school. Later he spent a year at the State Normal School, Mansfield, and was graduated from the Central State Normal School, at Lock Haven, in 1883. The three succeeding years were spent in teaching, after which he went to Wellsboro and entered the office of Hon. Henry Sherwood & Son, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in April, 1888, and in December, of the same year, formed the present partnership of Sherwood & Owlett. Mr. Owlett was married September 8, 1891, to Miss Ida Wells, a daughter of Charles E. Wells, of Ulster, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Gilbert M. and Cora. In politics, he is a Republican, was elected to the office of district attorney in 1892, and filled the position a full term of three years. He is one of the well-known and popular members of the bar, and the firm of Sherwood & Owlett enjoys a good practice and an honorable place among the legal fraternity.

Frederick Bigelow Smith was born in Tioga borough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1863. He was educated in the High School, Tioga; Kinney and Cascidilla preparatory schools, Ithaca, New York, and Cornell University. He studied law in Tioga under his father, Frederick E. Smith, entered the law department of Columbia College, New York City, in 1886, and graduated in 1888, with the degree of A. B. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1888, and the State Supreme Court in 1893. In October, 1889, he began the practice of his profession in Tioga, where he still resides. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics and is popular with the people of the county. In November, 1896, he was elected one of the representatives of the county in the state legislature.

Andrew B. Dunsmore was born in Morris Run, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1866, and is the seventh in a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are living. His father, John Dunsmore, a native of Carnbrae, Lanarkshire, Scot-

land, came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1852, where he married Janet Baird. He followed his previous occupation of a coal miner, and was superintendent of mines at Arnot, Tioga county, for the Blossburg Coal Company, from its organization until 1876, when he purchased a farm in Covington township and followed agriculture four years. He then accepted his former position with the Blossburg Coal Company, which he held until 1885, when he returned to his farm in Covington. Two years later he accepted the position of general superintendent for the Bloomington Mining Company, at Glen Richey, Pennsylvania, where he died March 30, 1895. Andrew B. was educated in the common schools of Blossburg, later attended the State Normal School at Mansfield, and graduated in the class of 1884. The following year he took a scientific course in the same institution. He next served eighteen months as principal of the Arnot public schools, and then spent two years on his father's farm. In the winter of 1887 he entered the law office of Mitchell & Cameron, of Wellsboro, where he applied himself diligently to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in November, 1889. He practiced with David Cameron until the fall of 1893, when he opened his present office. Mr. Dunsmore was married May 17, 1894, to Miss Sadie E. Ball, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Politically, he is a Republican, and was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1893, and the State Republican League the same year. In 1894 he was chairman of the Republican county committee, and is one of the most active workers in the party. In November, 1895, Mr. Dunsmore was elected district attorney without opposition, and is now filling that office.

FRANK H. ROCKWELL was born at Cherry Flats, Tioga county, March 3, 1865, and is the only son of Silas S. Rockwell. He was educated in the public schools of his native township and the Wellsboro High School, and later taught for several terms in Tioga county. In the fall of 1889 he entered the law office of Elliott & Watrous, was admitted to practice in January, 1891, and opened an office in Wellsboro, where he has since devoted his attention to his professional duties. On November 18, 1891, he was appointed a notary public, and still acts in that capacity. Mr. Rockwell married Lucy B. Bailey, a daughter of J. M. Bailey, of Charleston township, Tioga county, and has two children, Emory B. and Lora M. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, he is a Republican.

ALFRED J. NILES, second son of Gen. Jerome B. Niles, is a native of Wellsboro, and was born November 27, 1866. After receiving his preparatory education in the schools of his native town, he commenced reading law in his father's office. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1891, and admitted to the bar in 1892. Receiving the appointment of assistant state bank examiner under Colonel Gilkeson, he located in Pittsburg in 1894. In November, 1895, he was appointed assistant solicitor for Pittsburg, and is now a resident of that city.

JOHN H. PUTNAM, son of Jonas G. and Sophia Putnam, was born in Essex county, New York, November 28, 1847, and was two years old when his parents settled in Tioga. Here he grew to maturity and received a good English education, studied law under Hon. John W. Guernsey, of Tioga, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1892. He at once commenced practice, opening an office in Tioga

borough, and has since built up a lucrative business. In 1871 Mr. Putnam married Sophia Guernsey, a daughter of Hon. John W. and Susan Marriott (Morris) Guernsey. Her father was a well-known citizen of Tioga, and her mother was a daughter of Judge Samuel Wells Morris, a pioneer of Wellsboro. They are the parents of two children, viz: Morris Havens and Wistar Guernsey. In politics Mr. Putnam is a staunch Republican, and has served as secretary of the borough of Tioga, and also as a justice of the peace from 1885 to 1890. He is a member of Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife are adherents of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church, and he is recognized as one of the representative citizens of the borough.

Charles N. Kimball was born September 20, 1872, in Parkville, Platte county, Missouri. He received his education in the common schools, when he commenced reading law under the direction of Elliott & Watrous, Wellsboro, in August, 1891, and was admitted to the bar March 30, 1893. Mr. Kimball was twenty years and six months old when he was admitted to practice, and so far as known is the youngest man ever admitted to the bar of Tioga county. He has temporarily given up practice and is now attending college.

H. F. Marsh, a previous member of the bar, has recently given up journalism and returned to Wellsboro, where he is associated with Elliott & Watrous in the practice of law.

Leon Sewell Channell was born in Canton, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1868. He graduated from the Canton High School in 1890, came to Wellsboro, read law with his brother, S. F. Channell, and was admitted to practice in June, 1893. In February, 1895, he located in Mansfield, where he has since practiced his profession.

Douglas H. Griffin came from Canton in April, 1895, and formed a partnership with Leon S. Channell, at Mansfield, which continued until Mr. Griffin's death, from accidental shooting, in October of the same year. He was a bright and promising young lawyer.

Leon B. Ferry was born in Middlebury township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1867, and was educated in the common schools and the State Normal School at Mansfield. In 1893 he began studying law under Elliott & Watrous, and was admitted to practice in June, 1895. His office is with S. F. Channell, Wellsboro.

Ernest W. Gleckler, who was admitted in April, 1895, practiced for about six months. Assuming the duties of cashier of the Wellsborough National Bank, he has given his entire time to them, to the exclusion of the law.

Harry N. Sherwood, son of Walter Sherwood, and grandson of the late Hon. Henry Sherwood, was born in Wellsboro, January 1, 1871, and was educated in the Wellsboro High School. In 1890 he entered the office of Sherwood & Owlett as a clerk, and in 1894 became a law student in the same office. In May, 1896, he was admitted to practice, thus giving, until the death of his grandfather, three generations of the Sherwood family living representatives in the Tioga county bar.

William M. Kehler was born in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1864, and was educated at Williamsport Commercial College, graduating in 1882, and the State Normal School at Mansfield, from which he graduated in June, 1893. In

April, 1894, he became a law student in the office of Sherwood & Owlett, Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1896.

CHARLES L. FELLOWS was born June 14, 1871, in Canton, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the common and in the high schools of his native town. He also took a course in the commercial college at Elmira. After reading law with J. W. Stone, of Canton, he was admitted to the Bradford county bar February 10, 1896. On November 7, 1896, he formed a partnership with the Hon. Walter T. Merrick, of Blossburg, and on the 24th of the same month was admitted to the Tioga county bar.

CHARLES H. CORNELIUS, who was admitted to practice December 24, 1896, is the youngest member of the Tioga county bar. He is a son of the late Joseph Cornelius, of Elkland, and prepared himself for admission in the office of Merrick & Young, making an excellent record as a student.

In addition to the foregoing, the following named persons have been admitted to practice in Tioga county: Newell F. Higgins, who came from Chenango county, New York, practiced in Lawrenceville from 1829 to 1831, and then removed to Williamsport. Norman H. Purple, a student of Higgins, practiced in Lawrenceville until 1837, removed to Peoria, Illinois, and was afterward elected to the circuit court bench. E. W. Hazard, the first lawyer to locate in Mansfield, was there before 1840, and remained several years. Victor A. Elliott began practice in Mansfield, but removed to Denver, Colorado, where he has since served on the circuit court bench and on the bench of the Supreme Court. A. J. Webster practiced in Mansfield from 1870 to 1873, and B. J. Coskey from 1890 to 1894. Daniel W. Baldwin, a rising young lawyer, was admitted to the bar April 5, 1886, and practices his profession at Westfield, as does John T. McNeil, who is also a justice of the peace in that borough. W. H. Smith, a former member of the bar, is a practicing attorney in Hastings, Nebraska. J. C. Strang, who served as judge at Larned, Kansas, and is now a resident of Takoma, Washington, and James H. Shaw, now a resident of Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, were formerly members of the Tioga county bar.

The following named persons, though admitted to the bar, did not engage in active practice: Robert C. Simpson, deceased, of Wellsboro; Charles L. Pattison, deceased, of Elkland; Simon B. Elliott, formerly of Mansfield, and Hugh Young, the veteran bank examiner.

The following are the names of the present members of the Tioga county bar: J. W. Adams, Thomas Allen, Henry A. Ashton, John N. Bache, D. W. Baldwin, H. L. Baldwin, Clark W. Beach, A. S. Brewster, David Cameron, Leon S. Channell, S. F. Channell, F. W. Clark, Charles H. Cornelius, D. L. Deane, A. B. Dunsmore, Mortimer F. Elliott, Charles L. Fellows, Leon B. Ferry, H. M. Foote, Ernest W. Gleckler, John T. Gear, Jefferson Harrison, Charles N. Kimball, S. E. Kirkendall, William M. Kehler, Harvey B. Leach, H. F. Marsh, J. W. Mather, John T. McNeil, George W. Merrick, Walter T. Merrick, Jerome B. Niles, Aaron R. Niles, Alfred J. Niles, Edward H. Owlett, Horace B. Packer, Burt M. Potter, John H. Putnam, A. Redfield, Frank H. Rockwell, Norman H. Ryan, John S. Ryon, Wallace P. Ryon, Frank D. Selph, Alfred J. Shattuck, W. L. Shearer, Walter Sherwood, Harry N. Sherwood, F. B. Smith, Charles Tubbs, Stephen F. Wilson, R. T. Wood, Ezra B. Young and Hugh Young.

THE TIOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

During the early part of the January term, 1882, a movement was inaugurated among the members of the bar having for its outcome the organization and incorporation of an association to embrace within its membership the practicing attorneys of the county. A committee, consisting of Hon. Henry Sherwood, Frederick E. Smith, and Robert C. Simpson, was appointed to consider and report upon the matter. The report, which in due time was submitted, is, except the formal introduction, as follows:

> It would bring the members of the court and bar into closer and more intimate personal relations, and thereby soften down the asperities of practice and create a kinder and more courteous bearing and consideration of each toward the others. Greater attainments in legal knowledge and a higher standard of professional ethics should be the primary object, but incidentally there might be the promotion of social enjoyment. We assume that the lawyer who is faithful to his clients, attentive to his practice, and diligent in season and out of season, has the right to a day for himself occasionally, when he may throw off the harness, kick off his clients, and let himself loose, if he chooses. The members of the bar, if they work together in the court room, have the right to play together, if they desire to.

The association was organized, and on February 6, 1882, duly incorporated, with the following officers and members: Henry Sherwood, president; Mortimer F. Elliott, vice-president; Frederick E. Smith, secretary; Horace B. Packer, treasurer, and Henry Allen, R. C. Simpson and A. S. Brewster, directors. The meetings of the association are held in the library room at the court house. The annual dues are $3.00, the fund thus derived being used to defray expenses and purchase books. The library is well supplied with standard legal works and court reports, and is being added to constantly.

JOHN F. DONALDSON, PROTHONOTARY AND POLITICIAN.

The history of the bench and bar of Tioga county would be incomplete without appropriate mention of John F. Donaldson, so long connected with the courts in an official capacity. He was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, in 1805; learned the printer's trade there; came to Wellsboro in 1827, and worked in the office of the *Phoenix* and other papers for several years. He was sent to Wellsboro by Tunison Coryell, of Williamsport (who was then publishing the Lycoming *Gazette*), in response to a request of Judge Morris, Benjamin B. Smith, and others, who, having purchased a press and materials, were about to start a paper in the place of the *Pioneer*, and wanted a competent man to take charge of it. He proved a faithful and valuable man.

Joseph Ritner was elected governor in 1835, and in January, 1836, he appointed Mr. Donaldson prothonotary and clerk of the several courts. When Governor Porter came into office he removed Donaldson and appointed A. S. Brewster to succeed him. But under the Constitution of 1838 the office had been made elective, and at the October election of 1839 Mr. Donaldson was elected, and on the first of December he entered upon his duties, and continued to hold the office by re-election every three years till the general election in 1872, when he was beaten by Gen. Robert C. Cox.

Mr. Donaldson, it will be seen, held the office one term by appointment, and was elected eleven times, making thirty-six years of service, thirty-three of which were in one unbroken chain. He held office, therefore, longer than any other man in the county since its organization. Counting his services as a subordinate clerk, he was for more than fifty years identified with the legal history of the county, and on account of his obliging and genial disposition, his memory is still fondly cherished by those who were brought into contact with him.

Josiah Emery, who knew him throughout his entire official career, informs us that almost every other man holding so good an office so long would have become rich. But he succeeded in making a living, and that was all. It is no discredit to his memory to say that he went out of office poor. He *ought* to have become rich. Let us see if we can tell why he did not.

He never refused to enter a judgment or issue a process, except in some few extreme cases, because the fees were not paid. His office was an office of general credit. Any man could have credit for fees if he asked for it. It was the same with regard to state taxes on writs, or entry of judgments—taxes that became a charge against him personally as soon as the entry was made. These fifty-cent taxes and these bills for fees were individually small, and individuals who were accommodated by the credit did not deem them of much account, and many of them forgot to pay —forgot, may be, that they owed tax or fee. "They are not much, if I do not pay. I have done him a good many favors, have electioneered for him, have helped to elect him, and I don't think he expects me to pay," they would reason with themselves. He had thousands of such friends; and it is true they did electioneer for him, helped elect him, and it may be that it was by an interchange of these little favors he was kept so long in office.

But it was not wholly by these small individual sums that he lost. There were instances where fees and taxes accumulated until they became large in amount, with the tacit if not express agreement that they were to balance certain claims against him, which understanding was repudiated when too late to collect on his part. Mr. Donaldson was always ready to accommodate by the loan of small sums of money which he could never reasonably expect to be paid. It is believed that no man ever asked him to go his bail or to endorse for him that was refused. The fact is, he was always everybody's friend, and had almost everybody's friendship in the county, and the result was he was just the man in those last thirty-three years no other man in the county could beat, either by a nominating convention or at an election.

If any man will examine the docket for the many years he was prothonotary and take an account of unpaid fees and taxes, he will find still enough unpaid to have made the veteran comparatively rich in his old age had they been paid up. A lawyer once had occasion to look them up and was surprised at the amount. The auditor general had stated his account and found a considerable sum due from him to the State. Mr. Donaldson claimed that it was wrong and asked for a re-statement. This the auditor general refused, though Mr. Donaldson produced a receipt for some $700 that had not been credited; but as this amount had been paid to the attorney general of the State, and not paid over by him to the treasurer, the auditor general refused to allow it, though admitting that it was rightfully chargeable to the State, alleging that to credit it would be charging it to the treasurer, who

had never received it. A full statement of his account, including unpaid fees and this receipt of the attorney general, was made out and shown to the auditor general. It was laid before the legislature, and a law was passed ordering a re-settlement of his account; and when it was so settled and all errors corrected and proper allowances made, the amount found due was promptly paid.

From the foregoing statement it is very clear that Mr. Donaldson was not a very good business man, as the world generally understands that term, however good an officer he may have been; and it is pretty evident, too, that the course he pursued, showing his lack of business qualifications, helped very much to keep him for so long period in office.

Mr. Donaldson had at times been a very zealous temperance man. He was one of the originators of the "Sheep Skin," an association that caused, for a time, a very large falling off in the receipts of the liquor dealers. At that time the temperance question was an important element in politics. He was an anti-Mason in Ritner's time, always at heart an anti-slavery man, and at one time a strong anti-Wilmot man, but when the wave was at its height, and he and Judge White in danger of being washed out to sea, they both, like prudent men, deserted their own craft, went aboard the Wilmot schooner and saved their political lives.

In those days it was generally conceded that Mr. Donaldson was the shrewdest political manager in Tioga county. He seemed to know, by a kind of mental mathematical calculation, just how each step would affect the final result. He knew, too, exactly how the nomination of Mr. B or Mr. C or Mr. D—one or all—would accord with his political obligations, having in view all the while the main chance. This is not said of him disparagingly. His occupancy of a position on the bench of Tioga county afterwards was a fit recognition of his services as the recording officer of the court for so long a time. He continued to serve as associate judge until his death, which occurred very unexpectedly, February 12, 1880, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-five years. Distinguished throughout his long public career for his urbanity and generosity, his death was sincerely mourned by hundreds of old friends not only in the county of Tioga, but throughout northern Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

INTRODUCTORY—PIONEER PHYSICIANS—THEIR COURAGEOUS DEVOTION TO DUTY—BRIEF SKETCHES OF PROMINENT PHYSICIANS—THE FIRST DRUG STORE—SKETCH OF DR. ROBERT ROY, ITS PROPRIETOR—"BRICK" POMEROY'S REMINISCENCES—THE TIOGA COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE family physician, in the exercise of his duties as such, comes into closer intimacy with his fellowmen than does the member of any other profession. There is no condition of life in which his services are not required. He is present at the natal couch and at the bed of death. His mission is to cure disease, ease pain and alleviate suffering. Confiding no less in his honor than in his professional skill, we freely admit him to the innermost sanctuaries of our homes, and make him the custodian of secrets and the repository of confidences such as we commit to the keeping of no one else outside the sacred precincts of the church. These he must henceforth keep locked within his own breast. The man worthy to receive such confidences may fall short of being the most skillful of physicians, but he must not, even in the slightest degree, fall short of meeting every requirement of professional honor. Whether admitted to the bedside of the young or the old, the poor or the rich, to the hovel or the mansion, he must be a gentleman, first, last and all the time. To the honor of the medical profession everywhere, be it said that the family physician, with rare exceptions, is a gentleman with a high standard of personal and professional honor.

The pioneer physician, though less educated and, perhaps, less highly polished than his brethren of to-day, was, nevertheless, unselfish, self-sacrificing and fearless in his devotion to his professional duties. He rode at all hours of the day and night, through summer's heat and winter's cold, over roads that were little more than pathways through the wilderness, willingly facing dangers and enduring personal discomforts, sooner than fail in the discharge of duty or forfeit the confidence reposed in him. In many instances, because of limited knowledge and a still more limited supply of simple remedies, he was compelled, in waging an unequal war against disease, to bring his common sense to the front, and make it do service in constantly recurring emergencies. This self-reliance resulted in building up an individuality, always marked, often peculiar, and occasionally eccentric. He learned to know the people, their ailments and their idiosyncrasies, and this knowledge had not a little to do with his success as a practitioner. As a rule, when he died he left behind him an honorable name and a limited estate as the principal heritage of his descendants.

The physician of to-day begins practice with an equipment of medical and

surgical knowledge such as it was impossible to obtain three-quarters of a century ago, or for that matter less than a decade ago. The wonderful discoveries of recent years, as to the cause and cure of disease, are the world-wide property of the profession, and the latest graduate from a reputable medical college enters the field of practical effort confident in his ability, so far as knowledge goes, to battle successfully with the most insidious and complicated ailments and diseases.

Formerly the physician contented himself with dealing with diseases, whether individual, epidemic or contagious, after they had manifested themselves. In the meantime his field has widened, and his influence grown more potent. He has become the conservator of public health; keeping cholera and yellow fever from our seaports; preventing the spread of epidemic and contagious diseases and confining them to the locality of their origin. To his efforts we owe our boards of health, sanitary laws and ordinances, and those hygenic rules, that, by their observance, tend to prevent disease, and thus dispense with his services. He has, in his medical societies and organizations, by rules of ethics, adopted for his own guidance, and by the passage of laws enacted at his solicitation, raised the standard of his profession, and shut out, from an opportunity to impose upon and deceive the public, the unprofessional charlatan and quack.

In all civilizations the physician holds a leading place. Even among barbaric and savage peoples he is a most important personage. The secrets of physical man are his and the ills of the community his care. His warning voice is constantly raised against excesses and his mind directed toward the alleviation of suffering in every form. His profession is, indeed, a saving one, and his life generally one of good works.

So far as known, Dr. William Kent Lathy is believed to have been the first regular physician to visit the territory of Tioga county. He was a young Englishman, a graduate of the College of Surgeons, London, and came to Muncy valley about the time of the formation of Lycoming county, through the recommendation of the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia. Colonel Williamson, after founding Bath, made an effort to secure him as a resident physician, and invited him to visit the place. Dr. Lathy made the journey, traveling over the Williamson road. There were a few settlers at what are now the boroughs of Tioga and Lawrenceville. He did not remain long at Bath, but returned and settled at Williamsport in 1798, and became the first resident physician in that place. Dr. Lathy was acquainted with the Morris and Ellis families, and afterwards married a daughter of Samuel Wallis, a near neighbor of the latter.

When the English colony settled on the First fork of Pine creek, in Lycoming county, about 1805, their nearest physician was Dr. James Davidson, who lived at the mouth of Pine creek. He was a distinguished surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and was mustered out in 1783. He soon afterwards located at the mouth of the creek. His field of practice extended for many miles up and down the river, and far into the southern regions of what became Tioga county, until the settling of Dr. William Willard at Tioga in 1798. It is also likely that Dr. Samuel Coleman, who succeeded Dr. Lathy at Williamsport, about 1802, and remained there until 1808, made professional visits to the infant settlements in Delmar and at Wellsboro. His route would be by the State road from Newberry. In those days physicians made

long journeys on horseback, with saddle-bags in which their medicines were carried, the roads not being in a condition for wheeled vehicles.

The first physician to locate in the county was Dr. William Willard. He was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, February 5, 1762; married Mary Rathbone, at Troy, New York, October 13, 1791; moved thence to Middleton, Rutland county, Vermont, in the winter of 1793, and finally to Tioga, in February, 1798. Here he built a square log house, which he opened as a tavern. He also opened a store, erected saw-mills and became the principal citizen and business man of the village which grew up about him, and which, until after his death, October 28, 1836, bore the name of "Willardsburg." During the later years of his life he gave his attention principally to his business affairs. He was the first postmaster at Tioga, serving from July 1, 1809, to April 1, 1815.

Ralph Kilburn, a brother of Judge Ira Kilburn, and a bachelor, settled at Lawrenceville in 1802, and practiced medicine there until 1840. He then went to live with his sister near Rochester, New York, and made his home with her until his death.

Eddy Howland, who settled in Deerfield township in 1803, though not an educated physician, practiced medicine among the early settlers for a number of years with rare skill and success.

Dr. Simeon Power came into the county in 1805, and made a short stay at Lawrenceville. He then went to Knoxville, where he resided until 1808, when he removed to Tioga, then the principal village in the county. In 1815 he was elected sheriff of Tioga county and served three years. He was also elected an associate judge in 1851, and served on the bench five years. About 1821 he returned to Lawrenceville, where he continued to reside and practice his profession until his death, December 19, 1863. His practice extended over a wide area and he was one of the best known of the early physicians.

Dr. Pliny Power, a brother of Dr. Simeon Power, came into the county soon after the latter, with whom he lived for a time. About 1822 he located at Canoe Camp, and a few years later at Tioga, remaining as a resident physician of the latter place until 1835, when he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he passed the remainder of his life.

The wife of Reuben Cook, the pioneer of Cowanesque valley, and an early settler at Osceola, was for many years the *accoucheuse* of that section of the county, and as late as 1825 had a larger obstetrical practice than any physician in the valley. She was known far and wide as "Granny Cook," and her fee was invariably one pound of tea.

Jonathan Bonney, a one-legged man, was in Deerfield township about 1811. He came from Horseheads, New York, and was a practicing physician. Although he made several removals he never got beyond the reach of his Deerfield patrons. The name of Jonathan "Barney" appears in a printed copy of the census list of Tioga county for 1800. If, as it is reasonable to suppose, "Barney" should be "Bonney," this pioneer physician was in the county before 1800. He is designated as a "farmer" on the census list of that year.

Dr. Adolphus Allen, who came in 1813, was the first regular physician to locate at Osceola. He remained until 1816. About this time or, perhaps, earlier, a Dr.

Beard located in Tioga, but remained only a short time. Dr. Stillman Cannon located in Mansfield in 1813 and practiced there two years. The name of "Hyram Cannon, physician," appears on the assessment list of Covington township for 1816, but is not found afterward. In 1816, also, Peter Faulkner's name appears on the assessment list of Delmar township. He practiced a year or two in Wellsboro, and then removed to one of the western states.

The first physician to locate permanently in Wellsboro was Dr. Jeremiah Brown. He was born in Vermont, March 10, 1750, studied medicine with an older brother, and for several years practiced his profession in his native State. His first wife having died, he married Miss Sarah Ann Porter. About 1816 he came to Wellsboro, then a mere hamlet. The surrounding country was sparsely settled and physicians frequently had to make long journeys. He traveled up and down Pine creek, oftentimes answering calls as far away as Jersey Shore. Fevers were then the prevailing diseases and he had the reputation of treating them very successfully. Dr. Brown was a leading man in those days. He was elected a member of the first board of trustees of the academy in April, 1818, and re-elected in 1819 and 1820. He was also the first secretary of the board, serving one year. He built a good house in Wellsboro, but being overtaken by adversity he failed and his property was sold on judgments placed in the hands of Ellis Lewis, then a rising young lawyer of the place. He was a very careful physician, was much esteemed, and gave very general satisfaction to those who employed him. Mr. Emery, in his reminiscenses of early times in Wellsboro, says: "I knew him, and can, with all others who were acquainted with him, bear testimony to his worth."

After his misfortune he retired to Pine Creek, now Ansonia, much broken down in health, where he died of consumption March 13, 1831, aged eighty-one years. He left one son, Dehaller, born in Wellsboro in 1817, and now residing in Kansas; also three daughters, viz: Priscilla, born in Wellsboro in 1819, who married Matthew Carpenter, and resides at Horseheads, New York; Henrietta, born in 1821, who married Col. Lewis G. Huling*, and lives in Williamsport, and Sarah Ann, born in 1823, who married Philo Catlin, of Cameron county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, who was born in Marlborough in 1794, located in Lawrenceville in 1818 and built up a large and lucrative practice. He was elected to the legislature in 1827, and re-elected in 1828. In 1840 he was elected sheriff of Tioga county, and appointed an associate judge in 1847.

Dr. John B. Murphey, another early physician of Wellsboro, was born May 1, 1791. Upon attaining manhood he studied medicine with an elder brother, then residing in one of the West India islands. He soon afterward came to the United States. On December 9, 1819, he married Cynthia Taylor, of Troy, and came to Wellsboro about 1823. Dr. Murphey evidently was an active and progressive man. He opened a store and sold drugs, and the court records show that on May 19, 1828, he was granted a license to keep a public house. It stood on the site of the present Coles House. While conducting these different branches of business he did not neglect his profession, but was always busy attending to the wants of the sick. He

* The dates and facts relating to Dr. Brown were obtained from his daughter, Mrs. Huling, of Williamsport. She is quite confident her father was the first resident physician in Wellsboro.



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Yours Truly

N. Parker

died about 1833 or 1834. Some of his descendants, of whom Mrs. Williston is one, reside in Wellsboro.

Dr. Oliver Treat Bundy was born January 31, 1801, in Fairfield, Connecticut, the eldest of ten children. About 1807 the family removed to Oxford, Chenango county, New York, and settled. At the age of twenty-one he commenced studying medicine, and on January 30, 1826, he was licensed to practice, and settled in Wellsboro, where he followed his profession four years. During his residence here he married Lydia Smith. About 1830 Dr. Bundy removed to Windsor, Broome county, New York, where he attained prominence in his profession. He became the chief founder of Windsor Academy, and died at Deposit, Broome county, January 9, 1874, having almost reached the mature age of seventy-three years.

Dr. Ezra Wood was the pioneer physician of Rutland township, where he settled about 1823 and practiced his profession until his death in 1829. His practice extended also into Jackson and Sullivan townships. Dr. Dexter Parkhurst, a brother of the late Joel Parkhurst, of Elkland, located in Mansfield in 1824, remaining until 1830, when he removed to Mainesburg, where he continued to practice until his death in 1866.

Dr. Allen Frazer, Jr., the son of a pioneer of Chatham township, was born in Westernville, New York, in 1798. He graduated at Utica, New York, January 13, 1823, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the University of New York. In 1825 he began the practice of medicine in Deerfield township, continuing until his death in 1872. He was the first one to suggest, and the chief promoter of, the movement resulting in the establishment of Union Academy, at Academy Corners. In 1834 he was commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. He was also one of the early justices of the peace of Deerfield township.

Dr. Hibbard Bonney settled in Brookfield township in 1825 and practiced several years. Dr. Ethan B. Bacon was another early physician of this township. Dr. John Stinehofer practiced in Liberty from 1825 to 1828. Dr. D. H. Roberts was engaged in practice in Tioga in 1826. He appears to have remained but a short time. Dr. Richard B. Hughes practiced in Liberty from 1828 to 1842.

Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., a native of Vermont, a graduate of Woodstock Academy and of the classical and medical department of Dartmouth University, came from his native State to Wellsboro in 1829 and practiced there until 1831, when he removed to Lawrenceville. Here he continued in practice until his death, July 15, 1882. Dr. Harvey Lyman located in Mainesburg about 1830, making a brief stay. About 1829 or 1830 Dr. Hiram B. Roberts settled at Daggett's Mills and practiced medicine, in connection with other business, for a number of years. Ephraim Fuller located in Knoxville in 1830 and practiced one year. It was about 1830 that Seth John Porter, a physician and a Congregationalist minister, located in Elkland, where he organized a church. He remained until 1833 and combined the practice of medicine with preaching. About 1830, also, Dr. Burton Streeter began the practice of medicine at Westfield, continuing for a number of years.

Dr. Otis L. Gibson was a native of Croydon, New Hampshire, where he was born in 1807. He graduated from the Vermont School of Medicine in 1831 and came

immediately to Wellsboro and began the practice of his profession. Just before leaving New England he was married to Miss Emmeline B. Parsons, a daughter of Capt. Luke Parsons, of Woodstock, Vermont, who afterwards removed to Wellsboro and died there. Dr. Gibson was one of the men who exercised an influence for good on society in Wellsboro and vicinity. He was one of the material promoters of a higher tone of thought and action, and was rather a model man in those times. He neither drank liquor, played cards, or used profane language, and had fewer bad habits than most people of his age and station. Colonel Kimball, the hotel keeper, once remarked that he thought the Doctor would add greatly to his popularity if he would unbend a little, take a drink once in a while with the boys, and not be so "stiff and particular." Mrs. Gibson was very much like her husband—a staid, matronly and non-gossiping woman, whom everybody respected. They were both Episcopalians while in Wellsboro, having been brought up in that faith in their native State. When Dr. Gibson commenced the practice of medicine in Wellsboro he belonged to what was called "the heroic school." He gave medicine in large doses, dealt out calomel profusely, physicked, bled and puked his patients without any compunctions of conscience. That was then the popular and approved system; and although he used the heroic treatment, he was quite a successful practitioner. He was careful, prudent and watchful, had a discerning mind and an excellent judgment, and generally knew exactly the moment to commence the building up process. Dr. Gibson also added materially to the wealth of Wellsboro. He built a number of houses on Covington street, which were just right for the purposes intended—cheap residences for small families. He also built one or two other houses which were larger and better. In all praiseworthy undertakings he did his part, and was a liberal contributor to his church. Dr. Gibson had two sons and two daughters. His eldest daughter became the wife of a Congregational minister in Connecticut, and the other the wife of a business man in North Carolina. Lewis W., his eldest son, became rector of Christ Church in Dover, Delaware; Otis, the other son, studied medicine and settled in Minnesota. For nearly ten years before his death Dr. Gibson was a confirmed invalid. He died July 31, 1863, and his wife May 6, 1865.

Dr. Lewis Saynisch, a native of Switzerland, settled in Blossburg in 1831. In addition to pursuing the practice of medicine, he engaged in the mercantile and lumber business, and was one of the leading spirits in the movement that led to the development of the Blossburg coal field and the building of the Corning and Blossburg railroad. He was one of the organizers and an early president of the Arbon Coal Company. He died in Blossburg about 1856.

Dr. Thomas T. Huston settled at Tioga, then known as Willardsburg, in 1831. He was born in Carlisle in 1793, and was graduated from Dickinson College about 1820, among his classmates being Robert J. Walker and Gen. James Irvin. After leaving college he spent four years in the study of medicine and graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia. He then spent a short time with his parents in Williamsport, when he came to Tioga. He was attracted thither through the influence of his elder brother (then twenty-three years his senior) who afterwards became the celebrated Judge Charles Huston of the Supreme Court. Judge Huston then owned large tracks of wild land in the vicinity of Tioga. Dr. Huston, however, did not remain long here. He left in the fall of 1833 and located at Tioga

Point (now Athens), because he married his wife there, and there he lived and practiced medicine over thirty years, dying May 14, 1865.

Allen Furman, a pioneer settler in Gaines, practiced medicine in that township for a number of years. Elisha B. Benedict, a physician and minister, located in Elkland in 1831 and practiced medicine there until his death in 1872. Harmon Whitehead practiced medicine in Covington during 1831 and 1832 and later in Mansfield. Dr. Thaddeus Phelps practiced in Knoxville from 1832 to 1834. In 1832 Dr. Francis H. White began the practice of medicine in Roseville. He afterwards practiced at different times in Mansfield and other places, but returned again to Roseville, where he continued to practice until a few years before his death in 1885. He attained the remarkable age of 106 years.

Dr. Milton P. Orton was born in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1795. He graduated from the classical and medical departments of Yale College, and in 1834 came to Tioga county, locating at Lawrenceville, where he practiced for nearly thirty years. He died in 1864, while surgeon in charge at Hatteras Inlet. Dr. Cyrus Pratt, editor of the *Tioga Democrat*, located in Tioga in 1835. During the three years he remained he paid more attention to his paper than to his profession. Dr. George Spratt located in Covington in 1835 and continued in practice there for a number of years.

In 1835 Dr. Joseph P. Morris located in Blossburg, coming from Philadelphia, where he was born in 1809. He appears to have devoted himself to business enterprises rather than the practice of medicine, until after his removal to Mansfield in 1842, where he remained until 1846, when he removed to Wellsboro. In 1854 he returned to Mansfield, and during the remainder of his life devoted himself to his real estate interests and to the practice of medicine. He died December 17, 1892, aged nearly eighty-four years. Dr. Levi Rose began the practice of medicine in Mainesburg in 1835, continuing a few years. From 1835 until 1837, Dr. Benjamin C. Morris practiced in Liberty. In 1836 Dr. Abel Humphrey, a native of Preston, Chenango county, New York, located in Tioga, continuing in practice for about fifty years, when ill health compelled him to retire. From 1836 to 1846 Dr. F. W. Krause practiced in Liberty, in which place, also, Dr. Jacob Raker, Jr., located in 1838 and practiced until his death in 1842. Dr. Harvey Leach began the practice of medicine in Chatham township in 1836 or 1837 and continued down to his death in 1862. His practice extended over a wide area and he was one of the noted physicians of the early days. In 1838 Dr. H. G. Smythe located in Mansfield and pursued the practice of his profession there for many years. Richard I. Jones practiced in Knoxville from 1837 to 1840.

In 1840 Dr. Albert M. Loop began the practice of medicine in Nelson, where he still resides and pursues his profession. He is now the oldest living physician in the county, and the longest in practice. He was born in Elmira, New York, September 12, 1816, and has been a resident physician of Nelson since 1840, excepting during two years—from 1854 to 1856—spent at Rock Island, Illinois.

Dr. Nelson Packer came to Wellsboro in 1838 and entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery. He was born December 8, 1814, at Norwich, Chenango county, New York, and was educated at Oxford Academy. After leaving school he studied medicine with Dr. Henry Mitchell, of Norwich, and was graduated from the

Geneva Medical College in 1838. Capt. James Packer, father of the Doctor, was an old resident of Norwich, where he had settled early in the century. His ancestors came from Connecticut, and they were relatives of the family of Hon. Asa Packer, late of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

When Dr. Packer came to Wellsboro, Dr. Otis L. Gibson was the leading physician, but as the population of the town and country were increasing, the assistance of another practitioner was required. From the start Dr. Packer was kindly received and through the passing years built up a good practice. In 1847 he was stricken with a severe illness, which threatened to develop into pulmonary consumption. He became so prostrated with weakness that his friends almost despaired of his recovery. His brother came from Norwich to look after him, and, seeing his condition, decided to take him home. It was in the midst of winter and a deep snow was on the ground. A sleigh was procured, a comfortable bed made therein, and the patient placed in it. By easy stages the journey was made and on Christmas Eve they reached home, but the Doctor was very ill and weak. His illness proved severe and he did not fully recover before the following June.

With restored health Dr. Packer returned to Wellsboro in the summer of 1848 and resumed his practice. His health continued good and he rapidly built up an excellent reputation for skill and success in his profession. He became known as the principal surgeon in the town and he was called to attend all critical cases in the borough and surrounding country.

Dr. Packer was an ardent Republican and always took a commendable interest in public affairs. He was intensely loyal and patriotic, and throughout the dark days of Civil strife gave an unswerving support to the government. In 1862 he entered the service as assistant surgeon and was stationed at Chesapeake Hospital, near Fortress Monroe. When the army lay at Harrison Landing, he was ordered there, and acted as surgeon of a New York regiment. He was soon after prostrated by malarial fever and jaundice and was obliged to retire from active duty. He reached home with difficulty, and so severe did his sickness prove that he did not fully recover for several months.

In 1864 Dr. Packer was appointed United States examining surgeon for Wellsboro, and when many years later the medical board was organized, he became its president, and filled the position with satisfaction to all and credit to himself. He was noted for sociability and geniality of temperament, and was a favorite with all who enjoyed his acquaintance. Cultured and refined, he was at home in the sick room, and his presence inspired confidence and hope. He died February 8, 1883, on the same day of the month in which he was born, in his sixty-ninth year. His loss was greatly lamented by the community, and all felt that their best friend and benefactor had been taken from them.

On the 15th of January, 1849, Dr. Packer married Miss Mary McDougall, of Lawrenceville, Tioga county. Her ancestors were residents of New York City, and her parents were early settlers at Lawrenceville. The union was blessed with two sons. The eldest, James M., was born November 6, 1849, and died January 1, 1869. The second, Hon. Horace B. Packer, resides with his widowed mother in Wellsboro. He is a prominent lawyer and politician, and his sketch will be found in the chapter devoted to the "Bench and Bar."

Dr. Packer was progressive as a physician and surgeon. It was principally through his efforts that the Tioga County Medical Society was organized, in 1860, and he served as one of its presidents. When the war broke out the organization was not kept up. On the restoration of peace, however, he was mainly instrumental in having it revived, and was active in promoting its interests until the close of his life.

Dr. David S. Roblyer practiced medicine in Roseville from 1841 to 1844 and then removed to Mainesburg, where he remained until 1850. Dr. Ralph I. Shepherd practiced at Daggett's Mills from 1841 to 1843; Dr. Orson Gregory at Roseville during 1843 and 1844, and Dr. D. N. Hunt at Roseville from 1845 to 1850. Dr. William B. Rich was a practicing physician in Knoxville from 1843 to 1873. In 1843 Dr. Robert H. Archer located in Wellsboro and practiced there until 1847. He afterwards practiced for several years in Morris township. In 1845 Dr. Daniel McNaughton located in Westfield and continued to practice medicine there until his death in 1883. He was appointed postmaster of Westfield in 1861, which position he filled until the fall of 1871, when he was elected associate judge and resigned as postmaster. Dr. Frederick Reinwald practiced medicine in Liberty from 1845 to 1847, when he was killed by a panther, and Dr. L. K. Garfield from 1847 to 1856. Dr. Joel Rose was a practicing physician in Roseville from 1846 to 1863. Dr. H. H. Borden came from Steuben county, New York, in 1842 and located in Tioga. After studying with Dr. Abel Humphrey he began practice in 1847, continuing until his death in 1894.

Dr. Charles V. Elliott, a native of Sheshequin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, began the practice of medicine in Mansfield in 1847. In 1856 he removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, and remained until 1859, when he returned to Mansfield, resumed practice and also opened a drug store, which he carried on in connection therewith until 1891, since which time he has been living retired. In 1847 Dr. Nathaniel Smith, who is still in active practice, located in Millerton. He is a native of Halifax, Windham county, Vermont, where he was born January 13, 1823.

Dr. Charles K. Thompson was born in Charleston township April 22, 1821, and died in Wellsboro September 11, 1888. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Otis L. Gibson and graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1846. In 1847 he married Miss Sarah Gibson and settled down to practice his profession. On the breaking out of the Civil War, Dr. Thompson entered the army as a surgeon and saw much service. When peace was restored he was retained in the service and stationed for some time, in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, at Edisto, South Carolina. On leaving the United States service he returned to Wellsboro, and, excepting one year spent at Fall Brook, as resident physician for the Fall Brook Coal Company, he resided forty years in Wellsboro. In the fall of 1882 he was appointed one of the three physicians composing the board of pension examiners, which office he still held at the time of his death. He left one son, Charles O. Thompson, of Rochester, New York, and a daughter, Mrs. Emma Sauter, of Williamsport.

Dr. Henry Kilbourn was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, in 1802, and graduated from the Vermont Academy of Medicine, February 10, 1828. In 1840 he came to Tioga county and located in Covington, and for over forty-five years practiced in that place and Blossburg, residing at different times in each place. He attained a wide reputation not only as a skillful and successful physician, but as an eccentric

character and an inimitable story teller. Dr. Coburn located in Gaines in 1848 and practiced there several years.

Dr. William T. Humphrey was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, December 22, 1824. In the spring of 1848 he graduated from the Albany Medical College. From June, 1848, to January, 1849, he practiced in Addison, New York, and then removed to Elkland, Pennsylvania. Here he practiced until 1857, when he removed to Osceola, where he still resides and pursues his profession. Dr. Ira B. Foote, the pioneer homeopathic physician of the county, practiced in Wellsboro from 1849 to 1851. In 1850 Dr. W. W. Wright began the practice of medicine in Elkland, where he still resides and pursues his profession. He was born in Cairo, Green county, New York, March 31, 1830, and came with his parents to Tioga county in 1844, settling in Farmington. In 1848 he began reading medicine with Dr. Nelson Packer, of Wellsboro; attended lectures at Geneva Medical College, Geneva, New York, and graduated in the class of 1849-50. He has the reputation of being a successful physician and a skillful surgeon. John C. Bastian located in Liberty in 1850 and practiced there until 1852.

Dr. Jerome B. Knapp located in Knoxville in 1851 and practiced there until 1854. Dr. William F. Weseman began practice in Liberty in 1851 and continued up to a recent date, when he retired. In 1852 Dr. William M. Barden, the first homeopathic physician in the Tioga valley, settled in Mansfield, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. He died September 30, 1884. Dr. J. H. Shearer, a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and a veteran of the Mexican War, graduated from what is now Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1852, and practiced in Wellsboro until 1855, when he removed to Springfield, Illinois. In 1859 he returned to Wellsboro, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Henry C. Bosworth, a native of Vernon, New York, where he was born March 8, 1811, graduated from Geneva Medical College in 1837, and practiced at Smithfield, Bradford county, until 1850, when he removed to Deerfield, Tioga county, and engaged in farming and merchandising, as well as the practice of medicine, until his death at Osceola, December 5, 1870. Dr. Ira W. Bellows practiced medicine in Knoxville from 1854 to 1870, since which time he has resided on his farm in Deerfield township.

Dr. Wellington W. Webb, a native of Chenango county, New York, received his medical education in Geneva Medical College, Buffalo Medical College and Castleton Medical College. In 1854 he began the practice of medicine in Liberty and continued until 1857, when he removed to Wellsboro and there practiced until his death in 1889. Dr. William W. Day located in Osceola in 1855 and continued in practic there until 1867. Charles Voorhees began practice at Daggett's Mills in 1855 and continued until his death a few years ago. In 1856 Dr. E. S. Robbins located in Covington, where for the past thirty years he has practiced his profession. Luther W. Johnson, who was born in Wellsboro, May 4, 1833, graduated from the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1856, and in 1857 began the practice of his profession in Liberty, continuing there until 1883, when he removed to Blossburg. Here he practiced with marked success until his death June 29, 1896.

Dr. George D. Maine, a son of the pioneer, John Maine, was born in Mainesburg, Sullivan township, July 24, 1826. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1856, and one year later located in Mainesburg,

where he has since resided and practiced his profession, with the exception of the time he was in the army. Dr. L. M. Johnson, a native of Steuben county, New York, located in Wellsboro about 1858 and practiced his profession with skill and success up to a few years ago, when he retired to his farm. He has lately resumed practice, and is now a resident of Wellsboro. Henry Kilbourn, Jr., a son of Dr. Henry Kilbourn, of Covington, practiced in that borough from 1859 until his death in 1888.

Dr. James Masten began the practice of medicine in 1849. Dr. Masten was born in Penn Yan, New York, May 26, 1827. He read medicine with Drs. A. F. & W. Oliver, of that place, and attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College. From 1849 to 1860 he practiced at White's Corners, Potter county, Pennsylvania, since which time he has resided and practiced in Westfield. He has not only achieved success in his profession, but is recognized as a prominent and progressive citizen.

Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., was born in Lawrenceville, October 19, 1840, studied medicine under his father and attended the Medical College of Washington, D. C., for one year. He then entered the medical department of the service as an army surgeon, remaining until the close of the war, after which he became a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1866. After practicing in Cincinnati, Ohio, a few months, he returned to Lawrenceville, where he is still in active practice. From 1861 to 1880 Dr. J. E. Cleveland practiced medicine in Ogdensburg. In 1862 Dr. John M. Barden, a son of Dr. William M. Barden, the pioneer homeopathic physician, began practice in Roseville, continuing until 1881, when he removed to Mansfield, where he practiced until 1895, when he again took up his residence at Roseville. He still attends to his patients in Mansfield and vicinity.

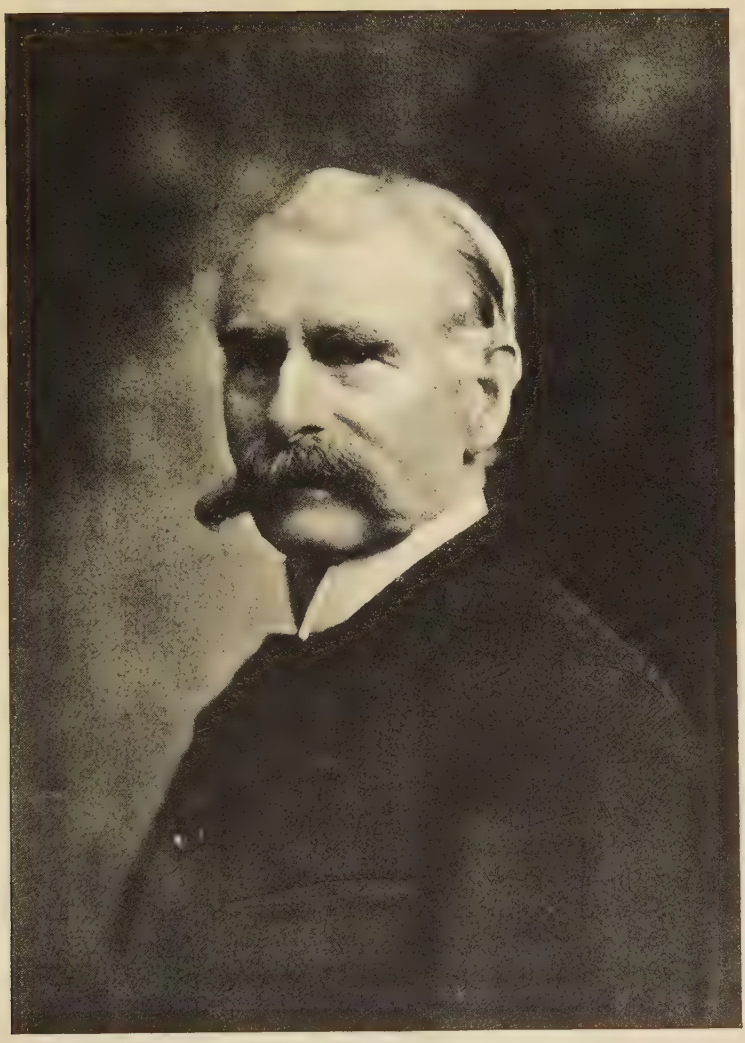
Dr. Morgan L. Bacon was born in Charleston township June 19, 1837. He graduated from Union Academy, at Academy Corners, in 1857, and after teaching a short time began the study of medicine under Dr. Nelson Packer, of Wellsboro, continuing until 1861, when he entered the service as a hospital steward. In 1863 he began the practice of medicine in Mansfield, remaining there five years. From 1868 to 1870 he practiced in Blossburg and from 1870 to 1872 in Morris Run. In the latter year he removed to Wellsboro, where for twenty-five years he has continued in the active duties of his profession. He is known as an educated, skillful and successful physician. Dr. William Blackwell, a grandson of the pioneer, Enoch Blackwell, has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Blackwells since 1865. Dr. Nelson Ingram, a native of Ulster county, New York, graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, March 1, 1865. He practiced medicine and carried on a drug store in Blossburg for a number of years. John S. Fitch practiced at Stony Fork from 1865 to 1870. Dr. Adelbert J. Heggie practiced in Osceola from 1866 to his death in 1886.

Dr. Robert B. Smith, a native of Marathon, Cortland county, New York, where he was born August 23, 1840, read medicine under Dr. H. S. French, of Lisle, New York, and graduated from Long Island College Hospital in 1866, in which year he removed to Tioga, where he has since practiced with marked success. He was for three years president of the Tioga County Board of Pension Examiners, and is one of the best known physicians in the county. Dr. Daniel Bacon, a native of Delmar township, a son of Oliver Bacon and a grandson of the pioneer, Daniel Harvey Bacon,

graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1860 and practiced medicine in Wellsboro until his death in December, 1888. Dr. H. A. Phillips located in Knoxville in 1867 and practiced until his death in 1877. Dr. O. P. Barden, homeopathist, a son of Dr. William M. Barden, practiced in Mansfield and Tioga from 1868 to 1892, in which year he died in Tioga. Dr. Alston J. Cole located in Mansfield in 1868 and practiced there nearly twenty years. Dr. William Caldwell, a native of Ireland, graduated from the University of Dublin in 1848. About 1867 he located in Morris Run, as the physician of the Morris Run Coal Company, and practiced there until 1891. Dr. H. Boyer located in Gaines in 1869 and practiced for several years. Dr. John Caldwell located in Arnot in 1870 and practiced there a few years. In November, 1870, Dr. D. C. Waters also located in Arnot, where he is still a resident physician, his practice being confined almost exclusively to miners and other employes of the Blossburg Coal Company and their families.

Although the foregoing is not a complete list of all the physicians who practiced in the county form 1798, the year in which Dr. William Willard settled at Tioga, until 1870, it includes those most prominently identified with the profession. Many early physicians made but a transient stay, and it has been impossible to secure definite data concerning them. Others after practicing a number of years left the county, while still others drifted into farming or into business and gave up practicing entirely. Since 1870 the records show that nearly 150 physicians have been licensed in the county, many of whom made but a brief stay, while others taking the places of deceased or retired physicians have built up for themselves a practice based on acknowledged skill, personal popularity and a close attention to their professional duties. A brief mention of a few of the more prominent of these is appropriate here. A further reference to them will be found in the township and borough chapters.

Dr. Orson C. Cole, now retired, began practice in Union twnship in 1870. Dr. Frank Smith, a son of Dr. Nathaniel Smith, studied under his father in Millerton, where he has practiced since 1871. Mrs. Julia A. Furman, wife of Aaron K. Furman, has practiced medicine in Gaines township since 1871. Dr. G. D. Crandall located in Blossburg in 1872, where he is still in the active practice of his profession. In 1874 G. A. Smith located in Liberty where he has continued to practice until the present time. He is a native of Northumberland county and graduated from Jefferson Medical College March 17, 1873. Dr. F. D. Ritter, a native of Herkimer county, New York, graduated from the University of Buffalo, February 16, 1861. He practiced in Gaines from 1872 until his death, March 12, 1897. Dr. A. L. Bottum was born in Nelson township, April 19, 1847, and received his academical education at Union and Woodhull Academies. He read medicine under Dr. William T. Humphrey, of Osceola; took a course of lectures at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and graduated from the Detroit Medical College, Detroit Michigan, in 1875, in the spring of which year he located in Westfield, where he has built up a large practice. Dr. Benjamin Moody, of Mansfield, a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, studied medicine with Dr. T. F. Madill, of Wysox, Bradford county; graduated from Geneva Medical College in 1868, and Jefferson Medical College in 1869. He practiced with his preceptor in Wysox and in Wyalusing until 1875, when he removed to Roseville, remaining until 1877, in which year he located in Mansfield. Dr. Charles A. Reese is a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where he was



Morgan L. Bacon M.D.

born August 20, 1841. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. From 1862 to 1874 he practiced in Sinnamahoning, Pennsylvania. In 1875 he located in Knoxville, where he has since practiced his profession.

Dr. Hugh L. Davis was born at Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1851, and came to Charleston township, Tioga county, with his parents in 1852. In 1870 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Nelson Packer, of Wellsboro, and in March, 1875, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. After practicing a short time each in Knoxville, Arnot, and West Hampton, Massachusetts, he located in Wellsboro in 1879. Here he soon built up a large practice and became one of the best known physicians in the county. He died from cerebral hemorrhage, December 19, 1895. Dr. Augustus Niles, a native of Tioga township, graduated from Bennett Medical College, January 21, 1875. He practiced until 1878 in Nelson, and for fifteen years thereafter in Keeneyville. In 1893 he removed to Wellsboro, where he has built up a large practice. Dr. Walter R. Francis, a native of Wellsboro, graduated from the University of Buffalo, February 23, 1876, and practiced in Knoxville from 1878 to 1891. Dr. Emery G. Drake, a native of Granville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, was graduated from Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, June 25, 1874, and practiced for a number of years at Blossburg, Fall Brook, Morris Run and Antrim. Dr. Nathan W. Mastin, a native of Cayuga county, New York, graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, February 12, 1879. He began the practice of his profession in East Charleston, where he continued until 1888, when he removed to Wellsboro, where he has since been one of the resident physicians.

Dr. Wentworth D. Vedder, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, located in Mansfield in 1880, where he has continued in practice until the present time, being recognized as a skillful and successful physician. Dr. Clarence W. Webb, a son of Dr. Wellington W. Webb, was born in Liberty township, September 14, 1855. He received his medical education in the University of Vermont and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, graduating from the latter in 1879. He has since practiced in Wellsboro and is recognized as a successful and skillful physician. Dr. Henry E. Caldwell graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in the spring of 1879. He practiced in Cincinnati until the summer of 1880, when he located at Morris Run, as physician for the Morris Run Coal Company. He is still in practice there. Dr. Wilmot G. Humphrey, a native of Elkland, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, in 1880, and immediately began practice at Osceola. In 1890 he removed to Elkland, where he has since continued to practice. Dr. Thomas A. Bair, a native of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1879. Since 1880 he has been a resident physician of Sabinsville. Dr. Benjamin J. Fulkerson, a graduate of the University of the City of New York, practiced in Little Marsh from 1880 to 1895, when he removed to Tyrone, Pennsylvania. Dr. Theodore F. Woester, a native of Leroy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Buchanan College, Philadelphia, has practiced at Ogdensburg since 1880. Dr. Charles Clarence Winsor was born in Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, December 3, 1859. He graduated from Buffalo Medical College, February 21, 1881, and soon after began the practice of his profession at Arnot, re-

maining four years. He then removed to Blossburg, where he continued to practice until his death, August 3, 1889. Dr. J. B. McCloskey, a native of Clinton county, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1874, and practiced at Morris from 1882 to 1890. Dr. Charles H. Bosworth, son of Dr. Henry C. Bosworth, and a native of Deerfield township, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 1, 1882, and has since practiced his profession at Osceola. Dr. O. S. Nye, a native of Schuyler county, New York, graduated from Columbus Medical College, March 6, 1881. In 1882 he located in Roseville, where he is still a resident physician. Dr. Charles W. Hazlett, a native of Addison, New York, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 1, 1882. He is at present a resident physician of East Charleston. Dr. Asaph T. Kunkle, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1883, and has since practiced his profession in Westfield. Dr. Calvin S. Baxter, a native of Nelson, graduated from the same college, March 1, 1882, and since 1887 has practiced in Nelson. Dr. John M. Gentry, a native of Virginia, also graduated from the same college, March 4, 1884, and has since practiced at Stony Fork. Dr. Charles N. Williams, a native of Wellsboro, and a son of Hon. H. W. Williams, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, March 29, 1884, and has for several years been a resident physician of Wellsboro. Dr. John B. Smith, a graduate of the University of Buffalo, has practiced medicine in Lawrenceville since 1885. Dr. Charles S. Logan, a graduate of the University of Buffalo, has practiced in Arnot since 1885. Dr. Philemon Rumsey, a native of Sullivan township, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 15, 1885, and has for several years been a resident physician of Covington. Dr. William R. Thomas graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1886, and practiced five years in Lawrence township, ill health causing him to abandon his profession. Dr. Z. Ellis Kimble, a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, graduated in 1886, and has since practiced in Liberty. Dr. T. N. Rockwell located in Elkland in 1887 and continued to practice until his death, January 30, 1896. Dr. Joseph N. Smith, a native of Sullivan township, and a graduate from the Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, practiced in Wellsboro from 1887 to 1895. He is now located in Pittsburg. Dr. S. P. Hakes, a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York, has practiced in Tioga since 1888, and is recognized as one of the successful young physicians of the county. Dr. R. F. Robinson, a native of Lycoming county, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1888. He practiced in Leetonia until 1891, when he removed to Morris, where he pursues his profession and carries on a drug store. Dr. F. G. Elliott, a son of Nathaniel A. Elliott, of Mansfield, graduated from the University of Vermont, July 16, 1889, and has since practiced as a resident physician at Mansfield. Dr. James L. Beers, a native of Danby, Tompkins county, New York, graduated from University Medical College of New York, March 8, 1882, and has practiced at Holidaytown since 1889. Dr. Edward M. Haley, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York, has been a resident physician in Blossburg since 1890. Henry Matthews, the "Indian Doctor," who practiced under the name of James McCorhaway, located at Blackwells in 1890, and pursued his profession there until his death in 1895.

Dr. Alonzo Kibbe, a native of Potter county, Pennsylvania, graduated from the

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 13, 1885. In 1891 he located in Knoxville where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Willard G. Lent, a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, has practiced in Wellsboro since 1891. Dr. William B. Stevens graduated from the same college in April, 1891, and immediately began practice in Nelson, where he is still a resident physician. Dr. Herbert P. Haskin, a native of Lansingville, New York, graduated from Jefferson Medical College April 15, 1891, and practiced in Gaines from 1892 to 1897. Dr. Frank G. Masten, a son of Dr. James Masten, of Westfield, graduated from the University of Buffalo, March 24, 1891, and has since practiced in Westfield with his father. Dr. Leon C. Brown, a native of Smithfield, Pennsylvania, graduated from the Homeopathic College, Chicago, in March, 1891, and is now a resident physician of Tioga. Dr. John I. VanWert, a native of Sullivan county, New York, graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, March 4, 1887. He is the physician of the Fall Brook Coal Company at Antrim. Dr. Luther N. Cloos is a native of Middlebury township. He graduated from the Baltimore Medical College March 30, 1893, since which time he has practiced his profession at Keeneyville. Dr. Clarence C. Gentry, a native of Green county, Virginia, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 1, 1893, and since 1894 has been a resident physician of Morris. Dr. Edwin E. Clark, a native of Steuben county, New York, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, April 19, 1893, and has since practiced his profession in Osceola. Dr. Frank L. Kiley, a native of Mansfield, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, May 2, 1893, and has since been a resident physician at Morris Run. Dr. Shuman Voorhees, a son of Dr. Charles Voorhees, and a native of Jackson township, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, April 24, 1893, and has since practiced at Daggett's Mills. Dr. Sullivan A. Gaskill, a native of Covington, graduated from Baltimore Medical College, March 1, 1893, and is a resident physician of Covington. Dr. Arthur M. Greenfield, a native of Kentucky, graduated from the Baltimore Medical College, March 23, 1892, and has since practiced at Sabinsville. Dr. Francis A. Birrilo, a native of Dunkirk, New York, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, May 2, 1893, and practiced in Blossburg until his removal to Trenton, New Jersey. Dr. John P. Longwell, a native of Greycourt, New York, graduated from the Chicago Hahnemann Medical College in 1893, and in October, 1895, he located in Wellsboro. Dr. Frederick Green Wood, a native of Sullivan township, graduated from Jefferson Medical College May 15, 1895, and since September 1,1895, has practiced in Mansfield. Dr. John Cross Secor, a graduate of the University of Vermont, located in Cherry Flats in December, 1895. Dr. Henry C. Harkness graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic College March 17, 1896, and in June located in Mainesburg. Dr. Daniel Stratton graduated from the University of New York, May 7, 1895, and is a resident physician of Blossburg. Dr. George A. Trieman graduated from the Medical Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, May 4, 1893, and in September, 1896, located in Leetonia. Dr. J. Irving Bentley, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, located in Gaines in January, 1897, as the successor of Dr. H. P. Haskin. Dr. Charles Trexler opened an office in Knoxville the same month.

THE FIRST DRUG STORE.

The first regular drug store in Wellsboro was opened in 1848 by Dr. Robert Roy, in a frame building which then stood on that portion of the site of the present Coles House, next to the residence of the late Judge Robert G. White. Dr. Roy was born May 13, 1824, in Warwick, Orange county, New York, and was a descendant of sturdy Scotch ancestry. When he was but four years of age his parents removed to Newtown, now Elmira, New York. The desire of his youth was to educate himself for the Christian ministry, but a severe cold, followed by inflammatory rheumatism, interrupted his studies and changed the whole course of his life. After measurably recovering his health, he entered the drug store of William Ogden, of Elmira, and learned the drug business. In 1848 he removed to Wellsboro, and opened the first store devoted exclusively to the sale of drugs in Tioga county. For about two years he occupied the frame building already referred to, and then removed to a little wooden structure just below the Bower block. A few years later he purchased half of the block on the southeast side of Main street, bounded by Water and Crafton streets, and built thereon the large three-story building that was burned in 1874. While this work was in progress Dr. Roy was prostrated by an accidental burning and was confined to his house about a year. The result of this misfortune was to so cripple his resources that for many years he was greatly hampered in business.

In 1850 Dr. Roy married Miss Irene M. Dartt, a daughter of Cyrus Dartt, of Charleston township. Three children were born to this union, two of whom died in infancy. Arthur M., the only living child, is now one of the proprietors and editors of the Wellsboro *Agitator*. Dr. Roy, save for a period of about four years, continued in the drug business up to his death, which took place November 30, 1881. His widow is a resident of Wellsboro. Dr. Roy's domestic life was very happy. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and for several years before his death was a member of the session. For many years his health was poor and his eyesight bad, yet he maintained a cheerful disposition to the last. The sincerity of his religious convictions, his upright life and his spotless integrity, won for him the esteem and respect of the entire community. His influence, quietly but constantly exerted, was always for good, and he was regarded as one of the most upright and exemplary citizens of the borough.

While yet quite a young man and before coming to Wellsboro, Dr. Roy traveled and lectured on the Bible, the lecture being illustrated with stereopticon views. His assistant was a boy about fourteen or fifteen years of age, named Mark M. Pomeroy, afterwards famous as "Brick" Pomeroy, editor of the LaCrosse *Democrat*. Some years ago "Brick" being in reminiscent mood, wrote the following account of his experience as a clerk in Dr. Roy's drug store in Wellsboro:

> Out of this expedition [a panorama with a lecture thrown in] Uncle Robert cleared three, four or five hundred dollars; enough to start him quite handsomely in the drug business at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. After he had accumulated this amount of capital, which was considered very large for those times in that country, he purchased an old stock of drugs from a broken down druggist in Elmira, and had them conveyed by wagon across the hills to Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, where he started the first drug store in that place, and lived to become one of its most prosperous business men, but who has since experienced his ups and downs. His son, Arthur Roy, is now at the head of a Republican newspaper in that town.

When our trip was ended, late in the spring, I was allowed to go with Uncle Robert to Wellsboro, and to the duty and responsibility in his store of chief clerk, with the understanding that I could have a few shelves in the corner of the store on which to display a stock of candy. I had saved about nine dollars from my winter's work. I should have had more, but in Towanda, where we stopped one cold night, I stood with my back to a red-hot coal stove, to warm myself as I came in, and unfortunately burned the back out of my overcoat. To purchase a new one cost seven dollars—seven weeks' work. But the lesson was a good one, as it taught me never to turn my back to a warm friend.

The idea of becoming a candy merchant was novel and promising. So I made a few shallow boxes, in the fronts of which I could slip panes of eight-by-ten glass, and then bought a few jars in which to place for display a whole nine dollars' worth of assorted candies, which I purchased of a candy merchant in Elmira, New York, whose name was Elmore. In May I left home with my venture of sweetmeats, and journeyed by wagon, in which were conveyed some of Uncle Robert's goods, across the hills to Wellsboro, where I helped open and arrange the drug store in a small room not so large as my present sanctum or parlor. Here I applied myself patiently and industriously to the study of chemistry and the history and the principles of drugs and medicines. For a year and a half I made my home in Wellsboro, engaged in this business, having as a compensation the profit made from the stock of candy I had purchased and started in with. Unfortunately for my prosperity in this line, there were a number of very pretty little girls in Wellsboro, likewise a number of boys who had a taste for sweetmeats and who promised faithfully to pay pennies and sixpences in the future, but who, somehow or other, never had the money when it was wanted. Anxious to secure trade, I adopted the plan of giving candy to all the girls who came, and trusting the boys who wished credit, so that at the end of the year not only my candy boxes but my pockets were quite empty. I found myself not half so popular as when I had sweet things to give out to all who would come for them. But I had lots of fun in Wellsboro for all that.

THE TIOGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This association was organized June 20, 1860, at the office of the late Nelson Packer, M. D., in Wellsboro, the original members being Drs. Nelson Packer, R. H. Archer, C. V. Elliott, W. W. Webb, Daniel Bacon and Otis W. Gibson, a son of Dr. Otis L. Gibson, one of the early physicians. The membership did not increase rapidly and the meetings were held irregularly. The meeting at Mansfield, December 19, 1860, was the last until September 9, 1868, when a meeting was held at Tioga and the society revived. The long lapse was due to the excitement attendant upon the Civil War. Those who attended this meeting were W. W. Webb, Daniel Bacon, Robert M. Christy, Robert B. Smith, T. R. Warren, H. A. Phillips and Lewis Darling, Jr. New life was infused into the society, and there followed an increase of membership and interest. Meetings were held every three months, papers read and questions discussed pertaining to diseases and their treatment. These meetings were regularly maintained until 1882, when the society again went into decline and practically ceased to exist. During the twenty-two years between its organization and suspension of activity, the following named physicians served as president: R. H. Archer, 1860; Daniel Bacon, 1868-69; Nelson Packer, 1870; James Masten, 1871; W. W. Webb, 1872; C. K. Thompson, 1873; W. T. Humphrey, 1874; Robert B. Smith, 1875; Lewis Darling, Jr., 1876; M. L. Bacon, 1877; E. G. Drake, 1878; George D. Maine, 1879; A. M. Loop, 1880; C. K. Thompson, 1881, and W. D. Vedder, 1882.

After a lapse of fourteen years the association was again organized, at a meeting held January 24, 1896, in Lawrenceville, at which the following officers were elected

to serve until the annual meeting: Wentworth D. Vedder, of Mansfield, president; A. L. Bottum, of Westfield, vice-president; Lewis Darling, Jr., of Lawrenceville, secretary, and C. W. Webb, of Wellsboro, treasurer. The annual meeting was held June 19, 1896, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. L. Bottum, of Westfield, president; Luther N. Cloos, of Keeneyville, vice-president; Lewis Darling, Jr., of Lawrenceville, secretary, and C. W. Webb, of Wellsboro, treasurer. The association now numbers twenty-seven physicians in its membership; its meetings are held quarterly and the interest taken in them indicates that the association is at last permanently organized.

CHAPTER XIV.

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY.

INTRODUCTION—EARLY SETTLERS WHO WERE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—THEY LED THE WAY INTO THE WILDERNESS—PETER SHUMWAY'S DISCHARGE—A PRICELESS RELIC—THE WAR OF 1812—SETTLERS OF TIOGA WHO SERVED IN THAT STRUGGLE—OLD TIME MILITIA SYSTEM—THE MEXICAN WAR.

DURING the Revolutionary War that portion of Pennsylvania now embraced within the limits of Tioga county was a savage-peopled wilderness. No white man was living within its borders, and none had penetrated its forest depths, save an occasional hunter, trapper, spy, scout, or, perhaps, a Catholic or Moravian missionary. While that memorable struggle was in progress, marauding bands of savages, from the tribes farther north, frequently followed the trails leading south up the valleys of the Tioga river and Crooked creek, and down those of Babb's and Pine creeks, and harrassed the settlers along the Susquehanna. So far as known, however, no conflict between the two races ever took place on its soil, its early settlers being happily spared the horrors of frontier warfare, with which those of other counties were but too familiar.

This was due to the fact that before settlement began the land was acquired from the Indians by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784, and was thereby open to peaceable and unmolested occupation. Its pioneers had nothing to fear, unless, in the event of an Indian war. Fortunately they were called upon to undergo no such experiences, and were permitted to clear away the forests and cultivate their fields in peace.

Although Tioga county, owing to its wilderness condition, and its distance from the scene of active operations, is not embraced within the historic ground of the Revolution, it afterwards became the home and is to-day the resting place of a number of the patriotic soldiers of that memorable struggle. The first settlers at Law-

renceville, Tioga and in the Cowanesque valley were Revolutionary soldiers, who endured the privations of pioneer life in their wilderness homes with the same heroic courage and patient fortitude that they displayed while contending against British tyranny for the independence so nobly won by Washington and his patriotic army.

It is a matter for sincere regret that the names of all of these heroes of that great struggle cannot be ascertained. A patient inquiry, however, has resulted in securing the names which follow and the dates and places of their settlement. The list is believed, by those familiar with the early history of the different townships, to be practically complete, and to embrace the names of all or nearly all of the Revolutionary soldiers who became permanent settlers and residents of the county.

It was not until 1787, four years after the colonies had achieved their independence, that Hon. Samuel Baker, the first white settler, came and reared a home for himself and family within the confines of Tioga county. This herald of an advancing civilization was a Revolutionary soldier. In 1777, being then a boy of fourteen years of age, while he and a younger brother were picking berries near their home, at White Creek, Washington county, New York, he was captured by Indians and taken to the camp of Burgoyne, where he was redeemed by a British officer, who paid twelve dollars for him, and made him a waiter at army headquarters. After Burgoyne's surrender, an American officer gave young Baker two dollars and told him to go home. This he did, remaining until 1781, when he enlisted in Col. Marius Willett's regiment and took part in the skirmish of Canada Creek, in which Capt. Walter Butler, a noted tory leader, was killed. Four years after the war closed Baker turned his face toward the west, selected a site for a home near the junction of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers, where Lawrenceville now stands, and thus became the first white settler of Tioga county.

Within a few months after his coming Mr. Baker was joined by Amos Stone, who was a captain in the Connecticut Line during the Revolutionary War, but who afterwards became an active participant in Shay's Rebellion. Shay was defeated January 25, 1787, and his adherents were forced to seek refuge from the Federal authorities wherever they could.

Adam and George Hart, natives of Germany, and pioneer settlers in Lawrence township, served seven years each in the Revolutionary army. Adam removed to Mansfield in 1823 and George became an early settler in Liberty township, where his descendants still reside.

Andrew Holiday, a native of Ireland, came to America before the Revolution, and finally settled at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He served in the Continental army and was a good soldier. In 1799 or 1800 he came to Tioga county and located at Lawrenceville. A few years later he removed to Troupsburg, New York, but soon afterward returned to Tioga county, and settled near Elkland, where he died early in the present century.

Reuben Cook, Sr., the pioneer settler of the Cowanesque, west of Lawrenceville, was a Revolutionary soldier. He settled in what afterward became Nelson township, in 1792 or 1793. It is not known in what command he served, but he was granted a pension of $40 a year during life by the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1823. For a fuller account of him the reader is referred to the chapter devoted to Nelson borough.

Ebenezer Seelye, a native of Connecticut, settled immediately east of Academy

Corners in 1798, and resided there until his death, June 23, 1837, in the eighty-second year of his age. He served throughout the Revolutionary War in Sheldon's Light Horse, a Connecticut company, and a portion of the time under Washington. Before coming to Tioga county he became a Quaker, and was a consistent adherent of that faith during the remainder of his life. He lies buried in the old Quaker burying ground at Knoxville.

Simon Rixford or Rexford, the first settler on the site of Knoxville, where he located in 1799, was a native of Massachusetts. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in the Revolutionary army and served seven years. He was afflicted with deafness caused by proximity to artillery during battle. In 1820 he removed to Mixtown, Clymer township, where he passed the remainder of his life, and where he lies buried.

Israel Bulkley, who came from Connecticut in 1800 and settled upon the farm in Osceola now occupied by his grandson, Charles Bulkley, served a brief time in Capt. N. Waterman's company, Twentieth regiment, Connecticut militia, when the British burned New London, Connecticut, in September, 1781.

Nathaniel Peaseley Moody, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1760, entered the Continental army at the age of sixteen and served through the Revolution. In 1795 he settled at Wysox, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, lived there a number of years, and then removed to Osceola, where he died in 1840, and where he lies buried.

David Jay, an early settler at Osceola, was a Revolutionary soldier. But little is known concerning him. His remains lie buried in the Osceola Cemetery.

Ayres Tuttle, a pioneer settler at Westfield, fought at Bunker Hill, as a member of the patriot band who so stoutly resisted the British on that occasion.

Daniel Lee, who came to Tioga county from Otsego county, New York, and was an early settler in Chatham township, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Many of his descendants still reside in Chatham township.

Samuel Tubbs, Sr., a native of Lyme, Connecticut, settled at Elkland in 1811. He came to Pennsylvania in 1773, with his parents, and settled at Wyoming. August 26, 1776, he enlisted in Capt. Robert Durkee's Independent company, which was attached to Col. John Durkee's regiment of the Connecticut Line. He participated in the battles of Bound Brook, Mill Stone River, Mud Creek, Brandywine and Germantown; wintered with the army at Valley Forge, and served in Sullivan's Expedition against the Indians in 1779. His command was on its way to Wyoming the night of the massacre, and stopped at Shoup's tavern, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He died at his home near Elkland, September 7, 1841, and his remains rest in the cemetery at Osceola.

John Ryon, Sr., a pioneer settler at Elkland, whose parents were natives of Ireland, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, March 10, 1748, while they were enroute for New York. He removed to the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, before the Revolution. The records in the war department at Washington show that he served during the Revolutionary War as a private in Capt. Thaddeus Weed's, formerly Capt. Solomon Strong's, Company, Fifth Connecticut regiment, commanded by Col. Philip B. Bradley, from July, 1777 to December, 1780, and that he re-enlisted October 20, 1780, "for during the war." The records also show that he served as a sergeant in the Fifth Company, formerly Capt. Thaddeus Weed's Company, Second Connecticut



Silas x Billings



regiment, commanded by Col. Heman Swift, from March, 1781, to April, 1783. A portion of this time he was on duty in the commissary department in New York. He was afterward pensioned, as a Revolutionary soldier, by the State of Connecticut.

John H. Brown, one of the pioneer settlers of Brookfield township, was a Revolutionary soldier, though it is not known in what command he served. He settled in Brookfield township in 1812.

Azel Nobles, one of the pioneers of Brookfield township, served in the Revolutionary War, for which service he received a pension until the time of his death. His son, Asahel Nobles, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Jesse Losey, the first settler on the site of Tioga borough, was another Revolutionary soldier. He claimed to have participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill, being sixteen years old at the time, and to also have witnessed the execution of Maj. John Andre, at Tappan, New Jersey, October 2, 1780. He died March 12, 1844, aged eighty-five years, and lies buried in the cemetery at Holidaytown.

Harris Hotchkiss, who settled at Tioga in 1804, was a native of Connecticut, and a Revolutionary sailor and soldier. While in the marine service he was captured by the British and confined for some time in chains on board the notorious prison ship "Jersey." He suffered much by exposure to cold and from want of proper food. He died November 21, 1854, aged ninety-six years, and lies buried in the old cemetery at Tioga.

Robert and Benjamin Patterson, who acted as guides for the party who constructed the Williamson road in 1792-93, were noted Indian scouts during the Revolution, rendering valuable service to the cause of liberty. After the opening of the Williamson road they settled at Painted Post, New York.

In what is known as the Bentley burying ground in Rutland township, west of Roseville, is a tombstone bearing the following inscription:

Daniel Wattles.
A Soldier of the Revolution.
Born in Connecticut in 1761; died in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1839.
This stone was erected to his memory by J. M. Wattles, of Bradford county, as a mark of filial affection and gratitude.

Daniel Wattles was one of the early settlers in Rutland township, but the year of his coming could not be ascertained. He served during the Revolutionary War in Capt. William Moulton's company of the Second Battalion, raised for the defense of the Connecticut coast, from Horseneck to New Haven. He was hired by the town of Lebanon, Connecticut, and joined the company July 25, 1781.

Stephen Morrill, Sr., a native of Maine, and an early settler in Jackson township, was a veteran of the Revolution. His son, Stephen, served in the War of 1812, in a marine regiment.

James Gray, Sr., came from Otsego county, New York, and settled at Gray's Valley, in Sullivan township, in 1805, and was one of the pioneers of the township. He was born in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1760, served seven years in the Continental army and was discharged with the rank of captain. He died in Sullivan township in March, 1846.

Russell Rose settled in what is now Ward township in 1807, but soon afterward removed to and located near the State road in Sullivan township. He was born in Connecticut, June 11, 1753, and when twenty-three years of age enlisted in the Continental army and remained until the war ended, rendering good and efficient service. While in camp at Valley Forge he was promoted to serve as an aide on Washington's staff. He died in Sullivan township June 1, 1830.

Jeremiah Rumsey, an early settler in Sullivan township, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He resided in Sullivan township for many years and died at the age of ninety.

Ebenezer Burley, who settled in Richmond township in 1808, was a Revolutionary soldier. He died in 1837, aged eighty-seven years.

Seth Clark, who came from Wilbraham, Massachusetts, in 1814, and settled in Richmond township, was a Revolutionary soldier and carried a musket under Washington.

Deacon Isaac Lownsbery, born December 21, 1757, served in the Revolutionary army. He came to Tioga county in 1818 and settled at Canoe Camp, where he died April 4, 1851, aged ninety-four years.

Major Ebenezer Ripley, who came from Cooperstown, New York, in 1817, and settled at Lamb's Creek, served in the Continental army with the rank of major. After coming to Tioga county he was appointed a justice of the peace.

Lieut. Jacob Allen, who was born in Massachusetts in 1763, entered the Continental army as an aide-de-camp to his father, who was killed in the early part of the war. Young Allen remained in the service to the close and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He came from Massachusetts in 1818 and settled near Mansfield, where he died December 11, 1836, aged seventy-three years.

Peter Shumway, a native of Massachusetts, came to Tioga county about 1805, and located at Mansfield. A year later he removed to Charleston township, and settled on Shumway Hill. He was a veteran of the Revolution, serving nearly seven years. There is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Peter E. Shumway, of Wellsboro, the original discharge received by him, June 9, 1783. This rare and highly-prized relic shows that Peter Shumway was a "soldier of the Fourth Massachusetts regiment;" that he "faithfully served the United States six years and three months," having "enlisted for the war only." John Trumbull, Jr., certifies that it was "given at headquarters by His Excellency's command." It was signed by Washington himself, the signature, "Go Washington," being clear, bold and distinct. It bears unmistakable evidence of genuineness. Another high officer, whose name has become dimmed by age, certifies that "the above Peter Shumway, soldier, has been honored with the badge of merit, for six years' faithful service," and "John M. Davis, adjutant," certifies that it is "registered in the books of the regiment."

This venerable relic of Revolutionary days, although 114 years old, is in a fair state of preservation, and with care will easily last another century. Inclosed in the same frame with the discharge are two specimens of "Massachusetts Bay" paper money of the time, coarse-grained and antique in design. One bill is of the denomination of $8; the other is No. 59,222, and calls for $65, "in gold or silver." In the contemplation of these old documents one's mind is carried back to "the time that

tried men's souls"—the days that were dark and gloomy, and when the cause of liberty trembled in the balance.

After Peter Shumway's death in 1833, the discharge passed into the hands of his son, Sleeman Shumway. He died May 3, 1864. It then became the property of his son, N. P. Shumway. During recent years it has been in the possession of Melvina L. Shumway, wife of Jonathan V. Morgan, and is now owned by Peter E. Shumway, Wellsboro, a great-grandson of the Peter Shumway to whom it was originally given as an evidence of faithful service in the Revolutionary army. It is an heirloom of inestimable value.

Col. Justus Dartt, the founder of the Dartt settlement in Charleston township, where he located in 1811, was a soldier of the Revolution and afterwards a colonel in the Vermont militia. He died in Charleston July 5, 1838, aged eighty-one years.

Israel Greenleaf, an early settler and tavern keeper in Wellsboro, was also a Revolutionary soldier. He died June 1, 1847, aged eighty-two years, and lies buried in the old graveyard on Academy Hill in Wellsboro. In the same graveyard lies buried Joseph Thompson, another Revolutionary soldier, who died November 23, 1842, aged eighty-five years. This graveyard, having been abandoned many years ago, has become overgrown with brush and brambles, and the graves of these two heroes are sadly neglected.

Deacon Richard Ellis, a native of Massachusetts, served in the Revolutionary army. He settled in Delmar township in 1811 and died in Ellisburg, Potter county, in 1841.

Royal Cole, who settled in Wellsboro about 1818, and who became a well-known and prominent citizen, was a veteran of both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. He died in Wellsboro, July 4, 1849, in his ninetieth year.

Robert Steele, Sr., was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, about 1766. He served a short time in the Revolutionary army. In 1805 he came to Tioga county and was the first settler on the site of "Big Meadows," now Ansonia. He died at the home of his son Robert in Delmar township in 1836.

Robert Campbell, a pioneer of Morris township, enlisted in the Continental army when only sixteen years of age, and served under Washington. He lies buried at Cammal, Lycoming county.

THE WAR OF 1812.

As Tioga was a frontier county, and sparsely populated, she was not called on to raise a military company during the War of 1812. Some apprehension was felt that the Seneca Indians, whose territory was close to the county, might be tampered with by the British and induced to make trouble. Governor Snyder was communicated with by some of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties on the west, whose fear of an Indian invasion was great, and they went so far as to request military protection, but the governor succeeded in allaying their fears.

When the British burned Buffalo in 1814, the feeling generally prevailed that they intended to march south and lay the country in waste, and a call was made for men to meet the invaders. A company was collected from the Tioga and Cowanesque valleys at Lawrenceville, in February of that year, and Henry Baldwin was chosen captain. It is not known that any roster of the company is now in exis-

tence. This organization was purely volunteer. The company proceeded in sleighs to Dansville, New York, and were put in a camp of instruction. But as the British retired after their assault on Buffalo, the alarm subsided and the Lawrenceville company was sent home and disbanded. Among those who joined the company were the following from Osceola: Samuel Tubbs, Jr., David Taylor, Reuben Cook, Jr., and Andrew Bosard. The following pioneers of Deerfield township were also members of this company: Newbury Cloos, John Knox, Charles Carpenter, Elanson Seelye and Eleazer Seelye. Those who enlisted in this company were afterwards given land warrants by the government of the United States, and in 1879 Reuben Cook received a pension of $8 a month.

A number of companies on their way to Black Rock passed through Tioga county over the Williamson road, as it was the principal thoroughfare down the Tioga valley at this time. The State road, as it was called, was also used. The companies came from the lower counties, and the Tioga valley at times presented quite a martial appearance as they marched through. Some artillery and many baggage wagons passed this way.

In addition to the few who enlisted from the county while the war was in progress, there afterwards settled in the various townships a number of men who served from other states and from other parts of Pennsylvania. The names of all of these have not been preserved, owing to some of them making a stay of but a few years in the county, while others died, leaving no descendants to perpetuate either names or memory. We give the names of such as we have been able to obtain.

Edsell Mitchell, reputed to be the first white child born in Tioga county, served in the War of 1812, and in 1816 removed from Mitchell's Creek, Tioga township, his birthplace, to Middlebury township, where many of his descendants still reside. He died August 15, 1870.

Ebenezer Ferry, who settled in Tioga township in 1818, was a native of Massachusetts and served from that State. He removed to Charleston township in 1839, and there died at a ripe old age.

John B. Farr, Sr., a native of England, who came to Tioga county about 1800 and finally settled in Sullivan township, saw service during the war. He died in 1863, aged ninety-four years.

Daniel Rose, eldest son of Russell Rose, one of the pioneers of Sullivan township, enlisted soon after war was declared, and served until May, 1814. His father saw service during the Revolution under Washington. Daniel died August 26, 1870, aged seventy-eight years.

James Cudworth, Sr., who came with his parents to Sullivan township about 1808, served as a drummer boy in the War of 1812.

Capt. Levi Mabie, an early settler in Sullivan township, served as a captain in the Seventieth New York regiment.

Jacob Hulslander, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, served in a New York regiment. He came from Tompkins county, New York, to Sullivan township in 1831. He died in May, 1849.

Gad Lamb, the pioneer settler at Lamb's Creek, was commissioned a captain during the War of 1812, but was not called into service.

Francis Upton Spencer, who lies buried in the old cemetery at Canoe Camp, is

said to have been a soldier in the War of 1812. Nothing definite concerning his history can be ascertained.

Cornelius Middaugh, who settled in Lawrence township soon after the War of 1812, served from Bradford county during that struggle.

John A. Smith, an early settler in Lawrence and later a resident of Nelson township, was in the service during the war, presumably from Cortland county, New York, the place of his nativity.

James Smith, a native of Vermont, and an early settler in Nelson township, also saw service, but in what command is not known.

Sylvester Stewart and John Weeks, both of whom settled in Nelson township in 1838, were in the service during the War of 1812, though in what command cannot be ascertained.

Col. Marinus W. Stull, a native of Southport, Chemung county, New York, was an early settler at Elkland. He served in the War of 1812 from his native State, and later in life was for seven years a colonel of militia. He died at Elkland in June, 1864.

William Casbeer was a resident of Tioga county, New York, when the war began. He served in it, and in 1816 removed to Osceola, remaining there until 1841, when he located in Farmington township, where he passed the remainder of his life. His mother, Catherine Jay, was a descendant of John Jay, the celebrated jurist.

William Wass, who was born in Sussex county, New York, saw service during the war, and in 1817 settled in Deerfield township. A few years later he removed to Chatham township, where he died May 18, 1889, in his ninety-fifth year.

Asahel Nobles, son of Azel Nobles, a Revolutionary soldier, served in the War of 1812, and settled in Brookfield township in 1816, coming into the township with his father. Five generations of the family have lived on the old homestead in Brookfield township.

George W. Hunt, son of George Hunt, a soldier in the French and Indian War, was born in Connecticut in 1771. During the War of 1812 he served three years, enlisting from Middleton, Delaware county, New York. He removed to Brookfield township in 1844 and there resided until his death in 1859.

Godfrey Bowman was born in Connecticut in 1792. In 1802 he removed to Kingston, Pennsylvania, and in March, 1813, enlisted in the Kingston Volunteers, under Captain Thomas. He was assigned to duty in the shipyard at Erie, and worked upon the ships for Perry's fleet. He was ordered aboard the "Somers" in August, 1813, commanded by Captain Amy, and took part in the celebrated naval battle on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, known in history as "Perry's Victory." He was wounded, but as soon as his wound was dressed he returned to his post. In testimony of his bravery, the State of Pennsylvania presented him with a medal, which is now in the possession of his son, Hon. Charles O. Bowman, of Erie county, Pennsylvania. He settled in Brookfield township in 1819, and there passed the remainder of his life.

Duncan L. Thompson, an early settler in Westfield township, served at Sacketts Harbor as a soldier during the War of 1812.

Daniel Hunt was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and was the

son of William Hunt, a Revolutionary soldier. Daniel was reared in Lansing, New York, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1840 he settled in Westfield township, where he resided until his death, December 14, 1862.

Jared Davis was born in Rhode Island, September 25, 1795, and was reared to manhood in the town of Butternut, Otsego county, New York, serving as as soldier during the War of 1812. In 1840 he removed to Knoxville, but only remained one year. In 1846 he returned to Tioga county and settled in Gaines township, where he remained until 1858, when he took up his residence at what is now known as Davis Station, in Clymer township. Here he died November 22, 1882.

Thomas Eldridge, a native of Vermont, came to Tioga county in 1847, and settled in Clymer township, where he died in 1867. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier and served in the War of 1812.

Matthew Boom, who was born in Delaware county, in 1798, did service as a guide during the War of 1812. In 1836 he settled in Chatham township and there resided until his death.

Samuel P. King, who settled in Chatham township in 1842, saw service during the War of 1812. He died in 1864, aged sixty-eight years.

Jason Cooper, who came from Tompkins county, New York, in 1844, and settled in Chatham township, was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving from New York.

John Crippen was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1796. At the age of nineteen he entered the service of the United States during the War of 1812, as a substitute for a man named Kimball. In 1824 he came to Tioga county and located in Rutland township, remaining until 1829, when he removed to Farmington township, and became the first settler on Farmington Hill. He died March 4, 1875.

Peter Mourey was born in Germany in 1793, and came to America with his parents in childhood. They settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where Peter resided until 1830, when he came to Tioga county and located in Farmington township, where he passed the remainder of his life. While living in Berks county he served as a soldier during the War of 1812.

Duncan Carl, a soldier in the War of 1812, came from Washington county, New York, and settled in Farmington township in 1846.

Stephen Morrill, Jr., a native of Maine, served in the War of 1812 from his native state. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and both settled in Jackson township in the early thirties, where Stephen, Jr., died in 1881.

Solomon Westbrook was born in Chemung county, New York, in 1796, there grew to manhood, and served in the War of 1812. A few years after the close of the war he came to Tioga county, lived two years in Lawrence township, and then settled permanently in Middlebury township, where he died in August, 1863.

Henry H. Potter was born in Rhode Island, September 15, 1791, and removed with his parents to Onondaga county, New York, in 1804. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving under General Scott, and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane and other engagements on the Canadian frontier. In 1827 he came to Tioga county and located in Lawrenceville, and later removed to Tioga, where he remained until 1843, when he settled at what is now known as Middlebury Center, in Middlebury township. Here he resided until his death, March 24, 1879.

Vine Seagers, served during the War of 1812 from his native state, Massachusetts, and soon afterward came to Tioga county and settled in Charleston township. He afterward removed to Westfield. He died in December, 1871.

Royal Cole, a Revolutionary soldier, also served in the War of 1812. He settled at Wellsboro in 1818, residing there until his death, July 4, 1849, in his ninetieth year.

John Pershing, a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and a soldier of the War of 1812, located in Gaines township in 1814, coming by canoe from Williamsport. He removed to Potter county in 1840, but finally returned to Gaines, where he died October 12, 1886, in his one hundredth year.

Homer Ruggles, a native of New York state, and an early settler in Elk township, served in the War of 1812. He died in 1865.

John Sebring was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1793, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He came to Tioga county and settled at Liberty. Possessing a fondness for military duties, he was successively commissioned captain, major, colonel, and June 22, 1854, a brigadier general of militia. He died a few years ago at an advanced age.

John Neal, who was born near Philadelphia, and who became one of the pioneer settlers of Liberty township, was a soldier during the War of 1812. He died in 1871.

John J. Cole, son of John Cole, a Revolutionary soldier, served during the War of 1812. He came to Tioga county about 1827 and settled in Union township. He died in Canton, Bradford county, in 1865.

OLD TIME MILITIA SYSTEM.

The act of April 10, 1807, directed the organization of the militia of Pennsylvania, and the State was apportioned into military divisions, with a major general commanding. Tioga county belonged to the Ninth division, and some of the officers served for years at a time. According to the law, company organizations met on the first Monday of May for practice and drill. This was followed on the second Monday by battalion drill and inspection, at which the general commanding and other line officers appeared. These "training" days were a great event. The men usually appeared with corn stalks and canes for arms, and thus equipped were "put through" the manual. Many exciting incidents occurred on these warlike occasions, and there are men yet living who have a vivid recollection of the fights and fisticuffs that occurred on "training day." The region of Tioga county did not come under the militia law until about 1812. Two citizens of Osceola attained the rank of colonel, but the date cannot be ascertained. Robert Tubbs' term as colonel expired about 1821, and Philip Taylor was colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, Second brigade, Ninth division, from 1828 to 1835. As late as June 2, 1848, James Tubbs was captain of the Sixth company, Second battalion, Third regiment, Tenth division.

In early days battalion "trainings" were usually held at Knoxville, or Willardsburg, now known as the borough of Tioga. As late as 1830 Inspector Horton, of Bradford county, was a reviewing officer. In the days of Colonel Taylor, Hiram Freeborn was lieutenant colonel, and Marinus W. Stull major. George T. Frazer

was captain of the Deerfield company, Israel P. Kinney of the Middlebury company, and Timothy S. Coats of the Elkland company. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Robert C. Cox, of Liberty, was brigade inspector under the old militia laws.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Pennsylvania furnished but two regiments to the army that invaded Mexico in 1846-47 and wrested from her all that portion of her territory lying north of the Rio Grande. As these regiments were enlisted in the larger cities and near the lines of railroad and the sea coast, Tioga county was not formally called upon to help fill their ranks.

George Henry Gee, who was living at the time of the breaking out of the war within the present limits of Osceola borough, accompanied the army of General Taylor in his campaign in Mexico, but not in the capacity of a soldier.

George Hebe was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1809. In 1819 he came to America with his step-father, who settled in Liberty township. In 1833 he married Elizabeth Myrtle, of Schuylkill county, where he appears to have resided for a number of years afterward. In 1842-44 he was colonel of the Schuylkill County Volunteers. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican War he enlisted as a private in the First Pennsylvania regiment, under Colonel Wynkoop. He served during the war and was promoted to a staff office. He died a few years ago in Liberty township, at an advanced age.

CHAPTER XV.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

THE FIRING ON FORT SUMTER—RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN WELLSBORO—MEETING OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—MRS. MARY H. CLYMER'S PATRIOTIC ACT AND LETTER—THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS—GEN. ROBERT C. COX'S INTERESTING NARRATIVE—ROSTERS OF COMPANIES RAISED IN TIOGA COUNTY—MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS—IN NEW YORK REGIMENTS—IN OTHER STATES—THE FOURTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY—SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—LOSSES IN THE WAR.

THE moment the startling report of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Tioga county, the patriotism of the people was aroused, and in a few days it was at fever heat. Such a traitorous act served to quickly tear away the cobwebs of sophistry which had obscured the judgment of men, and united them in defense of the flag. The news of the assault reached Washington April 13, 1861, and on the morning of the 15th President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers to put down the

insurrection. There was a quick and noble response on the part of the people. On April 20 the council of Wellsboro met and passed the following:

Whereas, The general government having called upon the states for troops to sustain its authority, and the people of this village having manifested a praiseworthy alacrity and zeal in responding to the call, now therefore we, the burgess and council of Wellsboro, acting officially do hereby

Resolve, That we will pledge the faith of this borough to provide for the families of such of our citizens, during such service, as may enlist and serve in the army of our government and our country.

SAMUEL R. SMITH,
Clerk pro tem.

H. SHERWOOD,
Burgess.

Robert C. Simpson, Esq., on behalf of Mrs. William B. Clymer, then a resident of the village, presented to the people of Wellsboro, through the burgess and council, a United States flag, which was accepted by resolution as follows:

Resolved, That this board accept the beautiful flag presented by Mrs. William B. Clymer, and have a lively sense of gratitude for this token of her friendship towards the people of Wellsboro, and her patriotism in the hour of our country's trial.

Resolved that the burgess transmit to Mrs. Clymer a copy of this resolution.

On receipt of the foregoing resolution of thanks Mrs. Clymer replied in the following patriotic letter:

WELLSBORO, May 9, 1861.

HENRY SHERWOOD, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt this afternoon of your polite note of the 4th instant, with a copy of the resolutions passed the same day by the burgess and council of Wellsboro.

I am gratified to learn that the flag which I had the pleasure of presenting to the people of Wellsboro has been accepted by them in the spirit in which it was presented. I trust that rebellion will be crushed in the land—the cause of law and order be upheld, and that the same emblem of liberty which floats over "The Green," and from the housetops of our beautiful village, will spread its ample folds to the end of time, with no star erased, no stripe polluted, over every sea and over the entire length and breadth of the American Union.

With sentiments of respect for the burgess and council of Wellsboro, I am, very truly yours.

MARY H. CLYMER*.

No county in the Commonwealth evinced a higher degree of patriotism, or was more prompt in furnishing volunteers to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, than Tioga. Gen. Robert C. Cox, in his pamphlet entitled "Memories of the War," thus tells how quickly they acted on the receipt of the startling news that Fort Sumter had been taken and that our troops had been fired upon in Baltimore:

On a beautiful Sunday morning, April 21, 1861, while eating breakfast, I heard a rap at the door. I immediately opened it and found standing there Julius Sherwood, of Wellsboro, and Capt. Nelson Whitney, of Charleston. They said: "We have come here to get you to go with us† to Wellsboro." I asked: "For what purpose?" They replied: "Have you not heard the news that Fort Sumter has been fired upon and Major Anderson compelled to surrender, and that only day before yesterday our troops were fired upon while passing through Baltimore en route to protect and save the Nation's capital?" I said I had heard the news from Sumter, but knew nothing about the firing on our troops.

*Mrs Clymer, the writer of this patriotic letter, was lost, together with her son and daughter, by the sinking of the Pomerania, November 23, 1878.

†General Cox was then living at Liberty, but is now a resident of Wellsboro.

They said: "You are the brigade inspector of this county and we want you to organize two companies at Wellsboro of 100 men each, and to go with us to-day, for the men will be there so that it can be done to-morrow." They then left me and went to the hotel.

After breakfast I called at the hotel, and in a short time the Liberty drum corps was on hand, and in less than one hour there was a large gathering of people in and about the hotel and on the street. Service was to be held in the Methodist and Evangelical churches at 10.30 A. M.; but the result was that no service was held in either church, for the people were all engaged in another matter.

About 3 o'clock the same day Gen. Josiah Harding, Col. Levi Landon, Maj. J. G. Albeck, J. H. Levegood and I myself started for Wellsboro, reaching there about 2 o'clock Monday morning. We found the town illuminated from one end to the other. Men were standing in groups on almost every corner discussing the question of enlisting for the war; there was no chance for any one to sleep. About 2 o'clock P. M., we organized a company of 100 men, who elected Julius Sherwood their captain. Immediately we organized another company of 100 men, who elected Alanson E. Niles their captain.

On the following day, Tuesday, we went to Tioga borough. I organized a company of 100 men, who elected Hugh McDonald their captain. The same evening I went to Lawrenceville and after dusk we met in a large hall and organized a company of 100 men, who elected Phil. Holland their captain. The next day, Wednesday, I went to Covington and there organized a company of 100 men, who elected A. L. Johnson their captain. The same afternoon we went to Mainesburg and there organized a company of 100 men, who elected Henry B. Card their captain—making six companies in all.

On Monday morning the two Wellsboro companies started for Troy, Bradford county, and on reaching Covington we were joined by Captains Holland's, McDonald's and Johnson's companies. In this way we formed a line of march and reaching the forks of the road leading from Mainesburg to Troy, were joined by Captain Card and his company, forming a line of at least half a mile in length while we were on the march about five miles from Troy.

All of a sudden the column halted, and I never knew who gave the order. The center of the column, where our flag was being carried, was in front of a farm house, whose occupant, as I soon learned, was known to some of the boys to be a sympathizer with rebels. I saw some of the men go to the house and the old farmer came out, while others took the flag and placed it in the farmer's door yard, when he was ordered to get down on his knees under the flag and ask God to forgive him, or his house would come down. He did it, apparently with a hearty good will. We then proceeded on our journey, reaching Troy about 8 o'clock P. M., where we met with a most cordial and welcome reception. The people opened their halls, churches and private houses to make room for us and afford us accommodations.

We were compelled to remain there about eight days for the want of transportation. After the expiration of five or six days our men became quite dissatisfied with their situation, declaring that they had left their homes to go to the front and fight rebels, and that they wanted to go on or return home. There was a meeting of the officers called, and at that meeting it was decided that General Harding should go immediately to Harrisburg and state our condition to Governor Curtin and ask that transportation be furnished at the earliest possible moment. The General left Troy the same day. The next day, on his return from Harrisburg, and on reaching Northumberland, where the train stopped for a short time, the General had occasion to step from the car a moment, and when about to step on the porch of a hotel he was seized by three men and pushed through the crowd into a room and the door locked. He wore a full regulation uniform, as required under the old militia law, consisting of a pair of large gilt epaulets and chapeau cap, which attracted attention. They took him to be a rebel spy! * * * They kept the General until they received a dispatch from Troy that he was all right, when they released him. The General made this statement to me the next morning.

We occupied the time as well as we could while there, drilling or learning the first school of a soldier without arms. Finally transportation was furnished and we were

all taken to Harrisburg, where we reported to Col. Edward Bruce, the commanding officer of Camp Curtin. Here we remained about two weeks, during which time our men suffered very much; for three days it rained almost continuously, mixed with snow. More than one-half of our men were without blankets and some without tents; many were thinly dressed, expecting to be clad with the national blue as soon as we reached Harrisburg. We made frequent calls on Governor Curtin, who finally told us that the quota that the State of Pennsylvania was to furnish was more than full, and that they did not have clothing and equipments for more than one-half of our men. Consequently Captain McDonald with part of his company, Captain Holland with part of his company, Captain Sherwood with part of his company, and Captain Niles with part of his company, were mustered into the service. The remainder, about 300 men, were sent home.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—SIXTH RESERVE.

This regiment was composed of men who had responded to the call of President Lincoln issued immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter. Upon their arrival at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, finding it impossible to be accepted for the three months' service, the quota being already full, they re-enlisted for a term of three years, the "Tioga Invincibles," commanded by Capt. Julius Sherwood, becoming Company H, of this regiment, the organization of which was completed June 22, 1861. It continued in the service until June 14, 1864, when it was mustered out at Harrisburg.

The following were the field officers selected at the time the regiment was organized: W. Wallace Ricketts, of Columbia county, colonel; William Penrose, lieutenant-colonel; Henry J. Madill, of Bradford county, major; Henry B. M'Kean, Bradford county, adjutant. The regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade of General M'Call's Division. Its initial engagement was fought at Drainsville, December 20, 1861, and resulted in a Union victory. The principal engagements in which it afterwards participated were Malvern Hill, Gaines Mills, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Bethesda Church. In the last engagement, though the regiment was but 150 strong, it captured 102 and buried seventy-two dead rebels in its immediate front.

After three years' service in the camp and on the march, in which it shared the privations and hardships, as well as the glory, of the Army of the Potomac, the regiment, on June 1, 1864, started for Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service on the 14th of the same month.

Company H of this regiment was recruited at Wellsboro, the date of its organization being June 22, 1861. It was known as the "Tioga Invincibles." The following is a list of its commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates:

Captains: Julius Sherwood and James Carle. Captain Carle subsequently served as colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers from June 6, 1864.

First Lieutenants: Marinus N. Allen, James Carle, John W. Rose, Silas S. Rockwell‡ and James B. Goodman.

Second Lieutenants: John W. Rose, John Hinman, Reuben M. Pratt*, Silas Rockwell‡ and James B. Goodman. Frank A. Foster was commissioned second lieutenant September 17, 1863, but was not mustered, having died May 10, 1863, of wounds received in action. It was a post-mortem recognition of meritorious service.

Quartermaster: A. A. Scudder.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Commissary Sergeant: James B. Goodman.

Sergeants: James Carle, Reuben M. Pratt*, A. A. Scudder, Silas S. Rockwell‡, John Hinman, A. S. Husselton, A. R. Vermilyea, Calvin Ely, Ransford B. Webb, Hiram J. Ramsdell, George W. Merrick, Frank A. Foster* and W. Frank Bailey.

Corporals: George W. Merrick, Hiram J. Ramsdell, Ransford B. Webb, Charles H. Maxwell, A. R. Vermilyea, A. S. Husselton, Calvin Ely, Oscar J. Phillips, Hobart Ripley, James S. Statts, Charles Yahn, John S. Blanchard, P. R. Warren, S. P. Stacey, Abram Lyon, C. C. Cone, W. P. Christian and William D. Van Horn*.

Musicians: William Wisner and C. R. Nichols.

Privates: Erwin R. Atherton†, P. H. Blanchard, Caleb Babb, John Ballard, James N. Bickel, Patrick Brown, Lucien J. Bragg, Morgan L. Bacon, Josiah Coolidge, Thomas Conway, Edmund Carriel, Orlando V. Craus, Ira P. Curran, Campbell Cole*, James Cowden*, Wallace Codney, Simon Durlacher, Arnold Dickinson, John Doyle, George W. Emmick, John L. Emmick, Thomas L. Emmick, John Gibbony, George H. Gotchins, George L. Grinnell, John Gibberd*, Harrison C. Gusten*, James H. Hazlett, George Harbst, Darius D. Holiday, John Harrison†, William Huck*, S. S. Ives, Burke P. Ives, John D. Jones, Hannibal Jay, George Jennings‡, Jeremiah Jennings*, Henry Kimble, Henry J. Keeney, William Kriner, Luther J. Keeney, S. J. Losinger, Jeremiah Love, Frank Longbothum, Charles H. Maxwell, William Margraff*, James Moore*, Thomas K. McClure, Michael Macumber, Chester R. Nichols, Jerry O'Connell, Chauncey K. Palmer‡, Harry T. Peet, Joseph D. Ramsdall, Joseph E. Rumsey, Albert J. Russell, William Sando, Michael Smith, John Sullivan, Jacob N. Schieffelin, S. R. Seaman, Benjamin Seely, A. O. Swatswood, John Taggart*, George R. Wilson, Asa Warriner, Hiram Warriner, William H. Wisener, William Wingate‡, Job Wetmore, Almond Wetmore and D. W. Wetherbee†.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—BUCKTAILS.

This famous regiment was at first commanded by Col. Thomas L. Kane, and was organized June 12, 1861. As its history is well known it need not be repeated here. Each man wore a bucktail in his cap, which became the emblem of the regiment. After seeing much hard service the regiment was mustered out June 11, 1864, having served three years.

"The old bunting," says Bates, "which had floated over the rafts on which the original Bucktails were borne down the Susquehanna in April, 1861, and which had been carried by them in all their campaigns, was borne in procession in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1866, by the scarred veterans who survived, and delivered up to the governor, amid the loud acclamations of the multitudes, as they recognized the familiar emblem that surmounted its staff."

Alanson E. Niles, who entered the service as captain of Company E, which was recruited at Wellsboro, was promoted to major March 1, 1863, and to lieutenant-colonel, May 15, 1863. William T. Humphrey, of Osceola, who went out as assistant surgeon of the regiment, was promoted to surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 1, 1862. Lucius Truman, who went out as first lieutenant of Company E, was promoted to quartermaster March 1, 1863.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Company A of this regiment was recruited at Lawrenceville, the roster being as follows:

Captains: Philip Holland* and John G. Harrower.

First Lieutenants: John G. Harrower, Neri B. Kinsey and Edwin B. Leonard.

Second Lieutenants: Neri B. Kinsey, Edwin B. Leonard and Daniel Orcutt*.

Sergeants: Edwin B. Leonard, Ariel K. Sayles, Edmund J. Hunt, John Hawe, Daniel S. Boardman, Andrew Godfrey, John M. Steele, A. V. Vanarsdale, William N. Rumsey, Orrin M. Stebbins*, and Samuel O. Millsworth*.

Corporals: John B. Wakeley, Almond J. Smith‡, Horace A. Stevens and Albert A. Seeley*.

Privates: Eli S. Arnold, Francis Buck, Albert Baker‡, Uriah Brimer, George W. Bowman, Wallace Bogart*, Thaddeus Babcock*, Edwin T. Bruce*, Seymore Beeman, Simon B. Card, Orner Colgrove, Norman K. Cobel, Alpheus Cady, Henry S. Cowells, Washington Counselman, Charles W. Clark, William H. Chase, Joseph Conklin*, James Cole, Jr.†, John Crockett, George K. Doyle, Levi Durkes‡, George Dougherty, Samuel S. Davis, James K. Davidson‡, Henry S. Dorcy, R. B. Drummond, Solomon Dreifuss, Leroy P. Davis*, Eben B. Drummon*, Charles Drier, Wilton Edgarton, Michael Evans, Samuel Freeland, Freedom Freeman, Reuben S. Grover, Farnsworth Gorton‡, Abner Goodel, Willard Goodnough*, Charles Guyer*, George H. Gee*, Frederick M. Heyler, Pierce Herrick, Hiram W. Harvey, John Hill, Gabriel F. Harrower, Michael Hardy*, Benjamin E. Impson, Joseph C. Impson†, George Kemball, Niles V. Kinsey, Joseph Kriner†, William J. Lewis, George E. Lyon, Lewis O. Lewis*, Alexander G. McFall, Perry McClure, Hugh J. Magee, Patrick McCort, Joseph Miller, James H. Miller, Adon Moorehouse, A. Newcomer†, Henry O'Dell, Edward Olin, Benjamin F. Phinney, S. D. Phillips, Seeley B. Rowley, Silas Roher*, Tip Reed*, John R. Rowley, Eli B. Seaman‡, William E. Self, Cornelius J. Smith, Aser Sweet, William R. Seeley, Levi Stanley, T. W. Sullivan, Thomas P. Stewart, Samuel Stebbins, William G. Seeley, Richard B. Sullivan, Henry H. Taggart, James C. Turner, Isaac Van Vlet*, James Vastbinder, Allison Wiles, William D. Wright, James Walker, Homer D. Webster‡, Luther Wiles, Samuel S. Wakeley, James Webster, G. W. R. Willoughby† and Mortimer S. Wakeley.

Company E of this regiment was recruited at Wellsboro. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: Alanson E. Niles‡ and Samuel A. Mack‡.

First Lieutenants: Lucius Truman, George A. Ludlow‡, Samuel A. Mack‡, and William Taylor.

Second Lieutenants: Samuel A. Mack‡, George A. Ludlow‡ and William Taylor.

Sergeants: George W. Sears, George O. Derby, George A. Ludlow‡, William Taylor, Jonathan V. Morgan‡, Lemuel Foss, Robert G. Christenot, Peter D. Walbridge, Jacob Huck, Alfred G. Bardwell‡, and Caleb Fenton*.

Corporals: Gilbert R. Christenot, Benjamin B. Potter, Jonathan V. Morgan‡, Robert Kelsey, Edwin Roughton, Wallace M. Moore, James A. Christenot, and John C. Potts.

* Killed or mortally. wounded. ‡Wounded. †Died.

Musicians: Caleb Graves, Peter Spanogle and Walton Williamson.

Privates: Edward R. Allen‡, Thomas L. Anderson†, Orsamus P. Borden, John J. Bassett, William S. Boatman, Bela Borden, Daniel Bacon, Morgan L. Bacon, Wesley Burrell, William Blackwell, Washington Campbell‡, Stevenson Campbell‡, Lorenzo Catlin, Simon S. Carney, Martin Crossett, Jacob Cole, Samuel W. Campbell, Martin V. Cleveland, Daniel Corbin‡, George Cook*, George W. Champlin*, Isaac Decker, Daniel G. Davis, Brazilla K. Dewey, John English, Julius A. Eichholtz, William English, John B. Emery, Horace H. Grow, Samuel Huck‡, George Huck, John C. Horn, Lewis Happy, Charles Hoadley*, Richard Hagar†, Melvin R. Horton, Alonzo A. Johnson‡, Henry Jackson*, Andrew J. Kriner, George A. Kinney, Charles Kimball, James C. Kriner, Chester F. Kimball, Henry J. Kriner†, George W. Kriner†, DeWitt C. Lampman, Parish Mosier, Thomas Martin, James McCabe, Philip Meiner, Amos C. Metzgar, W. Manderville, William Morrison, Lewis Margraff‡, William M. Morgan*, Henry H. McCarty†, John W. Mathers, Stephen E. Nott, James Olmstead, Joseph R. Ogden, Edward Osborn, Benjamin B. Potter, William S. Pitts, James M. Patterson, Henry C. Roland, Edwin Roice, Ethial H. Roice, Frederick Roberts, John Reddington, Henry I. Rote*, Peter Rothweiler*, Jacob Snyder, Albert D. Simmons, Robert H. Steele, Samuel D. Satterly, Gustavus A. Sweet, William Smedley, Eugene H. Stone, Orrin B. Stone‡, Thomas R. Smith†, Abisha Sheeley†, Charles H. Sweet*, Joel Starkweather*, Asbury F. Spicer‡, Aaron B. Torpy, John L. Vogan, Charles Vallance, Henry Varner, James M. West, Edwin S. Waterman, Andrew J. Walters, Hiram Weeks, William H. Walters, Philetus A. West, John H. Weidley, Abel S. Warriner, James N. Warriner, Edwin Wilcox, Cyrus D. Whitmore†.

Company F of this regiment was recruited in Carbon county. John A. Wolff, of Tioga county, served as sergeant of Company G; promoted to second lieutenant April 22, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant of Company F, February 1, 1863, and to captain May 4, 1863. He was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 6, 1864; commissioned major; wounded at Petersburg, June 1, 1864, and mustered out with the regiment June 28, 1865.

Company G was recruited in Elk county, and was commanded by Capt. Hugh McDonald, of Tioga county, from May 29, 1861, until mustered out June 11, 1864. Capt. McDonald was breveted major March 13, 1865. Jesse B. Doan, of Tioga county, served as first lieutenant of this company from May 29, 1861, to January 11, 1862, when he resigned. Seth Keyes served as sergeant and was mustered out with the company. John McNeil served as a corporal and was transferred to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Among the privates who served in this company, the following were from Tioga county: Harrison C. Bailey‡, S. P. Benson, Marcus Cline, Edward Doan, John F. Daily‡, George W. English, Joseph Farley, Benjamin Ireland‡, H. Kilbourn‡, John Rinehart‡, August Reinwald‡, Willard Sylvia*.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized October 21, 1861, with the following field officers: Thomas Welsh, of Lancaster county, colonel; James A. Beaver, of Centre county,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

lieutenant colonel, and J. M. Kilbourne, of Potter county, major. It saw service both in the eastern and western armies, and was engaged in the battles of James Island, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Mine Explosion, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run and capture of Petersburg. The regiment was noted for its fine discipline and the splendid bravery of its men. After Lee's surrender it took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., May 22 and 23, 1865, and on July 17, 1865, was mustered out of service.

Among the field and staff officers of this regiment, the following were from Tioga county: Francis M. Hill, promoted from captain of Company I to lieutenant colonel, March 1, 1863; John F. Trout, promoted from captain of Company C to major, March 31, 1865; Decatur Dickinson, promoted from sergeant major to first lieutenant and adjutant, November 30, 1864.

Company F of this regiment, which was recruited in Wayne and Tioga counties, contanied the following named officers and privates from Tioga county:

First Lieutenant: George P. Scudder*.

Second Lieutenants: J. E. Woodmansee and Adolph D. Campbell‡.

Sergeants: Gilbert Van Dusen‡, John W. Hughes, Jonas G. Kilburn‡, George Palmer, John H. Bush, and Francis Seely‡.

Corporals: Nathaniel Bloom‡.

Privates: John Arnold, Samuel Anderson, Thomas J. Butler, John Carl, Ellis B. Houghtaling‡, James Kennedy‡, Solomon Kilburn, Wheeler O. Merrick‡, and Austin D. Rice‡.

Company G, which was recruited in Tioga county, was composed of the following commissioned officers and privates:

Captains: Nelson Whitney and Rees G. Richards.

First Lieutenants: A. L. Ensworth, William T. Fitzgerald, Samuel Haynes and John J. Rogers‡.

Second Lieutenants: John J. Rees, Ephraim Jeffers‡ and Thomas J. Davies‡.

First Sergeants: Rees G. Richards, Jasper R. White, David L. Bacon and David E. Bowen‡.

Sergeants: Thomas J. Davies, John J. Rogers, Ephraim Jeffers, David H. Belcher, Eugene Beauge, Charles T. Kelley‡, Lyman W. Thompson, T. C. Cruttenden*, David Wilcox, William L. Reese and John H. Robbins.

Corporals: Lyman Thompson, J. R. White, D. L. Bacon, W. W. Owens†, John H. Robbins, David W. Rees‡, John J. Johnson, Thomas J. Rogers‡, William E. Peck, David H. Updyke, William F. Willard, Samuel R. Rogers‡, James K. Tillotson, Joseph R. Jennings†, Charles H. Wilday*, Ebenezer Peet*, Henry Fenton* and Richard E. Smith†.

Musicians: John H. Rill, John W. Fenn and Adam Dockstader.

Privates: Horatio W. Ames†, Eleazer Bockus, Joseph Bockus, Daniel Brown, Frank Bell, Thomas J. Butler‡, Peter Bellinger, Morgan D. Burleigh‡, Andrew Bockus, Josiah L. Butler*, Frank Brown, George W. Brewster*, Joseph Bollinger†,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

George L. Bartlett*, George H. Bockus†, Alonzo Bockus, William Bixby†, Orson A. Benedict, George Bacon, Jacob Bopp, Archibald Curpsman, Charles D. Cook, John Cook, Max Van Caspus, Jacob Campfester‡, Thomas Coyle, V. S. Culver, Patrick Consadine, James Carr, Alexander Caldwell, Nelson Carpenter†, Charles Clemens, John Conly, James Dickinson, John E. Dunn, Patrick Daugherty, James Douglass, Hiram D. Deming, William Downing*, George R. Derbyshire†, Charles Edwards, Daniel A. Evans, James S. English‡, Magnus Fideal, Herman Filmore, Leroy F. Fuller, James Franklin†, Lafayette Godfrey, Henry Griffin, George Gettings, Henry N. Gill, Abram V. Gill*, Joseph Gronden, Darius H. Hotchkiss‡, Frank Hoefner, Simon L. Hakes, James Hoy, Joseph Humphrey, John T. Hauber*, Henry G. Hilkert, William Iseminger, George Jenkins, Edward P. Jones, William H. Jones†, Herman Jennings†, Alonzo Johnson, Nelson Knapp, Francis R. Kelley‡, Patrick Kelley‡, Paul Kray, Simon L. Kinney, Adolphus Kegrise, Elijah S. Kelsey, Andrew J. Kephart, Alexander F. Losliere, Almon Lewis, William J. Marshall, John Morrison, James Monaghan, Evans Moyer, John Martin, James Morse, Martin Morgan, George S. Marvin*, William A. Mickle†, Washington Munn†, Willis J. Mickle†, Warren Munn†, Thomas Moore, George Mickle†, Conrad Miller, John McMahon, Henry McIntosh, Michael McMaety, Michael McEnty, Stephen Nott†, Thomas Nolan, Mark O'Connor, Edwin Ormsby, Adam Price, John Pettis, R. F. Patterson, Carl Precit‡, Erwin E. Porter‡, William W. Peterson†, Sumner W. Pettis, Almon D. Pitts, John H. Packard, Joseph Parke, Emory Pollard, John M. Rosebrock, Alexander Rarah‡, Henry T. Rice‡, Noah H. Robbins*, Thomas J. Reese†, Charles H. Rogers†, Josiah C. Reese, Orville Soule, Eli Smith‡, Ezra Smith, George Sanders, James S. Smith, Jerome Scott, Morris Smith‡, Philander P. Smith, Jacob Saxe, Vincent M. Smith‡, Philemon Sloat*, William Smith, J. Starkweather, Alvan Smith, Jacob Squires*, Horace M. Stratton, Charles H. Terbell‡, Brice Twigg, Allen Thompson‡, Almon Thornton, Edward L. Thornton, Moses Thompson†, Thomas Townsend, Jacob Westbrook, Joseph Willard, Daniel J. Williams‡, William P. Wood*, Delmar Wilson†, Charles White, John Williams, Hiram Wilcox*, Chester Wetmore* and George C. Wilday.

Company H, which was also recruited in Tioga county, embraced the following roster:

Captains: Edward G. Schieffelin, Edgar F. Austin and Luke D. Seely.

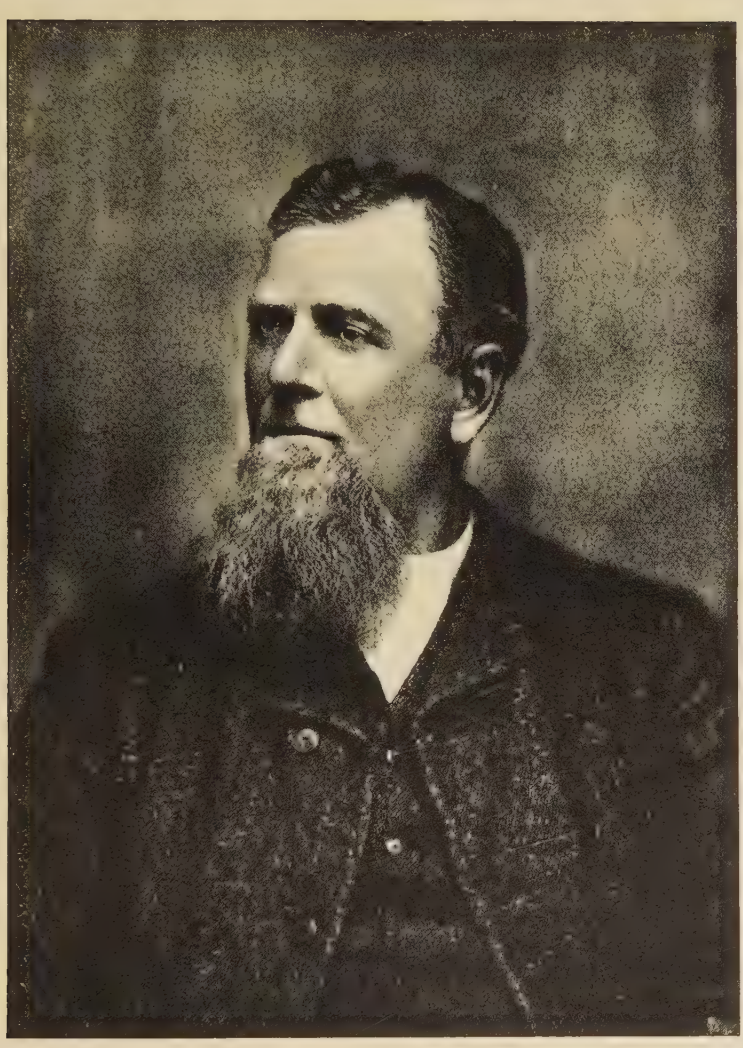
First Lieutenants: Enoch G. Howard, Edgar F. Austin and Hiram Pickering.

Second Lieutenants: Reuben H. Close, John F. Trout, J. D. Greenfield, Levi R. Robb* and Nathan Edwards.

Sergeants: James I. Cady, Benjamin C. Hymes, J. D. Greenfield, Levi R. Robb*, Charles A. Ferguson‡, George W. Tremain†, Amasa Clark, Benjamin J. Dobbs, Truman Gilbert, Ovid P. Webster‡, Deruyter Avery, James McGee‡ and James N. Briscoe*.

Corporals: L. Avery, Horace B. Seymour, Milton G. Holiday*, James E. Horton, Nathan Edwards, H. W. Bullock, George W. Hastings†, M. O. Sutton, Benjamin J. Dobbs, Truman Gilbert, Ovid P. Webster‡, Ellison Moore, James O'Riley, James

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.



H. J. Sanders

McGee‡, Albert W. Grove, Thomas E. Hill, John Howard, Matthew Wise, Michael Lawler, Nathan R. Shappee, Reuben Daniels‡, Isaac H. Sherman*, Jesse K. Wilcox†, William E. Parker†, Thomas Dingman*, Robert A. Lovejoy* and Charles Merritt†.

Musicians: Harvey Sawyer and George Sawyer.

Privates: William Avery‡, Judson Avery, Elijah Ames‡, Orsamus Andrews, A. E. Amesberry†, Edward Aspinwall*, Clark Ames*, Robert Anderson, James Anderson, William Archer, Alonzo H. Bryant‡, Joseph Butterworth, Thomas Broughton, George W. Buckbee‡, Henry W. Bullock, Charles D. Blanchard‡, Henry F. Bowen*, Irwin W. Blanchard*, Albert T. Bryant†, Jacob Bump, Belfonzo Burrows, John L. Bennett, John Barry, Aaron Burr*, Aaron Benson*, William Brockway, Van R. W. Ballard†, John Colgrove‡, Abraham Cassel, Daniel Church, Jr.†, William Cahill†, John Clark, George Couch, Henry C. Collony, Elias P. Coon, Alvin H. Camfield, John Cline, Charles Dawson, Hiram Davis‡, James F. Dewey, William M. Dunham, Horace A. Dean†, Amasa Dodge, George W. Dickinson†, Joseph Ery, Xerxes Feirstine, Charles Foster, William Foote, George E. Furgeson†, George W. Freeland†, Stephen L. French, David French*, Rodolphus Fuller, William R. Gee, Daniel H. Green‡, George L. Grinnell‡, Charles M. Goodwin, William Greene, Lewis N. Greene, William Gore, Charles Gains, William H. L. Gee†, Joseph Geary, John Gillespie, Thomas E. Gills*, George S. Gardner, Q. D. Greenfield, J. H. Hardenburgh, Van B. Holiday, James Hills, Casper Hain, John Homan, Albert Hahn, William Hayhurst, Eugene Herring‡, George W. Hoppus, John N. Hotchkiss†, Nelson Hacket†, William Harris, N. F. Hammond, Thomas M. Jobe*, U. Kleinschmidt, Elliott A. Kilbourne†, Michael Kelley*, Truman King, Martin King, Calvin T. Knapp‡, James M. Lovee†, Harvey Latteer, John Letler, Levi L. Lay, Andrew Mock, William Mosher‡, Robert Martin*, Peter Mericle*, John Miller, Michael Morris, Nathan Mericle†, Cyrus Mann†, Daniel Mix, Lewis Mead, William R. McFall, Daniel McNamara, James P. McCarns, James A. McGrew, B. McCollum†, Ira Odell‡, Michael O'Mara, Henry F. Odell†, Richard Phillips, James Pepperd, Griffin Palmer*, Solon Roberts, Charles Reynolds†, John C. Roosa‡, William Stinson, Morris N. Sackett‡, Henry Sheakley, William A. Shaff, Thomas Soule, James R. Soule*, Omar L. Soule, George Sylvia*, Jerome Seymour†, James Smith, James Stevenson, Thomas Summers, John Smith, George H. Saxton*, William Stevenson, Francis Stratton*, Joel E. Smith*, Charles Stanton†, Darwin Sutton, Lewis Sawyer, Charles E. Tremain‡, Charles Thompson, Peter M. Tuttle‡, Thomas Townsend, Henry Thalhine*, Daniel S. Taylor†, Thomas Turner, Henry Thomas, James R. Tremain*, Guy Tuttle†, William Utter†, Jasper Van Riper, William Van Dusen, Charles Williams, Robert Williams, Charles Weaver, Frank Walker, George Wilson, Henry S. Webster*, Charles West, James Wilson and Charles Walton†.

Company I, the third complete company of this regiment recruited in Tioga county, had the following roster of officers and privates:

Captains: Francis M. Hills, William Chase‡ and Charles M. Hart.

First Lieutenants: George Dwight Smith*, James E. Catlin, William Chase, Charles M. Hart.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Second Lieutenants: George M. Ackley, James M. Cole*, Charles M. Hart, DeWitt C. Hoig*, James E. Catlin and Andrew Strong.

First Sergeants: Samuel Haynes, James E. Catlin, Edward B. Carvey‡, Decatur Dickinson, John B. Emery and Martin G. Clark.

Sergeants: William Hoffman‡, John Hancock‡, Justus D. Strait, Philo Carle‡, John B. Emery, Alonzo Bordon*, Malcom A. Royce† and Solon S. Dartt†.

Corporals: Warden E. Tyler‡, Walter E. Marsh, Manning C. May, Albert Saxbury‡, Abram C. Ellsworth, John L. Johnson‡, Seyman Hancock, Charles F. Reed, John H. Buckley‡, Wright Redington*, Darius Kriner and Ovid H. Andrews†.

Musicians: Washington Larrison, Emanuel E. Hipple and Charles H. Strait.

Privates: James Adams, Henry Albright, John S. Button, Peter Boyle, James A. Buck, Lewis Baker, John Barr, Dwight Blackmore, Seth D. Baxter, S. J. Barnes, Warner Button*, John S. Beach†, Jasper Bowker*, Zadock Butler, Burton Brown†, William V. Borden, Lewis Bacon, John W. Carle, Newberry Cloos‡, Joseph Cahn, Joseph Cowden‡, John Cleary, Jehiel Case*, Ransford Campbell†, Robert Cooper, Amasa Dodge, Seldon B. Dimmick, Samuel M. Donley, John Deitrich, James S. Donley‡, Eli Dickens†, George Duncan, Thomas Degan, Alva Dickens, Charles C. Edson‡, Harrison D. Eastman, James English, Joseph O. English, Lewis Elliott†, Henry A. Elliott‡, Chester Ellis, George C. English, George English*, John A. Fletcher‡, Charles Francis, Joseph Finney, Charles Fosk†, John Gillespie, Albert M. Handy‡, Charles H. Howell, Abram E. Hahn, Henry Humphrey, Theodore Helter, Levi H. Hahn, Francis Handy‡, William H. Hardy, Harvey Hayes, Ellis P. Hotelling*, Charlton Handy*, Alexander Henry*, Absalom Hunsinger, Charles Hurlburtson, James Hampson, Allen Hotelling, John Huch, Sylvester Houghton, George Hawks, Amos Jillison, James E. Johnson†, Darius Johnson†, John J. Johnson†, James E. Jones†, Stephen F. Kennedy, John Kirkpatrick†, Thomas Lawton, Warren Lawton, Dominick Lynch, Lewis E. Long, William Lloyd, David Langdon, Washington Larrison, Thomas Lanning, Thomas D. Marsh, John P. Miller, Patrick Maney, Edwin E. Mills, Lewis Myers, James Morton, George S. Mattison†, Thomas Mulvaney, Noah C. Morton*, Marshall M. Maynard†, William Mores, Christopher Miller†, Charles McGhee, Spencer Newberry‡, Hiram Niver*, Silas Niver†, James Naval*, Jeremiah Overdurf, Robert S. Orr*, Warren Owens†, John Phillips, William Parry, Levi Pritchard, C. O. Pemberton, Eugene B. Root, John Rowland‡, George M. Rexford‡, Frederick Ross, William Rollier, John Reily†, Joseph Reibsam†, Rhesa J. Reynolds, Edwin Royce, Jason Remington, Daniel M. Shelley, James Summerville, Charles Sands, Porter R. Sherman‡, Charles E. Sewell, Horace S. Sawyer‡, Harmon H. Sawyer, Henry Smith, Samuel Stumpff, Harry Schmidt, Warren D. Stone*, Cornelius Saxbury*, Michael Smith, Stephen Strait, Charles B. Sofield‡, Henry W. Traverse, Jacob M. Traver, William H. Thompson, Charles H. Townsend, Samuel J. Vanhosen†, Albert Waters, Robert A. Williams, Alexander Wands, William H. Watrous, Erastus Wilson, Jehial H. Wood, Frederick Williams, Palmer B. Watkins, John Wilkinson†, Rook Wilkinson†, Robert Williams, Francis L. Wilcox, Milon D. Wilson, Samuel Young and William Zimmerman.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin in December, 1861, and was officered as follows: William Maxwell, of Mercer county, colonel; Elhannan W. Woods, of Mercer county, lieutenant-colonel, and Jeremiah Culp, of Bradford county, major. It participated in the siege of Yorktown and the battles and skirmishes of Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fairfax Court House, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Auburn Creek, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run, Weldon Railroad, Fort Steadman and Sailor's Creek.

Over two-thirds of this regiment re-enlisted December 24, 1863. In January, 1865, having been greatly reduced in strength by the severity of the summer campaign, it was consolidated into a battalion of six companies, and the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers consolidated with it. It was mustered out of the service at Alexandria, Virginia, June 22, 1865.

Company D of this regiment was recruited in Tioga county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: H. W. Caulkins, James D. Moore.

First Lieutenant: Charles O. Etz*.

Second Lieutenants: William O. Mattison, Cyrus P. Slavin.

Sergeants: Joseph S. Sharp, Perry C. Bristol, William Brooks, Levi Christ, Albert Hayne, Albert P. Pew, John Hay‡, Samuel Shields†, John T. Labar, H. F. Westbrook*, Richard P. Managan, Daniel Holmes.

Corporals: Adam McCormick, Jacob Lutes, Charles B. Kennedy, John Torner, Somerville Hill, George W. Harrison, Louis Barzoni, Marion King, S. H. McCartney‡, Harry W. Babcock, Baker D. Ellis, Henry R. Douglass, Edwin C. Goodrich, Seymour Ingalls, Charles Maynard, Robert C. Hill‡.

Musicians: Henry Crull, Daniel Downey, W. S. Lambacks†.

Privates: John W. Anderson, Milton M. Andrews†, David Brest, Jackson Breakman, Lewis F. Brest, William Bostwick, William A. Burns, Stephen S. Beeman, Jonas Brobst, John Brooks, James H. Break, John Booth, David Baddif, E. Brannon, Albert Bailey†, David Bowman, Charles Butler‡, Elias Christ, Joseph Christwell, William J. Creighton, Harvey T. Christ, John Cubbison‡, Hiram Clair, Patrick Coyle, Joseph Clouts, H. A. Conger, David A. Cox, Philemon Catlin, William Christ‡, Harvey L. Cubbison*, William H. Curtis‡, Perry Childs, Benjamin Card, P. Culver‡, Joseph Christwall, Theodore F. Dewey†, John Dobson, John Dunmire, Bruce Dickey‡, Hiram Delong, Henry Dewald, George W. Douglas, Jacob Derr, John Dougherty‡, Harrison Davidson†, John S. Donohue, William W. Davidson†, Robert Davidson, John Drake*, Addison Dimmick, Thomas Dickey, Evan Evans†, James Evans†, Jonas Furl, John Forrest‡, Lewis C. Fesser, Dubois Freear†, William Ginher, Joseph Gaston, Robert S. Gitchell, Miles S. Green, George T. Granger, Winfield Guish†, James Grant, Thomas Gibbons, Jr., Abram Gaskill, Elias Gearhart, Washington Hood, Alexander Hamilton‡, Jesse Harrison, Washington P. Hill, James Hill‡, William Hagey‡, S. M. Howard, C. W. Humison, John J. Harrison†, Isaac Hollabaugh†, Alexander R. Hunter, Arthur Hanna, David Hay*, Henry Jones,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

OHIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Richard Johnson, William K. Johnson‡, George Johnson*, W. P. Johnson†, Oliver G. Johnson, Henry N. Kellogg, A. H. Kelts‡, Henry Kent, Anthony Knox, Morris S. Kentch‡, Merrit Lillie, Jason Lemon, C. Love‡, William E. Lightcap, A. G. Lytle, William J. Little†, Miles Luton, Robert H. Martin, Benjamin Mattison, Lafayette Mattison, Silas B. Mattison, Nathaniel Markel, James Medows, William Magner, Michael Magner, James F. Mateer†, David Millison, Charles Maxiona†, Thomas B. McLain†, Henry McCloud*, Patrick O'Keefe‡, John R. Parks‡, George Patton, John W. Piper‡, Joseph V. Pew‡, Joseph W. Parker, Amos Raybuck, Edward Riley, William T. Richards, Elias Rogers, Henry Row, Lewis Redman, Charles W. Scott, John Spear, E. D. Scott‡, Christian Shick, John Shouts, John Schenck‡, Charles E. Smith, Joseph Sticker, Walker Slaven, James Sharp†, Elijah B. Silliman, Aaron Stage†, George Stage, George D. Streeter‡, Samuel Simon*, William Snow, Thomas D. Thomas, Elijah Thompson‡, John Thompson, James M. Tyler, Edward Thatcher, William Vanderpool, James Vanderpool, 2d, Jerry Vanderpool, Francis Vanaman†, Henry Vanderpool*, John Vangilder, James Vanderpool, 1st, Samuel Williams, Joel E. Wilsoncroff, George Weiser, Henry Weiser, Samuel M. Woods, Thomas Waltz, Robert M. Wells, Joseph Woods†, Thomas C. Wykoff†, Marion Young, Valentine Zalmizer†.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—SECOND CAVALRY.

This regiment was recruited in the fall of 1861, principally from Philadelphia and from the counties of Crawford and Tioga. It was organized at Camp Patterson, near Philadelphia, with the following officers: Richard Butler Price, of Philadelphia, colonel; Joseph P. Brinton, of Philadelphia, lieutenant-colonel, and Charles F. Taggart and J. Archambault, majors. It entered active service in April, 1862, in Virginia, and was assigned to the brigade of General Cooke, First Reserve Army Corps, commanded by General Sturgis. It participated in numerous skirmishes and the following general engagements: Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Gainesville, Gettysburg, Culpepper, Mine Run, Parker's Store, Wilderness, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Malvern Hill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Ream's Station, Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Plank Road, McDowell's Hill, Five Forks, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. It participated in the grand review in Washington, D. C., May 23, 1865. On June 13, 1865, it was consolidated with the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, forming the First Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry, and was finally mustered out of the service July 13, 1865.

Company L of this regiment was recruited in Tioga county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: Robert T. Wood, Charles R. Taylor and Robert B. Ferry.

First Lieutenants: Charles R. Taylor and Martin V. Hallett.

Second Lieutenants: Daniel Bacon, William A. Faulkner, Robert B. Ferry and Martin V. Hallett.

Sergeants: Robert B. Ferry, William A. Faulkner, William D. Bellows, Lester E. Wood, George H. Benedict†, Nathaniel Clark, William C. Trim, William E. Pierson, Harvey A. Baxter, Thomas O. Johnson and John Hawe.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Corporals: Elias Bullock, Erastus Chappel, L. J. Thompson, Jarvis K. Aaron, John Brimmer, James Kiser, Theodore Smith and Lewis W. Fenton.

Buglers: Gardner S. Harry and Alva Weeks.

Saddler: Andrew Wells.

Blacksmiths: William Green and Albert Newman.

Farrier: Robert B. Howland.

Privates: Franklin Aiken, Wallace Aiken, James P. Beckwith‡, David C. Buck, Jacob Bullen*, Edward Brown, Jackson Butler, Isaac Bullock*, Oscar Beach*, William Brown, Robert J. Borden, Charles Costley, James Costley, George Costley, Horace Q. Cilley, Egbert Cooke, Henry Creeley, Silas Corse†, Sanford Clark, Edwin Dickinson, Shure Downing, Vincent Daily*, George J. Davis, James Davis, Leman F. Dawson, Henry Dibble, Charles Denny, Thomas Eldridge, John Finch, Aaron Finch, Leander Finch, Alexander Finch, Charles Fay, Amasa Gee, Warren Gleason, Justus Green, David Gardner, Lorenzo Gleason, Almon Gifford†, William Green, Thomas Harden, John Hunter, Joseph B. Howe, George W. Harry, Samuel B. Harvey, George Heysham, Timothy H. Ives, Joel Kizer, Charles Keeney, James Kennedy, William Morgan Kizer, James Kay, James Labar, Alfred Labar, Andrew J. Labar, James H. Lockery, John Maynard, Richard J. Marks, Charles Mattison, Harvey B. Metcalf, Seth Mattison, Eli Mead, Henry Mumford, G. C. Newman, John Newman, Albert Newman, Richard Odell, Thomas O'Conner, Freeman D. Price, George W. Pierson, Henry Pierce, A. B. Porter, Martin V. Purple, Richard Quick*, John P. Rushmore, David W. Rathbone, William I. Radicker, John Rose, Jackson A. Roe, George Reeves, Winfield Scott, Adelbert Seeley, Judson Slade, Stewart Stevens, Theodore Stewart, Omar H. Soule, Perry R. Soule†, Samuel Sullivan, John H. Stoner, Cephas Smith, Robert M. Steele, Myron D. Stewart, William Smith, Eli D. Teller, Thomas Vancise*, Andrew J. Vanzile, George J. Whitmore, John B. Wakeley, George Walker, William R. Wells, Nelson Wildrick, Philo Wilcox, Matthew M. Young.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT—SEVENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized in December, 1861, with the following officers: George C. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, colonel; William B. Sipes, of Philadelphia, lieutenant-colonel; James J. Seibert, of Philadelphia, James Given, of West Chester, and John E. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, majors. It was assigned to service in Tennessee, participating in a number of sharp engagements during 1862, also in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, the Atlanta Campaign, Lovejoy Station, Rome and Plantersville.

Company B of this regiment had the following members from Tioga county:

Quartermaster Sergeant: Holland J. Marvin.

Sergeant: William H. Albeck.

Corporal: Henry R. Sechrist*.

Privates: John Albeck, Charles Ault, George Freer, Nelson Fulkerson, Henry Hutchenstine, Joel Sechrist and Henry Schwenck.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Company C of this regiment was recruited in Bradford and Tioga counties. The following named officers and privates were from Tioga county:

First Lieutenant: A. J. B. Dartt and Charles C. Hermans*.

Second Lieutenant: Henry D. Calkins.

First Sergeant: Charles H. Van Dusen.

Sergeants: J. P. Wilcox, Noah J. Wheeler, Henry D. Calkins, Lyman L. Sperry, Jonathan L. Moore and James H. Howe‡.

Corporals: D. M. Rose, A. J. B. Dart, Charles H. Hertel, Henry B. Morrison, Rozel Gile, Thomas S. Gillet, J. Scott Howe and John D. Ruggles.

Privates: George W. Ayres‡, Adam E. Cleveland, Robert Calhoun, Charles Clark, Philander Hall, Martin V. Lovel*, Fordyce S. Morgan, Charles M. Rumsey, Lyman J. Reynolds, Porter D. Rumsey, Waldo Spear, William Warters, Merritt Woodward and C. D. Warner.

Company G was recruited in Chester, Lycoming and Tioga counties. Among those from Tioga county were the following:

First Lieutenant: James W. Childs.

Corporal: Ira M. Warriner.

Privates: Samson Babb, Samson W. Babb†, John W. Childs and Henry Moyer*.

Company L had the following from Tioga county:

First Lieutenant: Otis G. Gerould‡.

Corporals: James Seibert†, Lloyd B. Husted.

Privates: Horace Dartt, Henry Emberger*, Sidney A. Hoagland, Jacob Hartman, William S. Hoagland, David S. Ireland, Alonzo L. Johnson, Henry J. Levalley, Charles A. Marvin, Isaac Marvin, H. B. Marvin, E. W. Maynard, Nathan Moyer, Richard C. Videan, James Walker†, Isaac D. Walker†.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in October, 1861, at Camp Curtin, with the following officers: Joseph H. Wilson, of Beaver county, colonel; David B. Morris, of Pittsburg, lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph S. Hoard, of Tioga county, major. It participated in the Peninsula Campaign, and Fair Oaks, in Virginia, and at Kingston, Goldsboro, Little Washington, and Plymouth, in North Carolina. At the last place, April 20, 1864, the entire regiment, save those on furlough and detached service, were taken prisoners, and were confined in Andersonville, Macon, Florence, Savannah, Charleston and Charlotte. They were finally exchanged at Wilmington, North Carolina, in March, 1865.

Company B of this regiment was raised in Tioga county. The roster of its officers and men is as follows:

Captains: Joseph S. Hoard, Victor A. Elliott and Melvin L. Clark. Captain Clark was commissioned lieutenant-colonel May 18, 1865.

First Lieutenants: Abram Young and Franklin P. Wylie.

Second Lieutenants: George G. Gaylord, Melvin L. Clark and Harvey S. Horton.

Sergeants: Melvin L. Clark, Frank P. Wylie, Harvey S. Horton, Francis M. Shaw, Dyer J. Butts, Justus B. Clark, George Hollands and Byron M. Shaw†.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Corporals: Zerbino H. Young, Stephen G. Mudge, Ezra Ripley, Solon H. Dewey†, Perry Hill†, Phineas V. Clark, George E. Catlin, Burr R. Bailey, John Kiley.

Musicians: John W. Brown, Israel M. Dair†, Oliver H. Perry†, Seely Johns, James E. Young.

Privates: A. P. Benjamin, William Bailey, A. H. Bacon, Ebenezer Burley†, Albert A. Bodine†, John J. Beach*, S. W. Cochran, C. C. Connelly, Wallace Codney, Gideon A. Cornell, Silas Cummings, H. W. Clark*, (2d), William R. Cameron†, Edwin B. Clark†, H. W. Clark†, (1st), Ora L. Cleveland†, William Dair, Patrick Delaney, Stephen Dickinson, James Debtman, Reuben B. Dair†, Elisha Fanning, F. T. Fairman†, Charles S. Fish†, Henry Gaylord‡, Jonathan Greeley, William B. Gaylord, James Henry, John C. Howe, Arnold Halligist, John W. Horton, Francis Hagar, George W. Hubbard, John L. Johnson, Horace Jaquish, Samuel W. Jerould*, Thomas Jones†, Oliver M. Kelley, Edward Lewis†, David Latterell, Elam Morehouse, Martin Moore, Edwin A. Morley, Daniel E. Morley, Stephen M. Miles, Purington Maryott, Omer Morehouse, John W. Mapes†, John D. Miles, Frank M. Murdock†, George Mudge, Stephen R. Peters, Francis Peters, Ester Palmer, George W. Pickens, Artemus Rumsey, Dwight Ripley, John Rourke, Andrew J. Reeder, James H. Shaw, Orin Shaw, Thomas C. Shaw, Andrew Scouten, Horry B. Shaw, John W. Sweet‡, Orson F. Spurr‡, Samuel W. Smith†, Elisha Smith†, Warren St. John, George W. Vance, Andrew J. Watkins, Reuben Wood, Alonzo S. Warren, James Wilson†, Jacob Wilds, Oscar F. Young.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment had the following officers and men from Tioga county:

Company B—Captain: John Irvin‡.

Company C—Privates: Orson C. Cole, Almon Cure‡ and Richard Vandyke.

Company D—First Lieutenant: John Irvin‡.

Sergeants: William Irvin‡, Samuel Irvin‡, Henry C. Veil† and James H. Hall*.

Corporals: Israel Riddle‡, Ichabod S. Jones‡, David Irvin‡, Robert Mathews, Giles M. Coons‡ and Daniel L. Foster*.

Musician: Charles T. Whitcomb.

Privates: Andrew B. Bassett, Jr., John B. Biser†, Fidelo Biddle‡, James Budson, James G. Carey‡, Henry Davis†, Thomas Doud*, John S. Elter‡, Darius Griswold, Peter B. Herrington, Henry Herrington*, Robert M. King*, Abram King*, James Landon, Edward Mathews*, Thomas Mathews, William Myers, George G. Mason*, Thomas Nestor, Ambrose Reeder, Frederick Schambacher, George W. Schambacher†, Eurotas F. Sparks, Peter Schick, Charles F. Schambacher‡, George E. Tripp, Darius R. Terry, John Wilber, Lewis N. Wilber† and William Werline.

Company H—Privates: Orlando Dann, Cornelius King and James Thompson.

Company I—Privates: Eugene Budson and James R. Watts.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT—ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment, originally known as "Harlan's Light Cavalry," was raised during the months of August and September, 1861, as an independent regiment, by Col. Josiah Harlan, of Philadelphia, under special authority from the Secretary of War.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

The companies were from different states, A being from Iowa, portions of E and F from New York and Pennsylvania, I from New Jersey, M from Ohio and the remainder from Pennsylvania. Congress having only authorized the raising of regiments by states, it was finally mustered in as the Eleventh Cavalry, with the following officers: Josiah Harlan, colonel; Samuel P. Spear, lieutenant-colonel; George Stetzel, Samuel Wetherell and Noah M. Runyan, majors. It was assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in numerous engagements and skirmishes, doing a large amount of scouting duty. It was mustered out of the service August 13, 1865.

Company F of this regiment was raised in Bradford and Tioga counties, and across the line in New York state. The following named officers and privates were from Tioga county:

Captain: B. B. Mitchell.

Second Lieutenant: John V. Pickering.

First Sergeants: Victor A. Elliott, promoted to captain of Company B, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, March 1, 1862, and William C. Lamb*.

Quartermaster-Sergeant: Andrew Klock.

Commissary Sergeants: W. H. Hancock and Chancy C. Ackley.

Sergeants: Richard M. Ross, Maurice D. Bailey, Jacob Vannoy‡, Oliver P. Barden and Henry E. Wheeler†.

Corporals: W. C. Lamb*, R. Weeks‡, Charles T. Austin, Roland Sanders, Martin Gleason, Ira V. Williams, Chester W. Fenton‡ and Herman Inscho†.

Buglers: B. B. Borden and A. H. Perry.

Blacksmith: George A. Roberts.

Farrier: E. C. Westbrook.

Privates: Lorin N. Butler, Hiram Bellinger, Andrew J. Brown, Wilbur Churchill, Jerome B. Chapman‡, James J. Cady, Jacob H. Colestock, Thomas E. De Pui, John M. Goodrich, James A. Hawthorn‡, John Hawthorn, Thomas Holiday, Valorus E. Ives, Darius Inscho, Alvin H. Ingalls‡, W. H. Kirkendall, Adelbert D. Keeney, Daniel A. Lamb, Hamlin B. Lamb†, Ira O. Mudge†, William M. Miles, John O'Neil, Charles C. Palmer, Charles M. Pitts, G. N. Rorenbaugh†, Frank M. Spencer, Vincent W. Swimelar*, Leander Sherman‡, A. H. Taylor, Frank B. Towner, Alfred Toles†, Jefferson Vannoy, C. N. Walker, Luther A. West and Benjamin F. Westbrook.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Two companies of this regiment, A and D, were recruited in Tioga county, for the nine months' service. A regimental organization was effected at Camp Curtin, August 20, 1862. Charles Ryon, of Elkland, was commissioned major, and was mustered out with the regiment May 29, 1863. The regiment took part in the battle of Fredericksburg and had several men killed and wounded.

Company A was recruited in Tioga county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: John J. Hammond and John I. Mitchell.

First Lieutenant: Romanzo C. Bailey.

Second Lieutenants: John I. Mitchell and H. L. Prutsman.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Sergeants: H. L. Prutsman, Valentine W. Lewis, F. H. Garretson, Albert F. Packard, Jacob Tallman and Clark W. Barrow.

Corporals: Stephen Dickerson, Samuel L. Patterson, William Warren, Henry C. Wheeler, Monroe P. Crosley, B. W. Merrick and William H. Larcom.

Musicians: Charles M. Magarcy, Philip Petty and Hiram Bixley.

Privates: Daniel E. Bacon, Henry Beckwith, Levi Bruson, J. G. Burroughs, Charles V. Bixley, Alpheus Button, Charles Button, Eli Barber, Charles S. Beach, Theodore S. Bacon*, John Burgess†, Francis M. Copp, Ralph Campbell, Oren Cline, Nathan Case, Franklin H. Clark, Charles W. Chase, William P. Cowan, Rubus Clemens, George T. Dickerson, Joseph Denton, Elmer Daggett, Jerome Daggett, Charles L. Denel, Patrick F. Donley, Charles L. Eaton, James Furgerson, John Furgerson, Miles Goodwin, Amasa Gee, Charles Goodwin, William M. Gridley*, Franklin Herrick, Vincent Hogaboom, William H. Hunter, Charles D. Hudson, Minor Jackson, Erwin Keys, William Z. Knapp, Ira Keeney, James Loughridge‡, William H. Lawrence, Moses Losey*, Joseph S. Merrick, Elias Merrick, Charles W. Moore, Henry J. McGowan, Philip Petty, Anson Palmer†, Chauncey Rice, Levi Rounsville, William Rounsville, Oscar H. Rounsville, James Russell†, Andrew J. Sutton, William Smith, John Shellman, John Smartwood, Daniel Smartwood, Luman M. Smith, Ezra Swope, Jr., Clinton Slocum, Stephen C. Shaff, Allen D. Seeley†, Timothy Sullivan*, Henry M. Tice, Edward Updyke, John D. Vandyke, David Williams, Henry Wood, William H. Wylie, Benjamin F. Walters and D. Whitehead.

Company B of this regiment contained thirty-nine officers and privates, who were recruited by Charles Ryon, of Elkland, who was commissioned major of the regiment. Their names are as follows:

First Lieutenants: John Seeley and Nelson Doty.

Sergeant: George L. Hurlbut.

Corporals: Norman Strait, E. D. Rutherford, Seth Leroy Love.

Musician: Orville Bress.

Privates: Sylvester Bullock, Elijah Blanchard, Horatio Chisom, Hiram B. Cameron, Henry Creeley, John Costley†, Silas S. Dingman, Austin Flanders, W. B. Hudson, John Hogencamp, Calvin Hober, Robert B. Howland, Thomas Jenkins‡, Charles Mattison*, Frank Miles, V. Monroe, Johial Norton, Thomas J. Richardson, Stephen Romayne, John Rose, Horace K. Rumsey, James R. Stone‡, Asa Spencer, Luman Stevens, Solomon Vanzile, Andrew Vanzile, Frank Vastbinder, George H. Watts, Eli White, Clark V. Worden and William R. Watkins.

Company D had the following roster:

Captain: Sylvester D. Phillips.

First Lieutenant: Albert B. Cloos.

Second Lieutenants: Alva Davidson and Martin Dodge.

Sergeants: Martin Dodge, James H. Metcalf, James C. Aldrich, Ansel B. Parker, William H. Gurnsey‡ and Benson B. King.

Corporals: Frederick Heyler, George W. Potter, Henry W. Grantier, William G. Gilkey, William O. Wakeley, Lafayette D. Hill, Theodore F. Holcomb and John Little.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Musicians: Leroy P. Davis and Samuel Fletcher.

Privates: Charles F. Abbott, David C. Buck, Anson P. Boardman, Charles Bennett, Charles Butler, Timothy Baker, William Bloom, Ansil E. Brower, Montraville Brown, James Colman, William Chapman, James P. Cook, Jahiel Case, David Case, Hiram L. Colegrove, J. E. Chamberlin, Rufus Cook, Charles W. Chase†, Joseph F. Davis‡, Vincent Dodge, Henry Dibble, Joseph J. Doan, Samuel Donaly, James W. Degraw, Orville Earl, Lysander J. Earl, William Edgcomb, Lott Fillmore, Morgan Heyler, Delos D. Howe, Isaac Hunt, Miltou King, Stephen King†, Thomas Leanning, Delos F. Leonard, Orrin Leach, Oscar Macumber‡, John Metzgar, Isaac L. Metcalf, William H. H. Metcalf, James Mallory, Samuel Metcalf, Orson P. Mintonye, Charles Mulkins†, Andrew McCoy, John McCormic, Jesse McIntyre, Llewellyn Northrop, John A. Pearsol, Frank C. Pride, Charles Prouty, Eugene Pritchard, Samuel Pierce, Walter B. Pritchard, Bradley N. Parker, Merrit Potter, Sovrine Rumsey, John P. Rushmore, George N. Seely, Lyman B. Somers, Silas Taylor, John Thomas, Philip H. Taylor, Rowland B. Tooker, John C. Tanner, Isaac Watts, Daniel C. Wakeley, Jacob Whitmarsh, William R. Youngs, Dyer Youngs, Samuel Youngs†, Walter S. Youngs†.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment ("Bucktail Brigade") was commanded by Roy Stone. It was recruited in Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Clearfield, Clarion, Lebanon, Allegheny, Luzerne, Mifflin and Huntingdon counties. It took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hatcher's Run, North Anna and Petersburg. The surgeon was Dr. W. T. Humphrey, and the chaplain Rev. J. F. Calkins, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Wellsboro. The regiment entered the service in August, 1862, and was mustered out June 24, 1865.

Company A of this regiment was from Tioga county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: A. J. Sofield*, Dudley A. Fish, Lewis Bodine‡ and Benjamin H. Warriner‡.

First Lieutenants: Dudley A. Fish, Lewis Bodine‡, George Blackwell‡, John Walbridge‡, John Rexford‡ and George D. Brooks.

Second Lieutenants: Lewis Bodine‡, Benjamin H. Warriner‡, George Blackwell‡, John Rexford‡ and George D. Brooks.

Sergeants: John Rexford‡, A. B. Wright, J. B. Wilcox‡, George Blackwell‡, Benjamin H. Warriner‡, George D. Brooks‡, Edward Morse‡, Cloise L. Miller, Asher D. Cole*, Wallace W. Sofield*, Albert D. Wright, promoted to captain Forty-third United States Colored Troops, and John L. Barnes.

Corporals: John Walbridge‡, Albert Dale, Nathan Palmer, Austin H. Butler, William A. Smith, Jesse W. Borden†, Nathan Wilcox, John L. Barnes, Alfred Boyden, Sanford Boyden, Lyman Stowell, Henry D. Smead, Gilderoy H. Lawton, Nathaniel H. Wilcox*, William A. Smith*, Wilson D. Race*, William A. Nobles†, John L. Pond†, Daniel Butler and Frank R. Goodman‡.

Musicians: Lewis Culver and Cook Willard.

Privates: Freeman B. Ashley†, Hiram Bardwell, Reuben Bell, Lester H. Butler,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Philander Birch, Francis M. Butler, Marion Croft‡, Joseph Collins, Amos Clark, Elon Culver, George F. Christian*, John Carrol, Reuben H. Carter, John Colegrove‡, John E. Chaffer‡, William Churchill‡, V. Champney, Aaron O. Douglas‡, George Dewey, Walter Dibble‡, James Davis, David B. Drougold, James Dunn, Edwin W. Dimmick*, Frederick O. Dalton*, Lewis Ernest‡, Matthew Fetzer*, Edwin Fairbanks†, James C. Farley‡, Curtis Gleason*, David Hart, Jr., George Hilliar, Charles Henry, Samuel Hartman, T. Haughenberry, Corwin Howe*, Toren Hemminger*, John T. Hoffman‡, Simon A. Hiltbolb, Joshua Ingalls‡, Elihu Ingalls‡, Oscar Jennings*, Frank Justice, Nicholas Kizer, Jacob Kiphart, Jr.‡, Christian Koch, Alexander Kauffman, George A. Kinney, John Kennedy, Aaron King, Jr., George L. Long, Henry Lyon, Augustus Lyon†, John Lyon†, Thomas B. Midlin‡, Reuben H. Martin*, William Millard*, Reece Morris‡, Ellis L. Miller, Ira T. McIntyre, W. H. McCollum‡, Thomas R. Neece‡, William M. Nichols‡, George A. Noble†, Robert E. Pond, Peter Paul‡, Joseph Petrie, Oliver W. Phillips†, William E. Price, Reuben Palmer, Eben W. Parkhurst, Samuel Ritton, Sylvester Robertson†, Thomas H. Root†, Wilson D. Robison, John Rockey, Ely Russel†, Chandler Ronley, William B. Reese‡, Wilmot Ritter, Thomas Skelton‡, James Stryker, Charles Stroup, Reuben G. Simmons, Hiram Smith, Frederick Siegle‡, Thomas C. Sanderson, Lemuel W. Smedley, Miles Swope‡, George D. Sofield, Asa Smith, Henry Smith‡, Henry E. Smith, Eden B. Titus, John C. Tyler‡, Eugene A. Tremain†, James Van Dusen, John S. Wollcott, Charles R. Warriner, James B. Warren, Jesse K. Williams, Caleb B. Wright, Abraham Wright, Levi Wright, John Weidner, Ira Warriner, John H. Wheeler†.

Company F had the following members from Tioga county: Alonzo B. Eastman, and John Patterson.

Company G had the following officers and men from Tioga county: Thomas B. Bryden, captain; Henry J. Landrus, sergeant, promoted to sergeant major; Josiah Hughes‡ and James Logan*, corporals, and John Davis*.

Company K had among its members Charles L. Hoyt, second lieutenant, and Isaac Bryant†, of Tioga county.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—DRAFTED MILITIA.

This regiment was composed of men drafted in October, 1862, for nine months' service. It was organized at Camp Curtin in November with the following officers: Everard Bierer, of Fayette county, colonel; Theophilus Humphrey, of Bradford county, lieutenant-colonel, and Robert C. Cox, of Tioga county, major. Its service was principally in North Carolina. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, August 8, 1863.

Company A of this regiment was from Tioga county. Its muster roll is as follows:

Captain: Anson A. Amsbry.

First Lieutenants: Lucien O. Beach and Samuel W. Love.

Second Lieutenants: Samuel W. Love, Charles Biter and William L. Keagle.

Sergeants: Samuel W. Love, William L. Keagle, Henry S. Arthur, N. M. Levegood, Gaston D. Walker, Thomas J. Barton, Lester S. Fisk, Oliver P. Babcock.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Corporals: Henry S. Arthur, Gaston D. Walker, Thomas J. Barton, Lester S. Fisk, John G. Bowman, George W. Bastian, Ora M. Kelly, Oliver M. Kelly, William E. Clark, Erastus P. Hill, Nelson Fulkerson, Ellis Merrill.

Musicians: Leonard R. Bombay and Joseph Brion.

Privates: Alexander Allen, George W. Anderson, John L. Allen, Leonard J. Bradford, Henry S. Bodine, Jacob Boston, Henry O. Bliss, Daniel Boom, Daniel Barrett, Hiram Burdick, Leonard J. Bradford, Francis M. Black, Ransom W. Bailey, Jesse T. Bedell, Henry Brion, David Brion, Ezra Brees, Benjamin Babcock, Wesley C. Barnhart, Simeon Babcock, Hopkins J. Crosby, Robert W. Campbell, Lyman Copley, Charles W. Churchill†, Willis B. Daily, Hiram D. Deming, promoted to hospital steward, Thomas Eldridge, Jr., C. A. Eilenberger, Enoch Evans, Jefferson Fritz, William R. Freeman, Ferdinand Fray, Christian Foulkrod, Henry Frock†, William J. Garner, John Gleason, Uriah Golden, Daniel Hodge, Orlo J. Hamlin, George Horning, Charles D. Hart, George W. Hart, Casper Houser, Adam Hart, Jacob Horning, Richard W. Ham, Micajah S. Inscho, David Johnson, J. A. Knickerbocker, Garrett M. Kinner, Henry Kimball†, Gottlieb Krause, Jacob Kissinger, Samuel A. Kelsey, William Landis, John J. Lutz, John Matthews, Henry Mattison, Silas Mosier, John Newfer, Andrew A. Newton, William W. Neal, Horace Odell, John E. Ostrum, Walter Phelps, Benjamin J. Powers, David Plank, George W. Rice†, Alovin D. Robbins†, Charles Snyder, Martin V. Smith, Nelson C. W. Smith, Washington Sheffer, James H. Stewart, John H. Schoonover, Henry W. Travis, Ezekiel Thomas, Charles Tillinghast, Jr., Cornelius Vanorsdale, Stephen H. Wood, Charles Wilson and Charles Zink.

Company C of this regiment had the following officers and privates from Tioga county:

Captain: William B. Hall.

Sergeants: A. M. Whittaker and Alexander Mott.

Corporals: Thomas O. Doud, Samuel D. Cudworth and William H. Palmer†.

Musician: Oscar F. Grady.

Privates: Joseph B. Austin, Jacob H. Allen, Lorenzo M. Doud, Peleg Doud, Samuel C. Gott, Ira Hakes, John M. Haverly, Sidney T. Lewis, Thomas Lewis, C. S. Moore, James McConnell, Ephraim McConnell, Russel Niles, Elisha L. Nash, George E. Orvis, Charles E. Palmer, Jacob H. Roblyer, Warren Robinson, Artemus Rumsey, Lorenzo D. Rerick, Asa Slingerland, Eugene L. Sperry, Loren Updyke, John B. Wood, Solomon L. Wood, Stephen Warters, Isaac S. Woodburn, David Welch, Amos Welch, William W. Westgate† and Isaac I. Young.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A body of troops known as the First Battalion, which had been organized just previous to the invasion of the State in July, 1863, for six months' service, and which had performed guard duty at various points in the State, was upon the expiration of its term reorganized and recruited as a part of this regiment. Four new companies were added to it, and the regimental organization was completed in March, 1864, at Camp Curtin, with Joseph F. Ramsey lieutenant-colonel, and George W. Merrick major.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Company A had the following officers and men recruited in Wellsboro, Delmar and vicinity, for the six months' service:

Captain: George W. Merrick.

First Lieutenant: Cecil A. Deane.

Second Lieutenant: Robert Young.

Sergeants: William A. Stone, Gerould B. Dennison, Ephraim Smith, David Dewey, Alonzo C. Mack.

Corporals: Louis Doumaux, Lyman P. Potter, Benjamin Claus, Samuel Morgan.

Privates: Tunis Bush, John Blouch, Josiah L. Butler, Thomas J. Butler, Eugene L. Bowen, Aaron A. Bacon, Washington Boetz, Charles G. Catlin, William H. Chase, James Carpenter, Edwin Campbell, Truman Chubbuck, John A. Cline, James W. Donaldson, Chauncey Dartt, John E. Dibble, Darius L. Deane, John English, Oscar F. Ellis, Charles M. Field, Allen Farnwalt, William Green, William Greiner, Martin Gleason, William H. Harrison, Nathaniel Hart, John E. Henry, Orville Henry, Richard Henry, Morgan Hart, Amos C. Hartman, Albert Ives, William D. Jones, George Kimball, Valentine V. Keller, Albert L. Lachey, David B. Leslie, Casper K. Light, Joseph Morsman, William Moore, Samuel G. Miller, John Martin, Edwin Myers, William H. Miller, Adam Naftzer, Benjamin Naftzer, Thomas Oakum, William W. Patterson, Henry M. Poorman, Joseph Palmer, David T. Robbins, Welcome Spellman, John P. Scott, George W. Sneer, Peter D. Snavely, Charles L. Shumway, Henry Sears, S. Starkweather, Samuel Spotts, Samuel W. Trull, George Tabor, Benjamin F. Towner, Edwin Webster, Hiram Willard, Oren West, Michael Walborn, Oziah Webster and Benjamin Williams.

After its reorganization in March, 1864, for the three years' service, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of the Fifth Corps. It reached the army during the progress of the battle of Cold Harbor. Its next position was on the north bank of the Chickahominy, at the extreme left of the army. On June 16, 1864, it took up a position before Petersburg, and on the 18th was engaged in the assault upon the works on the enemy's right, the regiment being led by Major Merrick. Its loss in killed and wounded was more than one-tenth of its number, but it held its place in the most gallant manner, winning, by its good conduct, the special commendation of General Chamberlain, who, himself, received a dangerous wound. Major Merrick was in command of the regiment in the desperate assault on Fort Hell, at Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864, and received a gunshot wound in the right knee, rendering amputation of the leg necessary. At the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, in Philadelphia, this regiment was assigned to the head of the procession, on its way from the Baltimore depot to Independence Hall, and was left as a guard of honor while the remains lay in state. With the First City Troop, it was detailed to escort the remains from Independence Hall to the New York depot, as they were borne away. It was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, August 3, 1865.

Company A, as reorganized, for the three years' service, contained less than twenty of those who were members of the company in the six months' service. The

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

reorganized company was composed of officers and men from Tioga county. Its roster is as follows:

Captains: George W. Merrick‡, promoted to major May 12, 1864; Morgan Hart and Robert Young.

First Lieutenants: Robert Young and Timothy B. Culver.

Second Lieutenants: Morgan Hart, Gerould B. Dennison, Timothy B. Culver and William A. Stone.

Sergeants: Timothy B. Culver, William A. Stone, Daniel P. Dewey, David Bricker, Orville Henry, Eugene Coolidge and Charles Shumway†.

Corporals: Orville Henry, Eugene Coolidge, Henry C. Wilson, Edmund A. Carriel, Chauncey Dimmick, James W. Hancock, John W. English, Henry M. Foote, Samuel D. Francis and Albert Ives*.

Musicians: James E. Hess and Henry Hipple.

Privates: Robert J. Ayres, George Anderson, Otis L. Anderson, John Ash, John Aylesworth*, Hiram Baker, Almon Butler, L. B. Butler, Leroy S. Butler, Charles Bockus, Philander Bockus, William Bliss, Joseph W. Brewster, Artemus Borden, Alonzo Borden, Bela Borden, John L. Boetsman, Norman Bellinger, William J. Bell, William G. Bower, Leonard W. Boatman*, John Carpenter, Zenas F. Crow, John B. Caldwell, G. B. Cunningham, William Chestnut, Delanne A. Catlin†, William Chase†, Samuel Clark*, Harris Dartt, Henry M. Dartt, Orlando E. Daily, James Donovan, William E. Dales, Cyrus Dort*, Robert Eden, Thomas Everett, Delos Field, Robert Francis, Richard Fry, George Frece, Ashabel Frost†, George W. Gwynn, Thomas Godden†, Andrew Greene†, Benjamin F. Goodwin†, Richard Henry, Judson J. Hall, Edward Hanville, John E. Henry, Charles P. Hoover, William Hampton, Henry F. Hall, Stephen Hedwick, John Jackson, George Kimball, William D. Kriner, Thomas Lester, Abram Lyon, Edward O. Lawton†, Charles W. Mosier, Richard Morrow, Joseph Meembower, Charles N. Moore, Alonzo C. Mack, Francis Mullen, John Mann†, John D. Morton†, Hugh H. McGrogan, John McGuire†, John Newfer, William Oberlie*, Andrew J. Putnam, Willis J. Peak, Lyman P. Potter, Charles J. Potter†, James Phipps*, Daniel W. Ruggles, Henry C. Root, Daniel Rought, Robert H. Steele, Samuel S. Steele, Alvarius Smith, Ephraim N. Smith, Riley W. Shellman, Wesley Saxberry, Horace S. Stratton, N. J. Starkweather, James Seisen, Thomas Stulker, Samuel Simpson, William D. Sturrock†, Oliver Stark, David H. Smith, Nicholas Swerger*, Clifton Tipple, Augustine S. Torpy, Samuel W. Trull, John J. Travis*, Daniel M. Wilson, Samuel P. Wilcox, Martin C. Wilcox, Samuel Wheeler, Philip Whetmore, James Wilkinson and James J. Walls.

Company I of this regiment was made up principally of men from Bradford and Tioga counties. The names of those from Tioga county are as follows:

Captain: Ransford B. Webb.

First Lieutenant: Monroe P. Crosby.

Sergeants: Monroe P. Crosby, George W. Rice and Hiram H. Nickerson.

Corporals: Hiram H. Nickerson, Stephen V. Martin, Spencer Crittenden, Albert F. Packard and Oscar F. Gandy.

Privates: Jeremiah Aitcher, Charles W. Best, Albert C. Balfour†, Haley Cole,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

John C. Chappel, Ira D. Carpenter, Daniel R. Carpenter, Philip T. Christian†, George W. Dimmick, Henry Darling, Jerome B. Ford, James C. Ford, Asa B. Forest, Joseph C. Forest, Robert London, Robert G. Sheldon, Dwight F. Stone, Charles E. Smith†, William Steele† and Moses Wingate.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in the field, in Virginia, in March and April, 1864, from veterans of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. It took part in engagements at Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House and Hatcher's Run. It had officers from Tioga county as follows: John A. Wolff, major, June 6, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 28, 1865. Quartermaster, Lucius Truman, June 6, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Assistant surgeon, J. G. Chambers, July 23, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Company C, was first commanded by Capt. Neri B. Kinsey, June 6, 1864; appointed brevet major October 1, 1864; honorably discharged March 8, 1865.

Company E had for first lieutenant R. J. Christenot, June 6, 1864; killed in action June 17, 1864, at Petersburg.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in the field, in Virginia, in May, 1864, from veterans of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth regiments, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and participated in the battles of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House and Hatcher's Run. Col. James Carle, June 6, 1864; appointed brigadier general March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 28, 1865.

Company B of this regiment had for first lieutenant, Livingston Bogart, June 17, 1864; mustered out with company June 28, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Companies A, D, H and K, and parts of B, E and G, of this regiment were recruited in Tioga county. Maj. Robert C. Cox was commissioned by Governor Curtin to raise the regiment. He succeeded, and, on the organization at Harrisburg, was promoted from a private in Company B, to colonel. The other officers were:

Lieutenant Colonel: William W. S. Snoddy.

Major: Victor A. Elliott.

Adjutant: George M. Bastian‡. Promoted from private Company B, September 29, 1864.

Quartermaster: William F. Weseman. Promoted from private Company B, September 9, 1864.

Quartermaster Sergeant: Darius L. Deane‡.

Commissary Sergeant: Chauncey F. Dartt‡.

Company A's roster was as follows:

Captain: Elmer Backer‡.

First Lieutenant: Joseph M. Young‡.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Second Lieutenant: Thomas O. Doud.

Sergeant: Eugene Rich*.

Corporal: D. Houselander, Jr†.

Privates: Amando M. Andrus, Damon Allen, James A. Ashcraft, Henry Avery, Jackson Alexander, Stephen Andrews, Philander Ayres, John B. Austin, Benjamin Booth, Alonzo B. Baker, Peter Benjamin, A. J. Blakesley, William Bailey, Royal E. Baker‡, Franklin H. Brink, John C. Baker, James Benjamin, William Beardsley, Lewis Barrett, Henry C. Burgess‡, Ebenezer Bronson, Charles H. Card, Norman D. Cranmer, William Coleman, Henry B. Clink, George Collins, Simon B. Chesby†, Watson Cary, James S. Carr, George W. Conley, Orrin E. Campbell*, Mahlon S. Cleveland‡, John Cunningham, David Conable, Daniel Doty‡, George D. Edgerton, Henry Evans, Oren P. Farr, Jason T. Fassett, George C. Fellbush‡, John A. Gustin, William Gordon, James Gordon‡, John Gordon, Samuel Gott, Benjamin F. Godshalk, Amos B. Howland, John Haines, Wallace Huntley‡, Jason Harris, Henry M. Hall‡, Orville C. Horton‡, Charles B. Hulslander, Charles L. Hiney, Nathaniel Hurst, Ira Knapp, Charles W. Kelly‡, George W. Knapp, Dennis G. Keeney, Jacob Kelsey, Abner Knapp, Joseph A. Lott*, John W. Lott, Charles H. Morgan, John J. Miller, Joseph D. Minturn, John Mansfield, Lyman McClure, Jonathan Nelson, James W. Northrop, James H. Owens, Asa Osgood, Charles Peterbaugh‡, Smith Palmer, David H. Phillips‡, Oscar H. Rounsville, Hiram M. Roblyer, Wesley B. Reynolds, A. C. Sturdevant, Benjamin Sherman, John Sutton, Charles E. Stage, Charles L. Sheppard, N. H. Smith‡, Zenas B. Smith‡, Morris G. Smith, William H. Smith, John F. Smith, Daniel Smartwood, David W. Stone, Horace Thorp, Allen J. Tickner, George VanNess, Alfred Wooster, Eugene Wood, Isaac Woodburn, William Wordon, Warren Wood, Isaac J. Young*, Reuben Yale.

Company B was made up principally of officers and men from Tioga county, whose names are as follows:

First Lieutenant: J. H. Schambacher‡.

Sergeants: John H. Miller, Jacob R. Stout and Philander P. Burns.

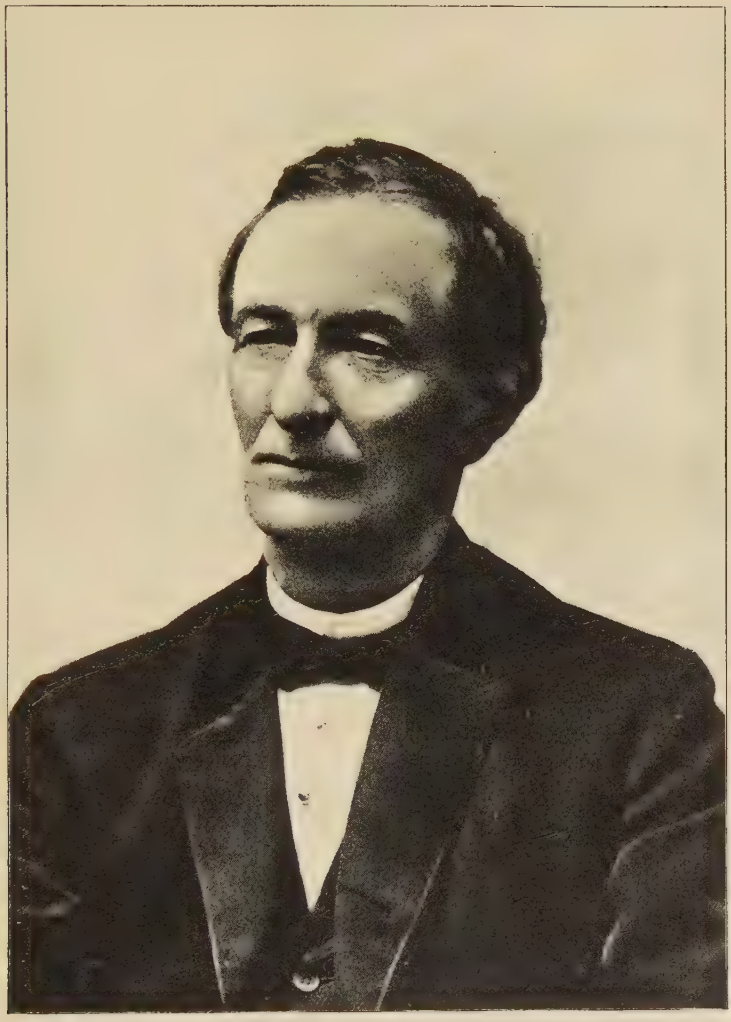
Corporals: Samuel Compton, Myron B. Haight‡, John Fulton, Almond Baxter and Decatur Ayres.

Privates: O. M. Bonney, Frank Bodine, J. W. Bonney, George M. Bastian, Isaac A. Britton, Darius Bennett‡, John Burd, William Burd, William Carpenter, Robert S. Compton‡, Sylvester Compton, John Carpenter†, Augustus Compton, Henry Carpenter, Robert C. Cox—promoted to colonel September 9, 1864—Nathan Doan, Hiram Dunn, Alfred Eddy, Edward Estel‡, Urbane Gregory†, Harry L. Haight, James N. Haight, R. W. Hollenbeck, Daniel L. Hollenbeck, Orlando F. Haight, Charles E. Haight, Daniel L. Horning, Thomas Horning, Thomas Johnson, Jr., H. L. Johnson, Philip Kohler, Jackson Kulp, Robert McClarin, Hiram Russell, Isaac D. Soper, Thomas Smith‡, Edward Soper, Charles W. Scouten, Charles Stewart, Mahlon Stevens, David Waters, B. O. Wheeler‡, Thomas Welch, William F. Weseman, Andrew P. Welch, Jerry Yetter and Joseph Zuber.

Company D had the following roster:

Captain: Sylvester D. Phillips.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.



Robert E. Lee

First Lieutenant: Albert B. Cloos.

Second Lieutenants: Chancy C. Ackley‡.

Sergeants: James V. Learch, William G. Gilkey‡, Francis A. Strang‡, Andrew McCoy and Anson P. Boardman.

Corporal: Fred. D. Woodcock‡.

Musicians: David W. Havens and Frank Wilcox.

Privates: Henry C. Ackley, Beniah S. Ackley, John Brown, James M. Bowers, William R. Burdic, Peleg Burdic, Joseph A. Bush, Lyman Bliss, George W. Bowman, Joseph Bliss, Aaron H. Bostwick, Franklin Buck, John W. Brown, James W. Bowell, Asa P. Bancroft*, John Butler, Joseph P. Brooks, James K. Brooks†, Henry E. Brown, James F. Carling, Stutley H. Carr‡, William Clossen, John C. Dean, Reuben F. Davis, Ira P. Douglass, Leander I. Earl, William R. Freeman, Silas A. Griffin‡, Bartlett Hammond*, Seth W. Harris, Orlon G. Hamlin, Lafayette Hill, Charles Hillman, George Hawley, Conrad Hollenbaugh, Norman I. Krusen, David O. Kilborn, Milton King, David Kilborn, Sylvester Labar, Theodore P. Metcalf†, Peter Minick, Baston Morse, John Metzgar, R. McGranahan, Samuel Nicodemus, William H. Nickles, William Owens‡, John A. Pearsol, Lovel Plank, Oliver Pease, Horace Pride*, Walter Pease, Calvin E. Robinson, James H. Richardson*, Amos Riggs, Sol Rosencrans, Watson R. Rushmore, Christian G. Rugaber, A. Robbins, William Robbins, James B. Rushmore‡, Rufus A. Stanton, John Seaman, William Striker, William Spencer, Joseph Sunderlin, John Sunderlin, O. J. Sunderlin*, Joseph Smithers, John Strong, Lyman B. Somers, George W. Sutton, Walter Thompson, Charles Taft‡, Ethan Taft, Henry M. Tice, Isaac C. Thompson, William Thompson, Orson A. Tremain, William O. Wakeley, Lyman Wilcox, Jeremiah Willoughby, M. W. Wilkinson, Thomas Wilkinson*, William M. Watrous, Aaron Yale and Henry M. Zearfoss‡.

Company E was composed largely of officers and privates recruited in Tioga county, whose names are as follows:

Second Lieutenant: William L. Keagle.

Sergeants: Joseph S. Childs, Daniel Brion and George J. Horning*.

Corporals: Elias Merrill, John Harman, Jacob E. Smith and John F. Blanchard.

Privates: Jeremiah Alexander, John Anderson‡, Jonathan Black, Edward Black, Charles Brion, George W. Bower‡, William Clark, Albert E. Comstock, O. Cartwright‡, Henry C. Cox, Andrew Dennison*, Charles Everly, Jacob Emick, Nicholas Fessler†, J. R. Farnsworth, Alfred Fulkerson, H. L. Farnsworth, Henry Gruver, Aaron Henry, Amos Henry‡, Cornelius Kimble, Elias C. Kohler, Josiah Kohler‡, Frantz Katzer, William King, Lewis Krise, Jacob Linck, Cornelius Lefever, Benjamin Long, Henry F. Mackey, Charles Morris, Winfield S. Mackey, John Maneval, Jacob Ribble, Frank Shaffer, William W. Seaman, Frederick Snyder, Franklin Sheffer‡, Theodore J. Sheffer, George A. Thomas, Benjamin Weast†, William P. Wheeland†, Charles D. Wheeland and George R. Wheeland.

Company G of this regiment was also composed principally of officers and men from Tioga county. Their names are as follows:

* Killed or mortally wounded ‡ Wounded, † Died.

First Lieutenant: P. H. Blanchard‡.

Second Lieutenant: Henry G. Stephen.

Sergeant: Charles S. Beach.

Corporals: John P. Blanchard*, Samuel P. King and William D. Lutz.

Privates: Curry Beach, Charles Carpenter, Wesley P. Cady*, George W. Curran, Samuel M. Craft, Erastus Cooper, William Diffenbaugh, Henry Erway, Wesley Ely, Hiram D. Freeborn, Daniel G. Gephart‡, George A. Gee, Joseph House, Chauncey Howard, Minor Jackson‡, George Keller, John Kulp, Henry S. Keeney, Wilson King‡, Albert Love, Hiram Leonard‡, William Miller, M. B. McBride†, Charles Sweet and Abner E. Sweet.

Company H, also raised in Tioga county, had the following roster:

Captain: Robert T. Wood‡, promoted to major, and mustered out with regiment with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

First Lieutenant: John E. Parkhurst.

Second Lieutenants: Amasa C. Culver and Oliver P. Babcock‡.

Sergeants: John H. Carl, Abijah Kiser, Oliver P. Babcock‡, William Pierce and James Vandusen*.

Corporals: George Bastian‡, Albert D. Kemp, David Hulslander, Jesse Howe, Miles Egleston‡, Milton Lewis and Hiram Green.

Privates: Henry Avery, M. S. Bostwick, Henry O. Bliss, Jarvis M. Barnhart, Luther B. Bradley, Andrew K. Bullin‡, Alonzo G. Bullin, Olis L. Butts, Louis L. Bevier, George H. Brown, George W. Bowen, Wilbur Brown‡, John Baker, William Bastian‡, Lewis Barrett, John H. Campbell, Ira Curran, Charles H. Conklin, Uriah Conklin, Charles Crosby, Samuel Courter, George W. Champlin, James Daily, Joseph Daily‡, James K. Daily, E. W. Dingman‡, Theodore Doan, Hugh Derr‡, Samuel D. Dougherty, Franklin Freeman, Jeremiah Fogleman, William Graham‡, Solomon S. Grover, James Grover, C. F. Gee, Vernon Green, Cromwell H. Gridley, Aaron Herrington, William Hoyt, Daniel Hayne, Benjamin Henry, Orange G. Johnson, D. C. Kemp, Gilbert Kiser, Henry Kiser, Henry Kennedy, Willard Lewis, Thomas Lapp*, H. Lapp, Wilson Mack, Johnson Mack, Andrew J. Mack, L. B. Maynard, H. C. Manning, David Passel, Francis M. Seely, John G. Seely, James H. Seely, Perry Strait, Nicholas Slyter, Charles Starr, Eugene Sherwood, William N. Springer, Daniel Sunderland, A. C. Sturdevant, Orrin M. Taylor†, Andrew Turk*, J. C. Thompson‡, Joseph Upham‡, James Vandusen*, Byron Vandusen, Samuel Vangorder, Ebenezer Warren, James Wilson, Lawrence Watson and Jonathan F. Yost.

Company K of this regiment was recruited for the most part in Charleston and Delmar townships. Its roster is as follows:

Captain: John J. Reese.

First Lieutenant: John Karr.

Second Lieutenants: Thomas D. Elliott and William L. Reese.

Sergeants: Daniel A. Evans‡, Samuel A. Mack and Edson D. Mitchell*.

Commissary Sergeant: Chauncey F. Dartt.

Corporals: Michael C. Campbell‡ and Elijah S. Kelsey†.

Privates: James H. Belling, Simeon Bacon, James H. Bockus, Martin Bennett,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Richard A. Brown, William V. Borden, Frederick Campbell, Amos Campbell, Henry U. Cady†, John Cole, Edwin Campbell, Thomas Cruttenden, Luther S. Collins‡, Peter Champaign, James Carpenter‡, Charles L. Dimmick‡, Louis Doumaux, Jesse B. Doane, Hiram G. Davis*, Reuben Dike, John E. Dibble, Andrew J. Duryea, Darius L. Deane‡, (promoted to sergeant major), James E. English, Richard W. Elliston, Samuel D. Evans, Edward English, Charles V. Goodwin, William H. Harrison*, Charles Houghton, Lyman Hart‡, William D. Jones, Jeremiah G. Jones, Joseph B. Jaquish, Linas S. Jennings, Orlando P. Jones, David E. Johnson, Robert Kelsey, Charles E. Kelsey, Hiram Klock‡, Benjamin F. Kelsey, Lewis Kohler, Frederick J. Moyer, Eli Moyer*, Thomas Morris*, Joseph Morseman, Delos V. Miller, John Mosier, Elisha McCarty, Edward Osborn, Nathan Palmer*, George M. Potts, James L. Plumley, Joshua S. Phoenix, George E. Putnam, William Putnam, Arvine Reese, James L. Reese, Charles Stephens, Robert Satterlee, Alfred Schieffelin, Abram M. Sherman, John Snyder, S. Starkweather‡, George M. Tabor, Stephen J. Thomas‡, Charles Venton, Benjamin C. Van Horn, D. P. Whitehead, John Willard, Roswell I. Webster, Robert J. Wilson, H. B. Webster, George P. Wilson, Elijah Warren, Aseph Wilkinson and K. Wilson.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—EMERGENCY MEN.

This regiment was organized at Harrisburg July 4, 1863, and was mustered out August 7, 1863. It had the following officers from Tioga county:

Lieutenant-Colonel: E. G. Schieffelin.

Quartermaster: Hugh Young.

Assistant Surgeon: W. W. Webb.

Morgan L. Bacon was captain; John S. Murdough, first lieutenant, and Abram B. DeWitt, second lieutenant of Company E.

William Cole was captain; W. S. Boatman, first lieutenant, and Robert H. Steele, second lieutenant, of Company F.

Luman Stevens was captain; Giles Roberts, first lieutenant, and E. D. Rutherford, second lieutenant, of Company G.

Horace S. Johnson was captain; Romanzo C. Bailey, first lieutenant, and Henry R. Fish, second lieutenant, of Company K.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS.

In addition to the companies and parts of companies recruited in Tioga county, a number of her citizens were to be found as individual members of companies raised in other parts of the State. Many also served in companies raised across the line in southern New York, while still others found their way into western regiments. After the lapse of more than thirty years, it has been found impossible to ascertain the names of all serving in these various miscellaneous commands, though the list which follows will be found fairly representative.

Thomas E. De Pui, of Tioga, and George E. Harris, of Lawrence, served in the Twenty-ninth regimental band.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Dr. F. D. Ritter, late of Gaines, served as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Reserve from June until August, 1862.

Dr. Daniel S. Foster, of Mainesburg, served as corporal in Company A, Fifth Reserve, until he was discharged by reason of a severe wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Capt. Robert W. Sturrock, who served in Company K, Fifth Reserve, from Bradford county, and was killed at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862, began life as a printer, and was a partner of M. H. Cobb during the earlier years of the Wellsboro *Agitator's* existence. In 1860 he removed to Bradford county, and became associated with E. A. Goodrich, of Towanda, in the publication of the *Reporter*. D. H. Pitts, now a prominent merchant of Mansfield, also served in Company K, Fifth Reserve.

Job and Almon Wetmore, of Charleston township, who enlisted as privates in Company H, Sixth Reserve, were assigned to duty as members of the band of the First brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves.

The following members of Company C, Twelfth Reserve, recruited in Bradford county, were from Tioga county: Sergeants: Lyman Douglas, William Daggett and Joshua H. Graves. Corporal: Cyrus J. Spencer. Privates: George S. Borden, Cyrus D. Chapman, George D. Comfort, William A. Corzatt, Timothy Fellon, John W. Garrison, Joseph W. Inscho, Augustus Land, Volney M. Levalley, James Peters, Philip Petty, Nelson H. Robbins, David Short, James Sturdevant, Henry A. Vaughan, Seely Williams and Aaron Wilson.

Elijah J. Dartt, of Shippen, and Joshua Bernauer, of Gaines, served in Battery D, First Artillery. Mellwood C. Gillespie, also of Shippen, served as second lieutenant in same command, and afterwards re-enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighth Cavalry.

Elisha S. Horton, of Westfield, served as second sergeant in Company H, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Victor Leroy Kelts, of Mansfield, served in Company G, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died at Camp Parole, May 12, 1863. His brother, Alexander Hamilton Kelts, served in Company D, same command, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

G. W. Butterworth served as sergeant of Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers from March 2, 1864, to June 30, 1865. Before enlisting he was connected with the *Agitator*. John E. Harvey, of Westfield, also served in the same company.

W. W. Richardson, who enlisted as a private in Company G, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was promoted successively to corporal, sergeant and second lieutenant. J. E. Ault, of Liberty, enlisted as a private in Company G, of this regiment, and was promoted to first lieutenant.

James Irvin, of Union township, a brother of ex-Sheriff Irvin, served in Company B, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died in the service.

Peter Bush, of Brookfield, served in Company D, Ninety-third; Martin V. Clemens, of Charleston, in Company A, and Lewis Moyer and Francis M. Sheffer, of Liberty, in Company D, Ninety-eighth; Henry E. Chamberlain, of Elkland, in Com-

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

pany C, and Daniel L. Van Dusen, of Osceola, in Company D, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Dr. A. M. Sheardown served as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers from June to December, 1863.

The following named citizens of Tioga county served in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry: Lorimus B. Ackley, of Clymer, and Lafayette Farr, of Middlebury, Company D; Benjamin J. Mann, of Tioga, Company E; Noah H. Marvin, corporal, Company H; Andrew J. Dickerson‡, Company M, and William Shellman, of Tioga.

Dewey Whitmarsh and James H. Metcalf, of Westfield, and Franklin B. Scudder, of Covington, served in Battery F, Second Pennsylvania Artillery.

Tracey O. Hollis served as second lieutenant of Company E, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, from October, 1862, to March, 1863. He subsequently served in the Second Artillery and in the United States secret service.

Dr. William B. Hartman served as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers from March, 1863, to July 4, 1864, when he was promoted to surgeon. He was discharged June 3, 1865.

Tioga county was represented in Company G, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, as follows: William Zinck and Isaac F. Wheeland, corporals, and the following privates: David A. Cochran, Charles Foulkrod, Warren Phelps, Alfred Phelps, Daniel Smith and Samuel Weast, all from Liberty borough.

Roswell A. Walker, of Covington township, who died at Belle Plain, Virginia, December 7, 1862, and Chauncey W. Wheeler, of Liberty, served in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

James Labar and Benjamin F. Mulford, of Westfield, served in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Tioga county was represented in the Third Artillery as follows: Richard W. Jackson and George W. Kelts, sergeants, and John Blair, Charles E. Hall, William J. Hall and A. T. Goodrich, privates, of Battery F; W. C. Marvin and H. T. Graves, Battery G, and Charles S. Kingsley, Battery L.

Charles K. Thompson served as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment from March until June, 1865.

Tioga county was represented as follows in the Sixteenth Cavalry: Thomas Bowell, corporal, and Thomas J. Archer, Charles G. Campbell, James L. Cook, Isaac P. Foster and Leroy V. Kelts, Company B; William H. Beardsley, first lieutenant, Andrew Cady, corporal, and W. J. Beecroft, William H. Garison, H. G. Smith, Ezekiel Thomas and James Walter, privates, Company D; George H. Smith and Sovrine Rumsey, Company H; George D. Beecher, second lieutenant, Company I, and M. Buchanan, Company K.

Vincent F. Sly served as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-first Drafted Militia.

Frank H. Purhen served as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Harry T. Graves, now the editor of the Millerton *Advocate*, served in Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Dr. George D. Maine, of Mainesburg, served as surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Rufus G. Treat, of Chatham township, served as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Ninty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George E. Tripp, of Union township, served in Company G, Two Hundred and Third regiment.

Joseph F. Ripley, Volney Ripley, M. H. Fralic and Hollister Leach, of Richmond township, served in Company K, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

IN NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

As Tioga county borders on the State of New York, some of her sons joined regiments in that State. But owing to the difficulty of locating them it is almost impossible to secure the names of all.

Edward E. Rockwell served in Company K, Twenty-third regiment.

W. H. Leisenring, of Nauvoo, was color-bearer of the Thirty-third regiment. He also served in the Third and in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiments.

Leverne Kimball, of Osceola, and James Taft, of Knoxville, served in Company E, Thirty-fourth regiment.

Floyd Ashley, Charles Rozelle, Philo Tuller, of Tioga, and Samuel Welch, served in the Fiftieth regiment.

Seeley D. Green‡, of Osceola, served in Company G, Sixty-fourth regiment.

Richard Smith, of Osceola, served in Company E, Seventy-seventh regiment.

In the Eighty-sixth regiment were the following: Amos F. Hawkins, Company A; Asaph Johnson, of Osceola, Company B; George Vastbinder, of Osceola, Company C; William E. Seely, of Osceola, and John Cornell, of Jackson, Company E; A. N. Dunham, of Knoxville, Company F; Stephen P. Chase‡, of Brookfield, color-bearer, and Sylvester Hunt, of Brookfield, Company H, and Edwin B. Bulkley, of Westfield, Company K.

Orville S. Kimball, of Westfield, and Harlan P. Kimball, served in Company I, One Hundred and Third regiment.

William H. Lemger, of Osceola, served in Company K, One Hundred and Seventh regiment.

Augustus Cadugan‡, of Osceola, served in Company I, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment.

In the One Hundred and Forty-first regiment were the following: Gilbert H. Tremain, of Westfield, Company D; John W. Hammond, captain, and Truman B. Foote and Sylvester Tinney, all of Osceola, Company G.

David Sherman served in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment.

Dr. Lewis Darling, of Lawrenceville, served as surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-first regiment; and Legrand G. Brant, of Lawrence township, in Company G; James Freeland, of Osceola, in Company H, and Clark K. Cameron, of Osceola, in Company I, of this regiment.

John L. Robb, of Farmington, now a resident of Wellsboro, served in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment.

* Killed or morrtally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

Thomas C. Knapp, of Lawrence township, enlisted in the First Cavalry, but was afterward transferred to the Second Cavalry.

Leroy Hoaglin, lieutenant, George Mack and Andrew Sutton, all of Osceola, served in Company G, Second Veteran Cavalry. Delos Kelts, of Lawrence township, served in Company B, and Luman M. Smith, of Lawrence township, in Company E of this regiment. Anderson Bunn served in the Twelfth Cavalry, and J. J. Brady in the Mounted Rifles. Seeley D. Green, of Osceola, after re-enlistment, served in Company G, Twenty-second Cavalry.

Rev. Stephen M. Dayton, of Osceola, served in Battery D, Thirteenth Heavy Artillery.

IN OTHER STATES.

Daniel Butler, of Charleston, served in the First Minnesota regiment.

Lott M. Webb served on the United States gunboat Kinea, in the Gulf squadron.

C. M. Prutsman, of Tioga, was an orderly sergeant in the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers. Horace Johnson, of Tioga, served in the same command.

George E. Stauffer, of Sullivan, served in Company C, Second Maryland Cavalry.

John Lynch, of Osceola, served in Company F, First Connecticut Cavalry.

Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., of Lawrenceville, served as assistant surgeon at Washington, D. C., one year, was then assigned to the Western army, and in 1864 was the operating surgeon of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and later served as surgeon in the navy.

Thomas V. Darling, a brother of Lewis, served four years in the United States Marine Corps.

Dr. Milton P. Orton, of Lawrenceville, served as surgeon from 1862 until his death at Hatteras Inlet, February 2, 1864.

Capt. H. S. Green, formerly of Wellsboro, served from Kansas, in "Jim Lane's Brigade."

Capt. A. M. Pitts, who died in Mansfield, October 2, 1891, enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, August 10, 1862, and was successively promoted until he became captain of Company D, the same year. He was honorably discharged in September, 1865.

Charles Irvin, of Union township, a brother of ex-Sheriff John Irvin, served in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and was killed at Fort Donelson.

FOURTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Company C, of the First battalion, of the above regiment, had the following Tioga county men, mustered August 27, 1862, for three years:

Homer J. Ripley, commissioned first lieutenant June 3, 1865; captain September 15, 1867; resigned January 1, 1871. James B. Rumsey, hospital steward; William H. Rumsey, sergeant; Abijah S. Reynolds, corporal. Privates: Henry Slingerland, L. F. Doud, Melville L. Maine, George Clark, Charles Clarke, Charles A. Jones, B. F. Ford, Harvey Peters, Willard Compton, James Vanzile, Truman Mudge. They were mustered out in August, 1865.

Captain Ripley was mustered as captain of Company D, Thirty-second regiment,

* Killed or mortally wounded. ‡ Wounded. † Died.

United States army, which was the Third battalion of the Fourteenth infantry, and served in Arizona and other parts of the west until his resignation in 1871. He closed his third consecutive term as register and recorder of Tioga county, January 4, 1897.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

West of the pagoda, on "The Green," facing the court house, is the monument erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Tioga county, who gave their lives for the defense of the Union during the War of the Rebellion. This monument was unveiled and dedicated November 18, 1886, with appropriate ceremonies. It is of Green Mountain granite, which has a soft gray tinge when unpolished, very hard and enduring, and which takes a fine and lasting polish. The only polished portions are the tablets. The one facing Main street bears the following inscription:

In Memory of
the
Soldiers and Sailors
of
Tioga County
who died
That the Nation Might Live.
1861—1865.

The tablet on the opposite side of the monument contains the single line:

It is noble to die for one's country.

The base and shaft of the monument is twenty-five feet high, and the base stone is eight feet square. The figure of the infantry soldier, that fittingly crowns the work, is a very finely-cut and life-like statue, seven feet six inches high. It weighs nearly a ton and cost $2,000. The cost of the whole work, including incidentals, was about $4,600. This amount was raised by voluntary contributions throughout the county.

The occasion of unveiling the monument was a memorable one. Despite the inclement weather, there was a large attendance. The opening address was by M. H. Cobb, followed by General Gobin, orator of the day. The monument was presented to George Cook Post, G. A. R., by Hon. Henry W. Williams, who referred to the fact that Tioga county contributed nearly 3,000 men to suppress the Rebellion. This, out of a population of about 31,000, was a large number—almost one in ten—and of this number probably one-fourth lost their lives, on the field of battle, in the hospital or in the prison pens of the South.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
But glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Maj. George W. Merrick, in an address made a few years ago on Decoration Day, said:

At the breaking out of the Civil War the adult male population of the county was about six thousand. Of this number two thousand enlisted in the Federal armies. The spirit of the fathers lived in the sons. Of this number, there were lost in battle: At Fredericksburg, 19; South Mountain, 16; Antietam, 6; Gettysburg, 15; Wilderness, 18; Cold Harbor, 15; Petersburg, 47; and in thirty-five other battles of the war, 182; accidentally killed, 3; died in Union hospitals, 62; died while prisoners of war, 56. Total loss during the continuance of the war, 445. Twenty-two per cent. of the whole number enlisted laid down their lives for their country! These simple figures speak volumes for the loyalty of Tioga county in the War of the Rebellion.

CHAPTER XVI.

LITERATURE OF TIOGA.

JOSIAH EMERY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR—LYDIA JANE PIERSON, THE FOREST MINSTREL—MARY EMILY JACKSON, A NATIVE POETESS—M. H. COBB, PRINTER AND POET—"NESSMUK," THE LOVER AND POET OF NATURE—HIS RAMBLES, TRAVELS, AND WRITINGS.

IT is scarcely known that Tioga has a literature of which any county might feel proud. The first publication was an English Grammar, made as early as 1829. It was by Josiah Emery, a teacher in the old Academy at that time. The grammar, which was a small work, was "designed as a first book for children commencing the study." It was copyrighted March 9, 1829, and was entitled "An Abridgment of English Grammar, by J. Emery, A. B." The certificate of copyright is signed by James Armstrong, clerk of the Western District of Pennsylvania, at Williamsport. The little grammar has long since passed out of print and it is almost impossible at this day to find a copy. In fact there are few living who have any knowledge of it.

LYDIA JANE PIERSON.

Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, for many years a resident of Tioga county, attained great distinction as a poetess, and for years ranked with the best female poets of America. Her maiden name was Wheeler, and she was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1802. When sixteen years of age her parents removed to Madison county, New York, where she was employed in teaching school until 1821, when she married Oliver Pierson, a widower, of Cazenovia, twenty-four years her senior, and the father of five children. Her biographer, Mr. Goodrich, says that about the time of their marriage Mr. Pierson traded a farm for one thousand acres of wild land lying in the western part of Liberty and the eastern part of Morris townships, Tioga county, and in the following year he moved with his young wife, accompanied by two of his married daughters and their husbands, to this land. The country was then (1822) in such a wilderness condition that they were obliged to cut a road nearly the whole

distance from the Block House settlement (five miles) to his land, and then make an old log cabin their temporary abode until lumber could be hauled a long distance to construct a better dwelling.

It was here, under these adverse and trying circumstances—so unlike what she had been used to—contending with stern fate, yet holding "sweet converse with nature and with nature's charms," that she began to write poetry. To a spirit like hers, in a wilderness home, surrounded by so many sore trials—both domestic and pecuniary—life would have been a great burden had she not been inspired by an intense religious zeal, which not only found expression in her daily work and life, but was also the chief theme of her songs, which bear a strong resemblance to the poems of Mrs. Hemans.

Soon after the establishment of *The Pioneer*, at Wellsboro, she began writing for that paper, and many fine pieces not found in her published volumes, appeared in its columns.

Some time in 1833, Mr. Pierson, who had by that time cleared a farm, rented it and removed with his family to Jersey Shore, when his wife became a contributor to the *Lycoming Gazette*, then a weekly paper of some prominence, published at Williamsport. At the end of two years Mr. Pierson purchased a bill of merchandise on credit, returned with his family to his old home, and attempted to carry on a mercantile business, but disastrously failed, and his farm of 400 acres was sold by the sheriff to satisfy his creditors. The property was bid off by Judge Ellis Lewis and A. V. Parsons, and deeded to Thaddeus Stevens in trust for Mrs. Pierson during her life, and at her death to be divided among her children.

Her good luck came about in this wise. At the time Mr. Stevens, as a member of the legislature, was advocating the free school system, she wrote a poem complimentary of both him and the system, which pleased him so much that he sent her fifty dollars, subsequently made her acquaintance, became the trustee of the property of herself and children, and educated one of her sons. And through his aid, and some kind friends in Philadelphia, she had her first volume of poems—Forest Leaves—published in 1845. The following year her second volume—The Forest Minstrel—was published. Each of these volumes comprise 264 pages, and they include from seventy-five to eighty poems each. Of the longest and best sustained poems of a high order of merit, may be mentioned "The Wandering Spirit," "Changes," "A Moonlight Dream," "Sunrise in the Forest," "Sunset in the Forest," "The White Thorn and Lennorah," and "Elijah on Mount Horeb," all contained in Forest Leaves; and in The Forest Minstrel such as "The Three Marys," "Old Letters," "The Shipwreck," "The Battle Field," etc., may be found.

There is high authority for saying that some of the compositions here mentioned, and many others of less extent contained in these two volumes, "will bear comparison with the productions of the most popular and gifted American poets." N. P. Willis, a high and recognized authority in literature, once said of Mrs. Pierson that in sacred and Christian themes she bore away from him the palm.

During a part of 1849 and 1850 Mrs. Pierson edited the *Lancaster Intelligencer*. In 1853 she and her husband, with two daughters and five sons of the second marriage, went to Adrian, Michigan, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Emmick, on the old homestead. In this latter place she died in 1862, aged sixty years, and is there

buried. Her widowed husband returned to Liberty, and died at Mrs. Emmick's house in 1865, aged eighty-seven years. Of this large family not more than one or two are now living.

Her trials and tribulations were great, but in the midst of her sorrows her genius shown resplendant and made her name immortal. One of the most pathetic of her poems, not usually found in her published collections, is on the departure from her forest home in Tioga county. It is as follows:

THE LONG FAREWELL.

Farewell! ye woody wilds, a long farewell,
With aching heart I bid this fond adieu;
Ye verdant hills and every lonely dell,
And silver streams that glide the forest thro';
Ye bowers of ever verdant laurel wreathes,
And shades where florid health forever breathes,
Perhaps the last gaze now rests on you.

I saw ye first with agonizing breast,
And tear drops from the heart's recesses wrung,
And friendships severed bonds my soul distrest,
And every hand that late to mine had clung,
And every eye illum'd with light divine,
Whose tearful lingering gaze was fix'd on mine,
Seemed present to my heart by absence stung.

Yet soon I found in the unbroken calm
Of nature's uninvaded deep repose,
A sacred rest, a tranquilizing balm,
A half oblivion of the keenest woes—
I found a solemn joy amid the gloom,
As mourners find o'er virtue's grass-grown tomb,
And saw "the desert blossom like the rose."

I've seen industry fill the forest's pride,
And cultivation bring her magic wand,
And holy friendship near to bliss allied,
Presented me again her faithful hand—
Contentment beamed upon the calm retreat,
And peace and half blown joys with incense sweet,
Combined to chain my heart with firmest band.

Yet now I go—perhaps no more to trace
The foot path winding thro' the dewy glade,
Or gaze with rapture on the beaming face
Of lov'd companion thro' the chequer'd shade,
Or sit and rest upon the fallen tree,
While nature's truth in open converse free,
Unveiled the heart and flitting time betray'd,

Farewell ye woods—farewell ye cultur'd fields,
Ye infant fruit trees and ye cherish'd flowers,
Some other shall enjoy your ripen'd yields,
And ye shall soothe some other's twilight hours;
Will friendship sometimes as it passes by,
Bend on your early buds a tearful eye,
And think of her who lov'd your balmy bowers?

Farewell my friends—heaven wills that we shall part,
But absence cannot break affection's chain,
And while remembrance clings around my heart,
Your idea ever cherish'd shall remain—
Oft shall I weep amid the bustling scene,
For those with whom I rov'd the wild wood green,
Or live by memory's light with them again.

O! can I say we shall not meet again—
No, hope forbids that fear to be exprest;
Yet, ah! what bitter days, what months of pain,
What cruel pangs may wring each absent breast;
What tears may fall above affection's tomb;
What cherish'd hopes may wither in their bloom,
Before these hands in mine again are prest.

O! hide my errors in oblivion's wave,
And twine my friendship with the laurel wreath.
I have no foes—that name I never gave
To erring mortal on this world beneath—
Remember me, and while heaven's light I view,
In sacred truth I'll breathe a prayer for you,
'Till this warm heart is cold and still in death.

—LYDIA JANE.

MARY EMILY JACKSON.

Mary Emily Jackson early in life evinced a talent for writing verse of a high order, and became distinguished for her talent. She was born in 1821, in Wellsboro, and was reared by her grandfather, Ebenezer Jackson. Her mother was one of his (Ebenezer's) daughters. Miss Jackson was a pupil in the "Old Academy," and it was while attending school that her poetic genius began to develop, and between 1830 and 1840 she was at the height of her fame.

Mr. Henry H. Goodrich, in a brief sketch of her, published several years ago, says that she contributed poems to the Wellsboro *Phoenix*, and subsequently to the *Saturday Evening Post*, and the *New Yorker*, obtaining from them such a high appreciation of her talent that Horace Greeley, the principal editor of the latter paper, invited her to become a member of his household and write regularly for his paper. This flattering offer she declined.

It is regretted that her poems were not collected and published in a volume. All were fugitive pieces, and few can be found at this day. Her poetry was marked by much harmony of expression, versatility of thought, and delicacy of sentiment, combined with a calm, gentle and appreciative love of nature; but imbued with that spirit of sadness instinctive in and characteristic of the true poet. She was possessed of more than ordinary personal charm and beauty, which joined to her amiable disposition and adorned by her literary talent, made her society esteemed, and won for her many admiring friends. She was of medium height, with hair and eyes dark, complexion pale and delicate, and manner of exceeding grace. In 1842 she married Isaac Cleaver, of Covington, and went there to reside, when she discontinued her contributions to the press. She died at the residence of her son Isaac, at Troy, Bradford county, in 1869, and is buried by the side of her husband at Covington, who preceded her to the grave. They had two sons and one daughter. The latter, named for her mother, married H. F. Long.

Tradition says that her finest poem was entitled "My Mountain Home," but diligent search has failed to develop a copy. The only poem that could be found at the present time was discovered in a stray copy of the *Phoenix*, printed many years ago. It is entitled "The Parting," and from the tone of sadness which seems to crop out in every stanza, it is inferred that it was written about the time she became a bride and left the home of her childhood at Wellsboro. It is as follows:

THE PARTING.

One look, one passionate parting word,
And the pang of the heart is o'er;
One tear for the yearning which grief hath stirred,
For the deep, low tones of the farewell heard,
And we shall meet no more.

And yet as the lingering ray of eve
Fades over the distant sea—
As twilight's shadows the wild flowers leave,
And the winds thro' the leaves of the lotus grieve,
Will ye have no thought for me?

I am leaving the whispers of bud and bough,
Ere the summer's wild flowers fade;
Yet a furrow is deep on my darkened brow,
That has worn in its sorrowless pride till now,
The garland ye have made.

And as the winds of the cold north come
With a tone more sad and deep;
Will ye not meet at our childhood's home
For the weary feet that are doomed to roam
In their fragile strength, to weep?

Ye have been the fountain in life's young hour,
Of affection's wealth to me;
And now when the tempests of noonday lower
And fate frowns dark with a fiendish power,
Will ye not think of me?

Ye will think of me, ye will think of me
As ye think of the soulless dead;
Ye will meet at the haunts of our childish glee,
Where all bright things of the earth are free,
But not as in days now fled.

Ye will know that a shadow has passed away,
That broken is love's deep spell;
That hushed are the breathings of Love's young lay,
And dark is the close of its summer day—
Home, friends of my youth, farewell!

—MARY EMILY JACKSON.

M. H. COBB, PRINTER AND POET.

One of the sweetest singers of Tioga's poets was M. H. Cobb, for some time editor and publisher of the Wellsboro *Agitator*. So highly appreciated were his poetic effusions, that on the eve of his departure for another field of labor, his friends collected a "small number of the many excellent fruits of his own genius," printed

them in a beautiful little volume and presented it to him as "a memento of friendship."

Mr. Cobb was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 20, 1828, and became a printer and editor in early life. His connection with the *Agitator* will be found described in the chapter on the press of Wellsboro.

Harpel's elegant volume, entitled "Poets and Poetry of Printerdom," refers to that exquisite gem, "The World Would Be the Better for It," in these words: "It took form in his mind almost unbidden early one December morning in 1854, and rising he transcribed it, and sent it to the New York *Tribune*, and it has been everywhere read since. He obeyed the poetic impulse then, under the influence of love for humanity." Here is the poem:

THE WORLD WOULD BE THE BETTER FOR IT.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battlefields and glory;
If, writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song and story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate and to abhor it;
If more relied
On love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If love's work had more willing hands
To link this world with the supernal;
If men stored up love's oil and wine,
And on bruised human hearts would pour it;
If "yours" and "mine"
Would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of Life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If bigotry would sheathe its knife
Till good became more universal;
If custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it;
If talent shone
In truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when wrong beats down the right,
Would strike together to restore it;
If right made might
In every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

NESSMUK.

George W. Sears, poet, editor, traveler and woodsman, was born in Massachusetts, December 2, 1821, and died at his home in Wellsboro, May 1, 1890. He early developed a liking for outdoor life, and in his youth spent much of his time with the remnant of a tribe of Nepmug Indians living near his home. He took a fancy to their chief, Nessmuk, and in after life signed that name to his poetic effusions.

When he grew to manhood his love for the woods did not forsake him and he spent much of his time in the solitude of the forest, and there many of his finest poems were written on birch bark. Mr. Sears came to Wellsboro in 1848, preceding his father's family several years. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he pursued when not enjoying the solitude of the forest. When a young man he shipped aboard a whaler for a three years' cruise, but the vessel put in at Fayal Islands, and, as he was sick with the fever, he was taken ashore and left in the hospital. When convalescent he was sent home by the United States government.

Some time in the fifties he contributed to the *Spirit of the Times* a serial romance under the *nom de plume* of Nessmuk, which was widely read and commented on. From that time on he became a valued correspondent of *Forest and Stream, Outing, American Angler,* etc.

When the call for 75,000 volunteers was made by President Lincoln, he was one of the first to respond and became a member of the original Bucktails; but meeting with an accident while in camp at Harrisburg, by which his right instep was broken, he was discharged and reluctantly returned home.

In 1867 his love of travel led him to South America, and he spent most of his time at Para, Brazil, carefully watching the workings of the rubber industry and corresponding for the Philadelphia *Press.* He remained in Brazil nearly a year.

Mr. Sears was a true lover of nature. Unaccompanied he would go to the wildest nooks with rod, dog and gun, and pass weeks in solitude. In this way he explored the Adirondack region, and the log of his canoe, Nessmuk, a boat which only weighed seventeen pounds, shows a cruise for 1880 of over 550 miles. In 1884 he cruised in the same region a distance of 250 miles, but the voyage was cut short by failing health.

In order to escape the rigors of the winter in this northern latitude he went to Florida in 1886. The climate agreed with him and he was greatly benefitted. He returned in 1887 and remained during the summer. This was a fatal mistake. He contracted malaria, and this coupled with his lung trouble wore his life away. He faded like the maple leaves he loved so well and died as stated in 1890. It was his request to be buried in his own dooryard under the lilacs that he planted, and the six hemlocks which he had carefully nurtured were to be sentinels over his grave. But his wish was not carried out. In the cemetery his remains rest and a granite tablet marks the spot, reared to his memory by the *Forest and Stream* publishing company. And sunken in the stone is a bronze likeness of the poet in relief, which is said to be excellent.

A contemporary says that he was somewhat of a recluse. Early in life he made up his mind that the vanities of the world were not worth the struggle. That marts were but places where "man cheats his fellow man, or robs the workman of his wage." The trumpet of Fame sounded not in his ear, urging him to higher aspira-

tions. Prosperity, fortune and position lured him not with their seductive smiles, and for the pomp and vain glory of the world he had no wish or desire. Leaving all the vexations of life, he sought solitude in the peaceful woods. In mountain path, by sylvan brook, alone, he loved to stray. The appended gem, written while buried in one of the wildest nooks of Tioga county, shows the thought which moved his mind:

CRAGS AND PINES.

Who treads the dirty lanes of trade
  Shall never know the wondrous things
  Told by the rugged forest kings
To him who sleeps beneath their shade.

Only to him whose coat of rags
  Has pressed at night their royal feet
  Shall come the secrets, strange and sweet,
Of regal pines and beetling crags.

For him the Wood-nymph shall unlock
  The mystic treasures which have lain
  A thousand years in frost and rain,
Deep in the bosom of the rock.

For this and these he must lay down
  The things that wordlings most do prize,
  Holding his being in her eyes,
His fealty to her laurel crown.

No greed of gold shall come to him,
  Nor strong desire of earthly praise;
  But he shall love the silent ways
Of forest aisles and arches dim.

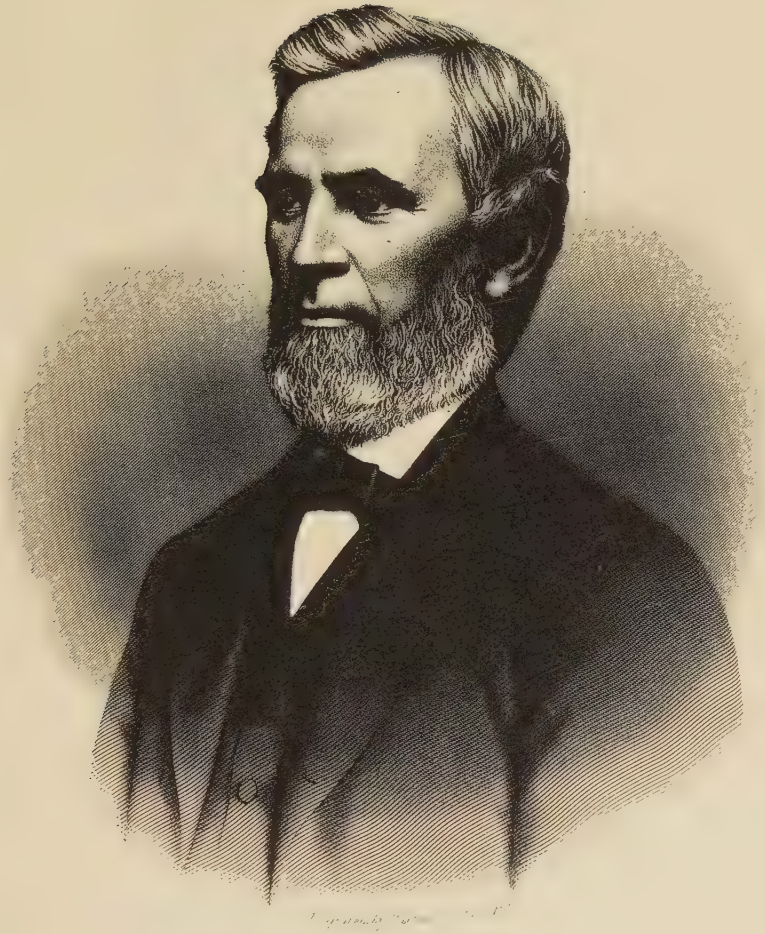
And dearer hold the open page
  Of nature's book than shrewdest plan
  By which man cheats his fellow man,
Or robs the workman of his wage.

As a writer of prose and poetry Mr. Sears ranked far above mediocrity. In 1884 he published a modest little volume under the *nom de plume* of Nessmuk, entitled "Woodcraft," giving his experiences of fifty years in the woods, with instructions to hunters and fishermen how to camp out and enjoy the sport. The book proved very popular with sportsmen and ran through several editions. It forms one of the "Forest and Stream" series, and is still much sought after by lovers of the chase.

But the crowning poem of his life, which gave him reputation and fame in spite of his seclusiveness, was "John O' the Smithy," first published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is given herewith:

JOHN O' THE SMITHY.

Down in the vale where the mavis sings
  And the brook is turning an old-time wheel,
From morning till night the anvil rings
  Where John O' the Smithy is forging steel.



F. A. Allen

My lord rides out at the castle gate,
  My lady is grand in bower and hall,
With men and maidens to cringe and wait,
  And John O' the Smithy must pay for all.

The bishop rides in his coach and four,
  His grooms and horses are fat and sleek;
He has lackeys behind and lackeys before,
  He rides at a hundred guineas a week.
The anvil is singing its "ten pound ten,"
  The mavis pipes from its birken spray,
And this is the song that fills the glen,
  John O' the Smithy has all to pay.

The smith has a daughter, rosy and sweet,
  My lord has a son with a wicked eye;
When she hears the sound of his horses' feet
  Her heart beats quicker—she knows not why.
She will know very well before the end;
  She will learn to detest their rank and pride,
When she has the young lord's babe to tend,
  While the bishop's daughter becomes his bride.

There will be the old, old story to tell
  Of wrong and sorrow in places high,
A bishop glazing the deeds of hell,
  The Priest and the Levite passing by.
And the father may bow his frosted head
  When he sees the young bride up at the hall,
And say 'twere better his child were dead,
  But John O' the Smithy must pay for all.

The smith and his daughter will pass away,
  And another shall make the anvil ring
For his daily bread and the hodden gray;
  But the profits shall go to the priest and king.
And over the wide world, day by day,
  The smiths shall waken at early morn
Each to his task in the old dull way,
  To tread a measure of priestly corn.

And the smith shall live on the coarsest fare
  With little that he may call his own,
While the idler is free from work or care;
  For the best of all must go to the drone.
And the smith complains of the anvil's song,
  Complains of the years he has wrought and pined,
For priests and rulers are swift to wrong
  And the mills of God are slow to grind.

But a clear, strong voice from over the sea
  Is piercing the murk of the moral night!
Time is, time was; and time shall be
  That John O' the Smithy will have his right.

And they who have worn the mitre and crown,
Who have pressed him sore in body and soul,
Shall perish from earth when the grist is ground
And the mighty miller has claimed his toll.

His best poems have been collected and published in a handsome volume by *Forest and Stream,* so that they will not perish, but form a part of the permanent literature of Tioga county—a literature that will last as long as the beetling crags and dashing rivulets of his adopted county.

While this chapter is termed the "Literature of Tioga," much in the line of history, both civil and military, has been written at later dates, which is not regarded as belonging to this department.

CHAPTER XVII.

WELLSBORO.

DESCRIPTIVE—THE ORIGINAL TOWN PLOT—ADDITIONAL LOTS SURVEYED—PROMINENT PIONEERS—JOSIAH EMERY'S REMINISCENCES—POSTOFFICE AND POSTMASTERS—JOHN SCHEFFER, THE YOUNG MAIL CARRIER—HIS ROUTE THROUGH THE WILDERNESS—POSTOFFICE STATISTICS—OLD-TIME TAVERNS AND LANDLORDS—MODERN HOTELS.

WELLSBORO, the county seat of Tioga county, is situated about two miles south and west of the geographical center of the county. Within its limits Charleston creek, Morris run and Kelsey run—all flowing toward the north—unite to form Marsh creek. The converging of these hill-inclosed creek valleys affords an excellent site of great natural beauty for a good-sized city. The rapid fall of the streams and the undulating character of the ground, insuring free drainage, combined with the altitude, which is 1,319 feet above tide water, make it a healthful as well as beautiful place of residence. Its location near the geographical center of the county—at the crossing of the east and west and the north and south State roads—and its proximity to the main line of the Fall Brook railroad, a branch of which passes through it, render it accessible to the people of the various townships, and give those who live within its limits every reason to believe it will more than keep pace with the country about it, in all that goes to make up a permanent and enduring prosperity. It is the business and trading center of a number of the most prosperous agricultural townships of the county, and its mercantile and manufacturing enterprises are in the hands of energetic, wide-awake and intelligent business men, who, aside from the conduct of their own personal affairs, are neglecting no opportunity to keep it well

up in the procession of progress, and make it worthy of good repute as a well-governed, orderly and forward-marching borough.

THE ORIGINAL TOWN PLOT.

The land originally set apart as a site for a "county town" by Benjamin Wistar Morris embraced 150 acres, a full description of which may be found on pages 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Deed Book No. 1, in the office of the register and recorder. By a deed dated July 14, 1806, and recorded September 6, 1806, Benjamin Wistar Morris and his wife, Mary Wells Morris, conveyed to John Fleming, William Hill Wells and William Ellis, the trustees appointed by law to locate the county seat of Tioga county, "one full and equal moiety," or seventy-five acres of this tract. This conveyance included all of the tract lying northwest of Walnut street and southwest of a line drawn through the center of Central avenue, and took in the squares occupied by the county buildings and the park. The remainder of the tract, lying northwest of Walnut street and southeast of a line drawn through the center of Central avenue, was retained by Mr. Morris.

Before this conveyance was made a town plot had been surveyed, embracing forty-five and three-fourths acres with usual allowances, etc. This plot, which was six blocks long by three wide, extended from northeast to southwest, the line being north, forty-five degrees east, and was bounded on its northeastern side by Queen street; on its southeastern side by Walnut street; on its southwestern side by King street, and on its northwestern side by Water street. Main street, the principal street running from northeast to southwest, is 100 feet wide, as is also Central avenue, the principal cross street. All the other streets are fifty feet wide. The plot shows eighty lots, the full-sized ones being 60x250 feet. A map of this survey was filed for record May 5, 1808.

Morris, it will be remembered, said in the advertisement, quoted in a preceding chapter, that the town was "laid out upon the same plan as the City of Philadelphia." The two acres which he set aside for the public buildings and like amounts for the square, or "green," are in the center of the plot, and around the latter he expected the business houses and churches would cluster. But his dream was never fully realized. The county buildings face the western side of the "green," law offices are on the north, and churches and dwellings on the east and south. His idea was based on the English plan for founding rural towns.

ADDITIONAL LOTS SURVEYED.

It will be observed that of the seventy-five acres conveyed by Benjamin Wistar Morris and wife to the trustees named in the deed, but a little more than twenty acres were included in the original town plot. The remaining portion, embracing some fifty odd acres, lay, for the most part, southwest of King street, and it is presumed was soon afterward sub-divided into out lots and offered for sale.

Upon the election of the first board of county commissioners and their entrance upon their official duties in October, 1808, the trustees selected to locate the county seat turned over to them the charge of the sale of these lots. After the opening of the first court in Wellsboro, in 1813, and the completion of the organization of the county in all its departments, there appears to have been an advance in price of lots,

since we find in the proceedings of the commissioners, under date of July 9, 1814, the following:

Resolved, That town lots ninety-five feet in front by 250 feet deep be sold at eighteen dollars per lot. The acre lots, which contain one and two acres, to be sold at ten dollars per acre. Said lots to be cleared in one year from date of deed. Purchase money to be paid on delivery of deed.

PROMINENT PIONEERS.

Benjamin Wistar Morris, the founder of Wellsboro, and the first settler upon its site, came into Tioga county from Philadelphia, about 1799, as the representative and trustee of the Pine Creek Land Company, and also as the contractor for opening the north and south State road, from Newberry, Lycoming county, by way of Little Pine creek, through Tioga county to the New York State line. He soon afterward removed his family hither and took up his residence in a log cabin erected on the site of the present home of W. D. Van Horn in 1800. Soon after this William Hill Wells and Gideon Wells, brothers of Mrs. Morris, located two and one-half miles southwest of the village site, and, so far as known, were the first settlers within the boundaries of what is now Delmar township.

Before Mr. Morris laid out the town of Wellsboro, in 1806, and offered its lots for sale, a saw-mill and a grist-mill had been erected on Marsh creek, just below the present borough limits, by Samuel W. Fisher, a resident of Philadelphia. It is presumed that these enterprises were, at the outset, owned by the land company, and that they were in the charge of Mr. Morris, the company's representative here, who alluded to them in his advertisement in the *Lycoming Gazette*, November 13, 1806, setting forth the advantages of the new "county town."

It is difficult, at this late day, to give the names of the early settlers upon the site of Wellsboro in the order of their coming. The assessment list of 1812, the best authority at hand, shows that the following-named persons were taxed either as residents or owners of lots in that year: Abisha Baker, Alpheus Cheney, then sheriff of the county; Joseph Fish, who soon after established a tan-yard, which developed into a paying and important enterprise, and who was also an early tavern keeper; William Hill, who planned the first office building for the commissioners and prothonotary; Titus Ives, a county commissioner; David Lindsey, at whose home the meetings of the commissioners were held as early as June 23, 1809; Aaron Niles, who settled near the Charleston township line, in 1810, east of the old, but within the present borough limits; Benjamin Wistar Morris, Samuel W. Morris, the first postmaster, and a county commissioner; John Norris, prothonotary and register and recorder, and Henry Sligh, or Sly, the first "village blacksmith."

Mordecai M. Jackson came with his parents to this part of the county in 1804, being then about twenty years of age. His parents becoming discouraged returned to Philadelphia. He, however, remained, and some years later became the owner of the old Samuel W. Fisher mills, in which he had been employed. William Bache, Sr., who had visited the village in 1811, removed here from Philadelphia in 1812, with his young wife. His son, William, was born here October 26, 1812, and is now one of the oldest living persons born in the county, and the oldest born within the borough limits. It is said that Harvey, a son of Henry Sly, the blacksmith, was the

first child born in the village. He first opened his eyes in a rude log house which stood on the site of the Wellsboro Hotel. Daniel Kelsey, who settled in 1807, was then living within the present borough limits. The resident "single freemen" were David Henry and David Greenleaf.

At this time, so far as either record or tradition informs us, the only things indicating a purpose to build a town were a few scattered cabins, the old Quaker Meeting House, the postoffice, kept at Mr. Morris' home, and Henry Sly's blacksmith shop, if he then had one.

The opening of the courts in January, 1813, infused new life into the struggling village. Alpheus Cheney and Israel Greenleaf were granted tavern licenses and work was begun on the court house and jail and an office building for the commissioners and the prothonotary. A store, the first one in the place, was started soon afterward by William Bache, Sr., in a log building on the site of the present Presbyterian church. About the same time Mr. Morris, so it is said, kept a small stock of goods in his home. These were the pioneer mercantile enterprises.

Among those who settled in the village between 1812 and 1816, whose names appear on the assessment list of the latter year, were Charles Daniels and Ezekiel L. Jones, blacksmiths. Daniels died a few years later and his widow removed to Tioga. Jones remained and worked at his trade until about 1843, after which he appears to have lived retired. Peter Faulkner, a physician, was here in 1816. In that year Alanson Thompson was granted a tavern license, which was renewed annually up to 1822. A license was also granted to Joseph Fish and renewed to 1818. About 1816, also, Dr. Jeremiah Brown settled in the village and became the first physician to locate permanently. He remained until 1830, when he removed to Shippen township. Ebenezer and Lorentes Jackson were also here in 1816. The latter was afterwards a surveyor and land agent. William Patton, the first lawyer to locate in the village, came soon after the opening of the first courts.

Upon the assessment list of 1818 appears the name of Solomon Daniels, "laborer and fiddler." In this year Samuel W. Morris appears as "shopkeeper." He was also operating a saw-mill and a grist-mill near the site of Stokesdale Junction, then known as "The Marsh." John Beecher, who was licensed September 15, 1817, was keeping the old "Cheney Tavern," his license being renewed annually until 1821. He was also an early merchant, and transacted business in a store building on the east corner of Morris and Main streets. In 1818, also, Roswell B. Alford was operating a saw-mill on Charleston creek, near the present railroad station.

Among the newcomers appearing on the list for 1819 were Royal Cole, a veteran of the Revolution and War of 1812, afterward a well-known and prominent citizen, who died July 4, 1849, in his ninetieth year; Daniel Parker; Joseph Reynolds, shoemaker; Elijah Stiles, shoemaker, and two years later sheriff; James Kimball, carpenter, and for nearly forty years an "innkeeper;" Chauncey Alford, an early distiller and grist-mill owner; Uriah Spencer, who was elected prothonotary in 1818, and Benjamin Tome.

William Covenhoven, "tanner;" Ebenezer Hill, John Isenhouer, "taylor;" Frederick Leete, physician, and Benjamin B. Smith, who founded the *Phoenix* in 1827, were all here in 1820, as was Amos Coolidge, who afterwards settled in "Coolidge Hollow," Delmar township. John B. Murphey, physician, located in the

village about this time. He practiced his profession and kept tavern for a number of years.

In 1822 William Bache, Sr., and Chauncey Alford were both operating distilleries. Mr. Bache's distillery was located on Kelsey run, back of the court house. He carried it on about ten years. Alford continued about five years. Luther R. Hildreth, shoemaker, was also here in 1822, as was Capt. Lyman Adams, who kept tavern until 1827, and Ellis Lewis and Lloyd Wells, attorneys.

The name of Richard Hughes, "shopkeeper," appears in 1823. William Bache says he was a peddler. The names of John Lawson, "wheelwright;" James Lock, "watchmaker," and Cooley Newcomb also appear. The name of Richard Gates, blacksmith, appears in 1825. In December of this year Ellis Lewis and his nephew, Rankin Lewis, a printer, started the *Tioga Pioneer*, the first newspaper published in the county. It was removed to Tioga in 1827. In 1825 the name of Francis Wetherbee, "house joiner," also appears; as does that of Jonathan Webster, who established a fulling mill on Charleston creek, near the railroad station. In 1838 he added a carding machine, and carried on the enterprise until his death about 1844. Wetherbee succeeded Seth Daggett as sheriff in 1831, and finally removed to Minnesota when that state began to attract settlers.

William Garretson, attorney; James Lowrey and M. T. Leavenworth, students-at-law; O. T. Bundy, physician; Benjamin Shipman and Charles Nash, early teachers in the Academy, and Israel Merrick, Jr., whose father settled in Delmar township in 1805, were all here in 1826. Stephen Bliss, blacksmith, was here in 1828, and also John F. Donaldson, "printer," and afterwards prothonotary for upwards of thirty years. In this year Josiah Emery became a teacher in the Academy. The names of Edward Price and James Ellsworth, carpenters, and Justus Goodwin, attorney at law, appear on the assessment list for 1828, and that of Henry H. Wells, attorney, in 1829, in which year Archibald Nichols came from Chenango county, New York, and with his son, Levi I. Nichols, who had preceded him the year before, opened a general store on the east corner of Main and Crafton streets.

The foregoing is a comparatively complete list of the names of the settlers within the limits of Wellsboro previous to its incorporation as a borough. A fuller mention is made of many of them, as well as of others not heretofore referred to, in "Josiah Emery's Reminiscences," which follow. Of those early settlers a number afterward became distinguished in their several callings and were active in directing the affairs of the State and Nation.

JOSIAH EMERY'S REMINISCENCES.

In 1879 a series of articles, entitled "Early Impressions of Wellsboro," appeared in the *Agitator*. They were written by the late Josiah Emery, and give a vivid picture of Wellsboro as it appeared to him in 1828, when he came here, fresh from college, to teach in the Academy. These reminiscent articles, from the pen of one for many years a resident of Wellsboro, possess a high historical value and are worthy of permanent preservation in these pages. Mr. Emery says:

"It was a dreary, cloudy day, with a heavy fog hanging over the marsh, in April —I think the 23d—when, just at dark, I called at the tavern standing where the Coles House now stands, and kept by Dr. John B. Murphey, the father of Mrs. L. P.

Williston, and put up for the night. Sad, weary and financially not very flush, the impression on my mind of the small village, as it then was, was not the most favorable; and the approach to it up Crooked creek had prepared my mind to dislike it. A small gathering of "Charleston friends," as they were then called, paying their daily visit to the tavern, tended somewhat to disturb the gloom of silence that might otherwise have hung over the place; and before I went to bed that night I was prepared to believe that Wellsboro was at least a *very* stirring little town.

"An early walk next morning revealed a very pleasant little village, a snug little nook surrounded on all sides by romantic hills covered then mostly by forests, but, as they appeared to me, full of beauty, and from their summits presenting as fine landscape views as I have ever seen. A few years ago Dr. Saynisch, of Blossburg, who was a native of, and familiar with, Switzerland and her romantic landscapes, remarked to me that the landscape views around Wellsboro were exceeded by none in his native country. He particularly admired the view from Wetmore hill, where just before sunset the scenery is most beautiful, and the reflection from the stream that runs along the valley into Wellsboro makes it appear like a silver thread winding deviously through the green of field and pasture.

"At that time we had on the site of the present court house, a court house and jail built of squared logs; and log houses then were quite an institution. Judge Morris lived in a log house on the side hill above the High School building, and a two-story block or hewed log house occupied the spot where John N. Bache now lives, and it was occupied by the father of the Wellsboro Baches. There for a long time were held the courts after the judicial organization of the county, and there was kept the postoffice till after the election of Polk, in 1845, when, not being a good Democrat, Mr. Bache [he was postmaster for more than twenty-three years] was superseded by a carpet bagger.

"Where the Presbyterian church now stands was a log house occupied by Mrs. Lindsey and family, and a log church, sixteen by twelve, stood back of where Mr. Sherwood's office now stands, built by Mr. Benjamin W. Morris, the father of Judge Morris, for Quaker meetings. A part of Mr. Converse's house was in existence before my time, and was built of logs, which are now covered with siding. There was another near the building now ocupied by M. M. Sears as a restaurant. This was occupied by John Beecher, then, or near then, the treasurer of the county. There was also a log house near the site of E. J. Brown's, called the Hoover house, built and then lived in by Mr. Hoover, the father-in-law of William Eberenz, and the grandfather of Mrs. E. J. Brown. I think those were all the log houses within the bounds of the village.

"Beginning at the upper end of Main street, there was the house of Captain Greenleaf, near the site of Mr. Osgood's, and his shop near where Mrs. Nichols' house stands. This has been moved, rafted over, and is the house between Mrs. Nichols' and the creek. The house now occupied by H. W. Dartt was built by Lorentes Jackson on the Chester Robinson lot, and afterwards moved to where it now stands. On the corner where Dr. Shearer now lives Ezekiel Jones had a house and blacksmith shop, and on the corner across the street from his place was a small house in which lived Colonel Field, the father of Prescott Field. On the opposite side of Main street lived Ebenezer Jackson on the corner; further up 'Uncle Eben,' and near

where William Harrison lives was the house of "Lias.' The two last were colored families, and 'Uncle Eben' and his wife, 'Aunt Hetty,' were especially respected by everybody. [They were slaves of William Hill Wells and were given their freedom when he left the county]. Everybody in Wellsboro knows their daughter, Betty Murry, who is no older now than when I came to Wellsboro, more than fifty-one years ago. Near Dr. Packer's office was another house. I don't remember its occupants then. On the opposite side of the street, where Judge Williams lives, was a small story-and-a-half house occupied by Colonel Hill, the father of Garwood Hill.

"Near the site of the old bank was a high-roofed house in which Alpheus Cheney, the first sheriff of Tioga county, for some time kept a tavern. What became of him I do not now remember. The next frame house on the northwest side of Main street was the Kimball tavern, a house of very respectable dimensions for the place and times. Below that was a two-story house near Harden's, now standing back on Water street. Opposite this house, on the southeast side of the street, was the 'Yellow Tavern,' kept, I believe, at that time, by Roswell Alford. This was the property bid off at sheriff's sale by Judge Lewis for a mere nominal price, and the decision in an ejectment for which first settled the law that a sale on a judgment which was a lien on the property discharged *all* mortgages whatever on the same property. It was a surprise to all the lawyers of the State, and was the cause of the present mortgage law being enacted.

"There was a small shoemaker shop on the next corner, owned by a man whose remains lie buried in Ross Park, Williamsport. [Now occupied by the City Hall]. Going on down to near where Will Herrington's store is, was a small two-story house with stairs to go 'up chamber' on the outside slanting down on the sidewalk. This was occupied by Francis Hill, whose wife was a sister of Mary and Sally Lindsey, and a very clever fellow he was, too. The next building on that side was on the corner where C. C. Mathers' store stands, and was a long, rough-looking building, in which a man named James Borst had a kind of store. Opposite, on the northwest side of the street, was the Bliss house, painted red. Opposite that, where the Cone House [now Coles] stands, was the Murphey tavern. And opposite that was a two-story house built by Dr. Brown, a most excellent physician. This was also sold out at sheriff's sale, and bid off by Judge Lewis. Dr. Brown was the father of Mrs. Colonel Huling, of Williamsport. The next on the street was B. B. Smith's, on the northwest side, which I see is torn down, and around the old cellar are piles of stone which would indicate that somebody is going to build. Then came the Taylor house and tannery in the forks of the road, but now demolished, and next the Fellows house.

"Up what is now called Central avenue was the house now owned by Mr. Reynolds. A house, burned down, where Jerome B. Niles' house now stands, and there was a house above it long occupied by Mr. Donaldson, but now, I see, demolished. This house was occupied by Dr. Bundy, and in the cellar was a dissecting room where two or three persons learned a good deal of anthropological science. As the house is torn down now, the secret may be told, for no one will be sleeping there to see ideal ghosts, as they certainly would have seen them if they had known that cellar had been used for such a purpose. There was also a house further up the

avenue, which was moved across the road and turned into a barn, and its place occupied by a house since built by William Roberts.

"Over the creek, near Mass Bullard's, was a stone distillery in which William Bache made pure whiskey, which did not kill on sight like the present article. In my travels over the village I have left out mention of a small two-story house on the corner of M. M. Converse's lot, in which then lived Ellis Lewis. The house now stands up in the German settlement. There was also passed over the public office near the old bank, supplanted by the brick office. This building was sold at auction forty-three years ago—bid off for $100, moved across the Green, lived in by the writer [Josiah Emery] till October, 1871, and is now owned by the Bingham estate. I have also omitted Fish's tannery, near where the foundry now stands.

"The Academy at that time was unfinished in the upper story, the two lower rooms only being used for the school. I may have passed over some of the houses then standing, but have mentioned all I can call to mind. The reader will conclude that we were a small settlement; and families that ranked as high in culture and refinement as any in the present day did not disdain to live in log houses. They suited themselves to their circumstances without murmuring.

"When I came there Mr. William Bache was postmaster, and the office was kept in his dwelling, the tall log house situated where John N. Bache's house now stands. Mr. Bache was an Englishman, brother-in-law of Lant Carpenter, whose wife was Mr. Bache's sister. Carpenter was a celebrated Unitarian preacher, a friend and companion of Dr. Priestley, and father of the celebrated Carpenter family in England, Miss Mary Carpenter, the philanthropist, and William B. Carpenter, one of England's most distinguished scientists, as well as his brothers, Philip and Russell Carpenter, both scientific men.

"Mr. Bache was a man of strong common sense, well read, and a man of more than ordinary ability. He always preserved the character of a Christian, and though manufacturing whiskey for others, he drank but little himself, and was never but once known (at least to the writer) to be in the least intoxicated. On the 4th of July, 1828, we, the patriotic citizens of Wellsboro and the surrounding country, celebrated. In the cool shade of the wide spreading elms on the flat, above Dickinson's pond, seats were improvised, a stage erected, a president, several vice-presidents and secretaries were chosen, and a great multitude gathered to listen to the orator and pass judgment on the speaking qualities of the new teacher of the Academy. Then, when the speaking was done and duly applauded, a procession was formed, and we all marched up to Colonel Kimball's to a gay dinner and to whiskey, rum, gin and brandy for the men and the Colonel's best wine for the women. And thus we dined and drank and listened to music till the sun began to sink low in the west and some heads lower. Mr. Bache was one of the most jolly of the crowd.

"A sober company sat at Mr. Bache's breakfast table next morning, of whom I was one, being a boarder. After the preliminary grace had been said Mr. Bache very solemnly remarked that he believed he was slightly 'out of the way' at the celebration, and he hoped the family and especially the young boarder, who also needed forgiveness, would forgive the little mishap; and he was sure the Lord would, as He knew very well it was the Fourth of July!

"Mr. Bache had a scientific and inquiring turn of mind, was a great lover of

nature, and had a quick and appreciative sense of the ludicrous. The lapse of more than half a century has not blotted out the memory of the pleasant six months I spent in that family, and especially the remembrance of the many good qualities of its female head. As one who knew Mr. Bache well, I can bear testimony to his integrity and purity of mind.

"Samuel W. Morris and family were considered at that time, or considered themselves, or were, at the head of the aristocracy—though it would seem that in a village of two hundred and fifty inhabitants, many of whom lived in log houses and all comparatively in the woods, such an article as aristocracy was an entirely unnecessary ingredient of society. I hardly know how to describe the aristocracy of so small a village, or tell upon what it was founded, unless upon culture and avoidance of amusements such as are found in such places. Judge Morris, Mr. Norris and Mr. Bache were educated men. The first was educated at Princeton, the last two in England. I do not know that any of these families made any assumption of aristocracy. The people assumed it for them. There was, however, a kind of quiet distinction between the Yankee element which largely predominated, and the down country element with a large English ingredient in it.

"The Yankees claimed to be the practical element, and preserved among themselves a kind of brotherhood, a 'hail-fellow-well-met' spirit, shook hands heartily, and each one considered himself equal to and no worse than his neighbor. Those who had got into their heads that those down country people were aristocratic accused them of being a little too exclusive, of reaching out two fingers for a Yankee to shake, and of thinking each himself as good and a little better than his neighbor, especially if the neighbor happened to be a Yankee. There was no general outward expression of such a feeling, but an observant person could see it occasionally.

"The Morris family were of English descent, were originally Quakers, and the father of Judge Morris, Benjamin Wistar Morris, held the position of leader among the Quakers, and sometimes preached when the spirit moved him.

"I have spoken thus far of these two families in a general way. They were totally different in most things. In one point, however, they resembled each other; that was in the education and bringing up of their families of children. They both acted on the precept of which Solomon has the credit: 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' In each family the general rule was 'spend your evenings at home.' The children were not taught, as many children are nowadays, that amusement and fun are the chief objects of life. They learned, too, by precept and example, that profanity was vulgar, and that vulgarity was the mark of a low character. Most of the children of these two families were my pupils while I was in charge of the Wellsboro Academy. William E. Morris became an able civil engineer, and B. W. Morris the present Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Oregon and Washington. The children of the other family have done no dishonor to the system adopted by their parents.

"Another family I remember most distinctly was that of Benjamin B. Smith. He was one of the notables when I came into the county; was, I think, the only justice within the bounds of the village, was editor and publisher of the *Phoenix*, a man of infinite mirth and fun, and full of reminiscences of funny happenings when he and Amos Coolidge, enterprising Yankees, as they were, peddled dry goods and

notions in their younger days. Mr. Smith was like a great many other men I could name. He had in his character a popular and an unpopular element. No one claimed that he was unjust in his dealings or unfair in his decisions; and yet his ways were not such as to endear him to the masses. He was a man of rather more than ordinary talent, active and persevering; was a Wellsboro man in contradistinction from a Willardsburg man, and consequently had enemies in such men as Uriah Spencer and William Willard, who were active advocates of the removal of the county seat to Willardsburg, now Tioga borough, and in those days, as now, it was not always safe to rely implicitly on what one enemy said of another.

"Mr. Smith came into the village near or before 1820. He was the first teacher in the Wellsboro Academy. His school was not classical. Mr. Lowrey, a graduate of Yale, was the first classical teacher regularly employed by the trustees. There must have been a good deal of fun in school keeping at that early time, for Mr. Smith had an inexhaustible fund of very amusing school-keeping anecdotes. His system of managing his children was the very reverse of the system of the other two families mentioned above. His motto was, 'let 'em run; they will come out all right in the end.' Well, most of his did 'run,' and most of them came out right in the end; but the one that didn't run came out ahead. The exception of Mr. Smith's family does not lessen the value of the precept, 'guard well the ways of your children.'

"In calling up to memory the old personages that lived in Wellsboro, in 1828, one could hardly fail to remember 'Old Mr. Royal Cole' and his worthy companion, 'Old Mrs. Cole,' and that would bring to mind the old frame building, the Cole house, situated just below Walter Sherwood's. It was, however, torn down many years ago to make room for a better building. Mr. and Mrs. Cole were the parents of Mrs. Erastus Fellows, who seemed to have inherited her mother's longevity as well as her quiet and amiable propensities. Lewis Cole, a lawyer of Potter county, was also their son, and the Wetmore boys their grandchildren.

"Ebenezer Jackson was an old man when I came to Wellsboro, and lived in a small frame house diagonally across from Dr. Shearer's. He had a peculiar and emphatic way of saying 'Which?' when he did not understand what was said to him, while he was crier of the court, which office he held for many years. He was a great ore hunter, and was always talking of the wonderful resources hidden in the hills of Tioga county, and was firm in the belief that it would sometime be one of the richest counties in the State. He believed largely in coal; and though not given the credit of the original discovery of coal at Blossburg, he claimed to be the first suggester of its presence in the county. He always contended that there were large bodies of that mineral in that part of Delmar now called Duncan and Antrim. * * * Ebenezer Jackson was the grandfather of Mary Emily Jackson, who was a pupil of mine in 1828-29, and who early displayed a good deal of practical genius. Many of her poems were published in a Philadelphia literary paper, and one published by George P. Morris in his magazine he pronounced equal to any written by Mrs. Hemans, who was then the female poet of the day.

"Israel Greenleaf was also another well known citizen of Wellsboro. He lived in a frame house on the same side of the street below what was known as the Hoover log house. He was a wagonmaker, and had a large manufactory near where Mrs.

Nichols lived. This was afterwards removed from its former site and transformed into a double dwelling house. He was a native of Connecticut, where he was born in 1765. He came to Tioga county at an early day and purchased a large tract of land in Charleston township, under a Connecticut title. It extended from the east line of Delmar and embraced the whole or part of the Alden Thompson neighborhood. But when the Connecticut titles were declared invalid the captain woke up one morning to find himself a poor man instead of a large land holder. He served in the Revolutionary War. Captain Greenleaf died June 1, 1847, aged eighty-two years, and was buried in the old graveyard on the hill, where his tombstone may yet be seen surrounded by trees and brambles. His wife, Sarah, preceded him to the grave, dying March 8, 1840, aged seventy-two years.

"Amos Coolidge, reference to whom has been made, built the house that formerly stood on the site of the Bennett house, and owned and cleared up what has since been called the Nichols hill and farm. He was elected one of the trustees of the Academy in 1828, and was the active member of the building committee who finished up the upper story of the building. He was the father of a large family, viz: Charles, Amos, Jr., Kilburn, William, Wesley, George, Mrs. E. M. Bodine and Mrs. Metzgar, of Potter county. Mr. Coolidge was in his younger days and in his middle age, an active, enterprising, hard-working man, and did much to advance the material interests of the town. In the bringing up of his family he was ably seconded by his wife, who was a most invaluable woman, and to whom the family owe a debt of gratitude, the magnitude of which they will never fully understand, and can never fully repay except by training their children as she trained hers. One must have lived in the times now passed away to comprehend the full worth of a discreetly pious and truly good woman. Mr. Coolidge died May 16, 1851, aged sixty-nine years, seven months and twelve days, and was buried in the old graveyard on Academy Hill, where, in a thicket of brambles, his marble headstone still stands. It is regretted that the record of his amiable and Christian wife is not at hand.

"I have mentioned a number of the matrons of Wellsboro who aided materially in moulding the sentiment of the young and in making society better; there are others of equal piety and domestic virtue entitled to mention in this connection. The first woman on my list was my first female acquaintance in Pennsylvania. She was my landlady. The first six months of my residence in Wellsboro I was a boarder at Mr. Bache's, and I had an opportunity to know intimately the internal machinery and management of the family. In the method of training up a family of children the father and mother were a unit. She was a quiet, motherly and good woman, never to my knowledge fretting or scolding, and everything moved on like clockwork. Her religion was of the quiet kind, never strongly emotional or demonstrative, but manifest in good works and in a well ordered walk and conversation. She has long since passed away to the better land. Her children are fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, of whom those who know them must judge.

"Mrs. Bliss, who was a sister of Roswell Bailey, was not, when I first knew her, a religious woman—at least not a member of any church—though she afterwards became a Methodist. In bringing up her family she labored under many untoward circumstances. Her husband was an easy, unenergetic man, but well meaning and honest, and was anxious that his children should come up right. On Mrs. Bliss,

however, devolved the main burden of their home education. They were brought up right under very pleasant home influences and were a united family. The eldest daughter became the wife of Rankin Lewis and she possessed the same kindness of heart that characterized her excellent mother.

"Mrs. Samuel Wells Morris was the daughter of William Ellis, a Quaker, who lived and died near Muncy. She was the mother of a large family of boys and girls, and was originally, with the rest of the family, of the Quaker faith, but when the Episcopal church was established in Wellsboro the family became active supporters of that church. Mrs. Morris was more than an ordinary woman; was well educated, and was in all her ways and by her natural or inherited instincts a lady. She was called somewhat aristocratic in her general carriage and associations; but that arose more from the consciousness that her duties were at home, and that she ought not to permit her social instincts to interfere with the higher duties she owed to her family. And yet she was a woman who could command respect in any society she might grace by her presence, and was, when in the society for which she was fitted, a very social and pleasant woman. In one position she eminently excelled, and that position was that of a domestic educator of children.

"While Judge Morris was a valuable member of society, and did much for Wellsboro, to his wife he owed much of his leisure for outside operations, in the relief she afforded him from the drudgery of looking after domestic affairs. She was said to be a very benevolent woman, ready at all times to relieve distress. I do not place her above most others I have named; but she had the means, and with the disposition to act, she probably did more in the line of charitable work than many whose disposition to relieve distress was equal to hers.

"Of Mrs. Erastus Fellows I must confess I knew comparatively little; and yet I cannot give any reason for this lack of knowledge. We lived upwards of forty-three years in the same village, and I met her in her home often, and yet I never fully comprehended her. She was the widow of Moses Johnson when she married Mr. Fellows, and was then the mother of a son and a daughter. She was married to Mr. Fellows previous to 1828, and had always lived in Wellsboro, most of the time as landlady of the Fellows tavern, which was always a temperance house. I knew her principally as the mother of two families of children. In her method of bringing them up she compared favorably with any in my list. She was a woman of good sound sense, with a mind predisposed to inquiry, and a good member of society. Her children were no disparagement to her character as a mother and as a domestic educator.

"Mrs. Mordecai M. Jackson was a Quaker and had all the characteristics of a Quaker lady. She was the only person in Wellsboro that I recollect was clothed in the Quaker garb. With her it was not a boastful display of her Quakerism, but a mere conformation to Quaker custom. To her it was as much a habit to wear drab as it was to be good—to be clothed in Quaker dress as to be clothed in righteousness. She was a very exemplary woman. She was not, however, of that impracticable class who, when she saw that circumstances made a change in church relations an advantage to her children, would refuse to yield to the pressure for change. I cannot say that she became a member of the Episcopal church, but think she did. Her family and herself at all events were attendants and active supporters of that church. I have

no doubt, however, that had the Quaker element not died out in Wellsboro, she would have been a Quaker until the day of her death.

"She was very much devoted to her children, and believed that the office of mother was the highest one a woman could hold, and that it was her duty to educate her children, in addition to their secular education, in the principles of strict Christian morality. In this she was seconded by her very excellent husband. They had two sons and two daughters.

"Mrs. John Beecher, who lived to be nearly ninety-five years old, was in many respects a remarkable woman. She was a resident of Wellsboro when I came there in 1828, but removed to Williamsport in 1838. She was not a religious woman while she lived in Tioga county, but some years after settling in Williamsport she joined the Methodist church. She was a representative woman, as a woman accounted in a new county. On Beecher's island [in the Cowanesque], when a farmer's wife, in Wellsboro, when the wife of a tavern keeper, when the wife of a merchant or an office-holder, a railroad contractor or a member of the legislature—for Mr. Beecher was very versatile in his pursuits—she was eminently 'a helpmeet' for her husband. Always active, managing, energetic and economical, she was ever ready to second him without question, in whatever line of business he engaged. Matters went on all right whether he was at home or abroad. As a landlady she was a bountiful caterer for her guests, and as a manager of the internal affairs of the house few excelled her. In her younger days she was fond of amusement, in middle age her taste that way had not decreased, and in her very old age her eyes brightened up whenever she talked of 'the good old times.' She was the mother of three sons and two daughters."

POSTOFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

The Wellsboro postoffice was established January 1, 1808, and Samuel Wells Morris was the first postmaster. The mail at that time was carried weekly, on horseback, over the State road from Williamsport. A pair of saddlebags were sufficient to contain all the matter, with room to spare. Newspapers were few in those days, the *Lycoming Gazette* being the only paper printed within a radius of a hundred miles; and as postage was high, few letters were written. No envelopes were in use then; letters were written on foolscap and made as long as possible, covering all the available space, leaving only room enough for the address, when the sheet was folded and sealed with red wax or a wafer. A stamp or signet of some kind was used to press the paper into the wax or wafer, which left an impression and gave the enclosure an official appearance. The amount of postage was written, usually, on the upper right hand corner of the letter, and the price was governed by the distance carried. And it was collected at the end of the route from the party to whom it was addressed. The name of the first mail carrier has not come down to us, but in those days the duty was generally performed by a bright, active, venturesome boy. The route from Williamsport laid through a gloomy wilderness nearly all the way. The log cabins of settlers were few. Panthers and wolves roamed the forest and their howls frequently caused the mail boy to spur up his horse and dash swiftly through the gloom.

One of the early mail carriers was John Sheffer, Jr., born in Williamsport, February 8, 1803. When thirteen years of age he carried the mail from Williamsport

to Painted Post on horseback, a distance of seventy-nine miles, by the way of the State and Williamson roads. The former started at Newberry and passed through Wellsboro. It required nerve in those days to make this journey, and when the youth of the rider is considered it is still more remarkable.

The parents of this plucky mail boy were early settlers at Liberty, or the Block House, as it was then known, locating there in February, 1814. It is probable that he either went by this route on going out, or on returning, as he could make a complete circuit by doing so. The Williamson road passed through Block House, Blossburg, Covington and Tioga. The first post office in the county was established at the last mentioned place January 1, 1805. At Wellsboro he could leave the State road and proceed to Covington by the East and West pike, as it was called, or vice versa. It is highly probable, therefore, that he made the round trip in this way. It is fortunate that something of the history of this early mail boy has been preserved. A sketch of his life will be found in another chapter.

Postmaster Morris did not require much of an outfit to transact the business of his office. A small desk was sufficient, and often he could carry all the matter he received by a single mail in his hat. During the year 1808 the statistical reports show that the gross receipts were $27.06, and his compensation was $8.23. But he served the government faithfully for four years, retiring December 31, 1812. Since that time the succession has been as follows: Benjamin Wistar Morris, appointed January 1, 1813; William Bache, April 10, 1822; James P. Magill, July 24, 1845; Josiah Emery, September 6, 1845; George Dwight Smith, May 18, 1849; Alexander S. Brewster, April 26, 1853; Ira D. Richards, December 18, 1855; Alexander S. Brewster, July 20, 1860; Hugh Young, March 8, 1861; Morgan Hart, August 29, 1866; Joseph L. Williams, January 18, 1869; George W. Merrick, January 27, 1869; Susan R. Hart, June 14, 1882; Louis Doumaux, August 10, 1886; James L. White, February 1, 1891; Frederick K. Wright, February 1, 1895, present incumbent.

'Squire Brewster is the only postmaster thus far to hold the office twice; and Mr. Bache held it for the longest period—twenty-three years, three months and fourteen days. The term of Joseph L. Williams was the shortest—nine days. That was during the exciting period when President Johnson was in conflict with Congress, and postmasters were appointed by his excellency and quickly refused confirmation by the Senate.

Eighty-eight years have passed since the first office was opened. And during that time the most wonderful advances have been made both in postal facilities and the amount of mail matter received and forwarded. In the beginning a weekly mail sufficed; now it comes several times a day. The following tabular statement, showing the gross receipts, and the compensation of the postmaster, by decades since 1810, will afford food for reflection:

Year.	*Gross Receipts.*	*Compensation.*
1808,	$ 27.06,	$ 8.23
1810,	31.62,	10.11
1820,	81.52,	26.76
1830,	188.55,	60.52
1840,	525.75,	190.36

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Compensation.
1850,	848.42,	354.59
1860,	1,017.59,	506.67
1870,	2,014.14,	945.00
1880,	3,938.11,	1,450.00
1890,	5,368.08,	1,700.00

At the close of the tenth decade the receipts will probably exceed $7,000, and the salary of the postmaster will be nearly $1,900. In 1805 there was but one post office in the county, and in 1808 there were two. Now there are eighty-eight. What an increase in ninety years!

OLD TIME TAVERNS AND LANDLORDS.

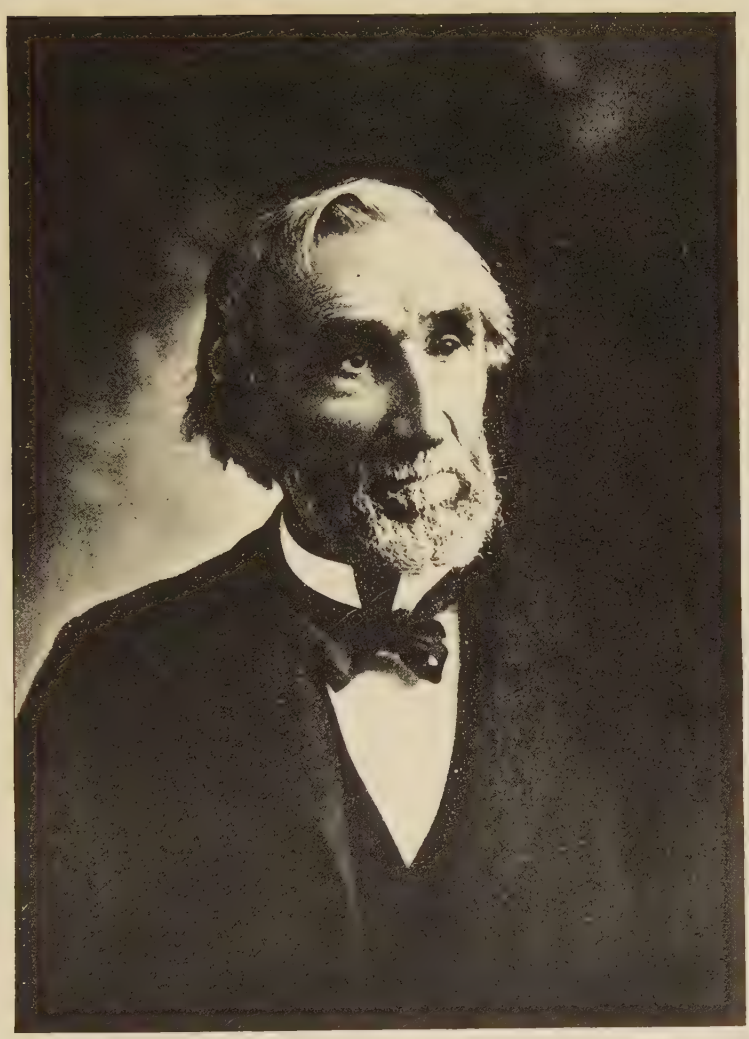
It is probable that X. Miller, an old soldier who served under Napoleon at Moscow, was the first tavern keeper in and about Wellsboro. At first his house stood outside of the original limits of the town, but the extension a few years ago took it in. When he commenced, or how long he was engaged in the business, is not now remembered. The second tavern keeper is supposed to have been Israel Greenleaf, the old Revolutionary soldier. But the location of his tavern cannot, with certainty, be pointed out at this day. It very likely stood in the vicinity of the public buildings.

Alpheus Cheney, the first sheriff and third county treasurer, doubtless came next with a better house. It stood on the site of the old Robinson store and bank. At the August term of court, 1813, Greenleaf and Cheney were both granted licenses, for which they paid a fee of $1.15 each. Cheney sold out after the expiration of his term as sheriff, in 1815, and soon removed from the county. Israel Greenleaf died June 1, 1847, aged eighty-two years, consequently he must have been about fifty years of age when he opened his tavern.

Records in the prothonotary's office show that Alanson Thompson was granted a license for Wellsboro at May term, 1816, and that he was granted a license annually up to 1822. Joseph Fish was granted license at September term, 1816, and again in 1818, when his name disappears.

John Beecher received license September 15, 1817, and it was renewed each year up to 1821. His house was known as the "Cheney Tavern." Beecher was born in Massachusetts in 1784, came to Tioga county with his parents and settled at Beecher's Island, now Nelson borough, where he lived until he came to Wellsboro. He became a prominent man in the community; was county treasurer in 1820, sheriff in 1824, and a member of the legislature in 1829-30. His vote in that body was the only one cast against the resolution expressing confidence in the United States Bank. Mr. Beecher afterwards kept a tavern in what was known as the McClintock property, which stood on the site of the Cone House.

James Kimball, who became famous as a landlord of the olden time, was first granted a license at May term, 1819, and was continuously in the business until 1856, or perhaps later. He commenced business in a house which stood on the site of the Wilcox House. He sold out to Charles Seeley. This tavern was owned in the early fifties by B. S. Sayre. Then C. L. Wilcox became the owner. In 1859 the property was purchased by William Robinson, D. H. Smith and B. B. Holliday, and was kept as a hotel for ten years. In 1859 it was leased to Sol. Bunnell, who



Jno. D. Bache

kept it till the spring of 1873. Then Mr. Holliday took possession and refurnished the house throughout, but in the fall of 1873 it was destroyed by fire.

When James Kimball sold his house to Charles Seeley, he moved across the street to what is now known as the Sherwood corner and built a new tavern, which he named the Pennsylvania House. There he had, as a writer puts it, "the best well of water in town and the best liquor!" It was a popular place with the public for many years. After the retirement of Kimball it was kept by different parties, among whom may be mentioned L. D. Taylor. Early in 1872 B. B. Holliday purchased the property, and on the 22d of February, of that year, it was destroyed by fire. It was never rebuilt. The site was cut up into lots, sold at assignee's sale, and the present row of law offices was built on it.

Capt. Lyman Adams, who had served as the first coroner of the county, came to Wellsboro in 1822 and kept a tavern until 1827, when he returned to Tioga and there died.

Dr. John B. Murphey was granted tavern license May 19, 1828, and kept a public house, which stood on the site of the present Coles House. How long he kept the house is unknown, but it could not have been very long, as he died a few years afterwards.

Erastus Fellows, born in Canaan, Connecticut, in 1800, came to Wellsboro in 1827 and purchased 160 acres of land in the northern part of the town. About 1831 he opened the Fellows House, which was principally kept by him until his retirement in 1870. It was a popular place in his day. The house is still kept and is known as the Farmers' Hotel. Mr. Fellows died November 21, 1883. His widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Cole, born in Otsego county, New York, August 25, 1795, died June 7, 1889, in the ninety-fifth year of her age.

The old-time tavern was a place of good cheer and social enjoyment. Whiskey in those days cost three cents a drink, or five for a shilling; twelve for twenty-five cents, and a long credit for three cents net, when marked down. The method of charging was a straight mark for a drink, and a tally mark for five, with the creditor's name at the top of a page. This method was adopted as a necessity, as it would sometimes have required two or three clerks to make the charges in the regular way.

MODERN HOTELS.

About thirty-five years ago David Hart erected a two-story frame hotel building on the north corner of Main and Queen streets. He kept it as a temperance house, his sign of a crystal fountain being a familiar land-mark for many years. This house burned in 1866, having had several landlords. The Dr. Otis L. Gibson dwelling house was then moved on the site and transformed into a hotel, with Minor Watkins as the landlord. His successor was William B. VanHorn, who in turn was succeeded by Sol. Bunnell. The latter remodeled the building and raised it three stories. In 1876 James S. Coles became proprietor. A year later his brother, W. R. Coles, joined him as partner, continuing until 1882. In February, 1885, the house was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt.

Prior to his death in 1853, Hobart Graves kept the United States House, which occupied the site of the present Coles House. After Mr. Graves' death A.

P. Cone purchased the property. During his ownership the landlords were P. P. Cleaver, Reuben Farr, Nelson Austin and D. G. Ritter. The house was burned in 1866 or 1867, and the lot remained vacant until 1869, when Mr. Cone began the erection of the largest and most substantial hotel building in Tioga county. It was opened in 1870 as the Cone House, the first landlord being A. B. Graves. About 1873 B. B. Holliday purchased the property, which within a year or two passed into the possession of Joel Parkhurst, and the name of the hotel changed to the Parkhurst House. From 1875 to 1883 Thomas Vesey was the landlord. He was followed by Charles Hussey and by C. C. McClellan, each remaining about a year. In February, 1885, the Bunnell House was destroyed by fire, J. S. Coles being the landlord at the time. He immediately leased the Parkhurst House, changed its name to the Coles House, and ran it until November, 1893, when his brother, W. R. Coles, succeeded him as landlord and lessee of the property, which he purchased in July, 1896. The house has since been greatly improved and thoroughly renovated. It is well equipped and has a large patronage.

Charles Sandbach is proprietor of the house bearing his name. He was born in Prussia, emigrated to this country in 1850, and after living in various places finally settled at Germania, Potter county, and opened a public house, which he conducted for a short time. He removed to Wellsboro in May, 1881, and purchased the Baldwin House, formerly the O'Connor. After thoroughly refitting and refurnishing it he gave it his own name, and has conducted it up to the present time.

The Wellsboro House, near the railroad station, is owned by Hon. Stephen F. Wilson. It was built in 1872 by Joseph Riberolle, and was first known as the Riberolle House.

The Wilcox House was erected about 1875 by J. C. Wheeler and C. L. Willcox as a business block, and was occupied by a store for a few years. It was then remodeled and changed to a hotel, and has since had a number of landlords. The property is now owned by C. L. Willcox. The present landlord, Frank S. Dunkle, has conducted the hotel since November 1, 1892, and has enjoyed a prosperous business.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WELLSBORO (CONTINUED).

VILLAGE SCHOOLS—THE OLD ACADEMY—ITS INCORPORATION—ITS EARLY AND LATER HISTORY—THE BUILDING NOW USED AS A CHURCH—COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM ADOPTED—FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING—LATER BUILDINGS AND TEACHERS—WILLOW HALL SCHOOL.

AMONG the pioneer settlers of Wellsboro were a number of men who had received the benefits of what was then termed a "liberal education," and, as might be expected, they took an active interest in the early establishment of good schools, in order to insure to their children, as far as conditions and environment made it possible, advantages similar to those they themselves had enjoyed in their youth.

Soon after Benjamin Wistar Morris built the Quaker Meeting House, classes were taught there, it being the only building in the village suitable for that purpose. In this rude and unpretentious structure the splendid educational system of Wellsboro had its beginning. A few years later came the movement which led to the establishment of the Academy and the employment as teachers of graduates of the best classical colleges in the land. This spirit, which manifested itself so early in the history of Wellsboro, has known neither waning nor relaxation, but, on the contrary, has grown broader and stronger with the passing years. It is true that the Academy has passed out of existence, being superceded by the common schools of the borough, after having nobly fulfilled its mission; but the pleasant memories which cling round its history are enduring as the rock-ribbed hills and are handed down by ancestor to descendant as priceless legacies.

Among the early teachers in the Quaker Meeting House were Lydia Cole, Chauncey Alford and Benjamin B. Smith. The school was supported by subscription and the compensation of the teachers exceedingly moderate. The county, in compliance with a law then in force, paid for the instruction of poor children, the names of whom were required to be returned by the assessors.

THE OLD ACADEMY.

One of the early institutions of Wellsboro, around which still cling pleasant memories, was the old Academy, which was chartered by the legislature March 25, 1817. The act provided for a grant of $2,000 "to be paid, by warrant drawn by the governor on the state treasurer, to the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy, or a majority of them," and that this amount "shall be placed in some productive fund or funds, the increase whereof shall be applied in aid of the resources to compensate a teacher or teachers in said Academy, but the money hereby granted shall not be paid until the trustees certify to the governor that the sum of $1,000 shall have been

secured to be paid by private subscription for erecting a suitable building and for the benefit of the said institution." It was also provided that, "there shall be admitted into said Academy any number of poor children, not exceeding five, who may at any time offer, to be taught gratis, but none of said children shall continue to be taught longer than two years."

The trustees named in the act were: Samuel W. Morris, Alpheus Cheney, John Norris and William Bache, of Wellsboro; Justus Dartt and Nathan Niles, Jr., of Charleston; William D. Bacon, Robert Tubbs, Eddy Howland, Joseph McCormick and John Knox, on the Cowanesque; Uriah Spencer, Asa Mann, Daniel Lamb and Ambrose Millard, on the Tioga; James Gray and Nathan Rowley, of Sullivan, and Isaac Baker.

The first meeting of the trustees was held at the prothonotary's office in Wellsboro, Monday, May 5, 1817. Daniel Lamb was elected temporary chairman and John Norris secretary, and rules adopted for the government of the board. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Samuel W. Morris, president; John Norris, secretary, and Benjamin W. Morris, treasurer, each to hold his office for one year. The meetings were first fixed for Monday evening of each court week, but were afterwards changed to Tuesday.

At the meeting held July 3 and 4, 1817, the site of the Academy was fixed, and a committee appointed to contract with Mr. Morris for the lot. It was decided to erect a brick building, and a commitee was appointed to contract for the brick and lumber—the cost of the former not to exceed $5.00 per 1,000. A committee consisting of William Bache, Sr., Uriah Spencer and Samuel W. Morris was also appointed to prepare a plan for the building and make an estimate of its probable cost. A building committee, consisting of Justus Dartt, William Bache and John Norris, was also appointed.

At a meeting held Tuesday, September 16, 1817, the sum of $300 was appropriated for the purchase of brick and lumber, and a resolution adopted that a certificate be prepared to be presented to the governor for the purpose of obtaining the state appropriation, the requisite amount having been subscribed. The following resolutions were also adopted:

1. That the money when obtained shall be divided into four parts and loaned for five years upon unexceptional landed security, clear of every encumbrance; $500 in Delmar, $500 in Deerfield and Elkland and $1,000 in old Tioga township.

2. That those persons to whom the money shall be loaned subscribe two per cent. annually on the sum loaned, and that they pay all expenses attending the security, recording the mortgage, etc.

3. That the sum of $500 each be loaned to John Ryon, Jr., John Gray, James Ford and Samuel W. Morris upon the conditions before named, and that the treasurer be directed to pay over said money when obtained, and that he require good freehold security to at least double the sum loaned.

A special meeting was held January 19 and 20, 1818, at which it was resolved "that if James Gray, Sr., gives a mortgage on a certain piece of land, now held by John Gray, the said John first conveying his right to said James, and a judgment bond, it shall be sufficient security for $500 loaned to him by the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy."

James Ford having declined the loan allotted of $500 to him, Uriah Spencer

applied for it, offering as security the Joseph Martin warrant. This was declined by a vote of the board, when, in addition, he offered the John Barron, Jr., warrant, for which he had a tax title, and it was "Resolved, That the tracts be accepted as sufficient security from Uriah Spencer, provided, also, that James Ford becomes bound with Mr. Spencer in a judgment bond for $500, to be loaned to said Spencer." Mr. Ford, however, declined to sign the bond.

At the meeting held February 17, 1818, Mr. Spencer again applied to the trustees for the loan of $500 on the security of the two warrants mentioned above; but Judge Morris, the president, notified the board that he would not give an order on the treasurer for the money, as he believed the security offered to be worthless, and the matter was dropped.

At the election held April 16, 1818, the following members of the old board were re-elected: Justus Dartt, Nathan Niles, Jr., John Norris, Samuel W. Morris and Robert Tubbs. The new trustees were Roswell Bailey, Daniel Kelsey, Jeremiah Brown, Caleb Austin, Oliver Willard, David Henry, William Patton, Ebenezer Jackson, Ira Kilburn, Ebenezer Seelye, Arnold Hunter, Allen Butler and Richard Ellis. Uriah Spencer was among those not re-elected. The result was considered a vindication of Judge Morris for the firm stand he took against loaning the money on the doubtful security; though it would seem that other considerations might have effected the result, as at the meeting of the new board, May 4, 1818, Daniel Kelsey was elected president; John Norris, vice-president; Dr. Jeremiah Brown, secretary, and Nathan Niles, Jr., treasurer.

It may be mentioned as a historical fact that ever after the failure of Mr. Spencer to secure the loan, he was an implacable and bitter foe of Wellsboro, and more especially of Judge Morris, and his hatred of the town only terminated with his death.

At the meeting of May 4, 1818, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, James Ford and Uriah Spencer have failed in giving requisite security for the loan of $500, therefore

Resolved, That the said money is now open to applicants from the north part of old Tioga township.

Resolved, That the sum of $500 be loaned to Ira Kilburn upon his giving unexceptionable landed security to the satisfaction of the president and secretary.

A new building committee, consisting of David Henry, Dr. Jeremiah Brown and Justus Dartt, was appointed and instructed to report at the next meeting a plan and estimate of the cost of a suitable Academy building. At the meeing of May 19, 1818, this committee reported as follows:

Your committee, etc., have deliberately taken into consideration the subject referred to them, and beg leave to report that it is our opinion, provided we erect the building of wood, forty-eight by twenty-two, making two large rooms below and a hall eight feet wide, one large room above and two small ones, all the necessary material and the work laid out for building the Academy would amount to $1,500.

The report was approved. The idea of erecting a brick building was abandoned, and the Academy was constructed in accordance with the plan recommended. At a meeting held June 15, the following resolution was adopted:

That Samuel W. Morris, Justus Dartt and David Henry be appointed a committee with full power and authority to erect a building agreeably to a plan approved by the

board; that they or a majority of them be authorized to contract for materials for the Academy, engage workmen to do all necessary work, clear off the lot proposed for the site, and that they give certificates or orders on the treasurer in favor of those they may contract with, which orders, when countersigned by the president and secretary, shall be paid by the treasurer.

At the same meeting John Norris, Samuel W. Morris and Dr. Jeremiah Brown were appointed a committee "to draft a set of by-laws for the government of the institution." At an adjourned meeting held September 28, a resolution was adopted, "that the Academy be erected this (1818) fall."

At the next regular meeting, held December 19, the following resolution was adopted:

That the treasurer be authorized to receive from the subscribers to the Academy three-fourths in county orders and one-fourth in money, provided the same be paid before the next (February) court.

County orders were then the principal circulation of the county, and were at a heavy discount, being taken, however, at par for taxes and debts due the county, and sometimes for commodities, their price being marked up to meet the exigency.

The next annual election was held April 5, 1819, when the following eighteen trustees were elected: Eddy Howland, Ebenezer Seelye and John Knox, of the Cowanesque; Justus Dartt, Roswell Bailey, Oliver Willard, Nathan Niles, Jr., and David Henry, of Charleston; Daniel Kelsey, Samuel W. Morris, John Norris, William Patton, David Lindsey, William Bache, Ebenezer Jackson and Dr. Jeremiah Brown, of Wellsboro; Ira Kilburn, of Lawrenceville, and Richard Ellis, of Pine Creek.

Experience had shown that a board of eighteen trustees was altogether too cumbersome and inconvenient, and the legislature was asked to reduce the number to nine, which was done by act of March 27, 1819, to take effect after that year's election.

At a meeting of the board held May 3, 1819, Justus Dartt was elected president; John Norris, vice-president; Nathan Niles, Jr., treasurer, and David Lindsey, secretary. At an adjourned meeting held on the 15th of the same month the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the treasurer be directed to call on the subscribers for their respective subscriptions, and that suits be commenced against all who shall not have paid on or before the first day of July next; that the treasurer be instructed to pay over all money that is in his hands, that has been collected from the subscribers of the Wellsboro Academy, to Samuel W. Morris, Esq., for the purpose of purchasing nails for said Academy.

The cost of nails was then twenty-five cents per pound in Wellsboro, as shown by bills found among the accounts of the old Academy. When subscriptions began for the $1,000 necessary to be subscribed before the $2,000 could be paid over by the State, many men became responsible for sums they were hardly able to pay, and many suits were brought and judgments obtained, which, under the then existing law, must be paid or the defendant imprisoned, or a resort be had to the insolvent court.

Under the law reducing the number of trustees to nine, at the election held April 3, 1820, John Norris, William Bache, David Lindsey, Dr. Jeremiah Brown, William Patton, Nathan Niles, Jr., Oliver Willard, Israel Greenleaf and Samuel W. Morris were elected trustees; and at the meeting May 1, following, William Bache

was elected president; William Patton, vice-president; Samuel W. Morris, treasurer, and John Norris, secretary. At this meeting a third committee was appointed to fix up the by-laws; the treasurer was urged to collect forthwith, taking county orders at par, and the building committee instructed to complete the Academy as soon as possible, having due regard to the state of the funds.

At a meeting held December 1, 1820, John Norris, William Bache and David Lindsey were appointed a committee "to engage a suitable person as teacher for one quarter; to make such a contract as they may deem conducive to the interest of the institution, and that they have a general superintendence over the conduct of the teacher and scholars, and are particularly desired to visit the school at least once in two weeks."

At this meeting also the stated meetings were reduced to annual meetings to be held the first Monday in May of each year. The bail of the treasurer was fixed at $5,000, and it was provided that no person should be entitled to vote at an election for trustees, unless he had paid the sum of $5 in aid of the funds of the institution.

The first person employed to teach in the Academy was Benjamin B. Smith, who came into Wellsboro about 1819. At this time only one room in the Academy had been completed so that it could be used. In some reminiscences of the first teacher, which have been preserved, it is related that he used to tell many anecdotes about his teaching in the Academy, for he seemed never to have been engaged in any kind of business without finding a vast amount of fun in it.

At the election held April 2, 1821, Oliver Wilson, Roswell Bailey, John Beecher, William Patton, William Bache, Sr., Samuel W. Morris, John Knox, B. B. Smith and David Henry were elected trustees; and at the organization of the board in May, Mr. Bache was chosen president; Mr. Patton, vice-president; Mr. Morris, treasurer; Mr. Smith, secretary, and Messrs. Willard, Henry and Beecher, building committee.

The building progressed slowly owing to the difficulty of raising money, and the trustees had to resort to various expedients to pay for labor and material. On September 3, 1821, the following were adopted:

1. Resolved, unanimously, That the building committee be directed to proceed as expeditiously as possible in completing the Academy, and that the sum of $300 be placed at their disposal.

2. That the treasurer be instructed to proceed immediately against all delinquent subscribers in the collection of all arrearages of subscriptions that, in his discretion, together with the advice of the president and secretary, shall be collectable.

3. That the president and secretary be authorized and instructed to obtain by loan, at six per cent. interest, such sum or sums, in treasury orders, as shall be necessary to make up the residue of the $300 mentioned in the first resolution, after what may be collected by the treasurer from subscriptions.

In the fall of 1821 a strong effort was made to induce the trustees to start a common winter school in the finished room of the Academy, but without success. At a meeting held October 26, called mainly to consider that question, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board it is not expedient to occupy the room in the Academy this winter, and therefore the board refuse their assent to the same.

Mr. Patton then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the trustees pay a salary to teach English, writing and arithmetic in the Wellsboro Academy during the term of six months, and that the trustees apply the money arising from scholars to the fund granted by the legislature.

This resolution was defeated, only three voting in its favor. There was at the time a very strong feeling against employing any teacher except a college graduate. It is inferred that the three trustees in favor of the resolution were Messrs. Patton, Bailey and Henry, none of whom were re-elected the following year, the new members for that year being William Willard, Nathan Niles, Jr., Justus Dartt, Chauncey Alford and John Norris. Norris was elected president; Niles, vice-president; William Bache, Sr., treasurer; Benjamin B. Smith, secretary, and Norris, Beecher and Dartt, building committee.

The new board re-adopted the resolution concerning collections and a loan, and appropriated $300 for use by the building committee.

In 1823 Samuel W. Morris was chosen president; John Beecher, vice president; Cooley Newcomb, secretary; Benjamin B. Smith, treasurer, and Nathan Niles, Jr., Amos Coolidge and Benjamin B. Smith, building committee. Ten per cent. of the premiums on loans was appropriated toward the payment of the debts incurred in building. The trustees again declined to permit the room in the Academy to be used for "a common English school."

In 1824 Morris and Smith were re-elected president and treasurer and Elijah Stiles secretary. On May 22 of that year the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this board that a school ought to be kept in the Academy the ensuing season, and that a teacher competent to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, and otherwise well qualified to teach in the Academy, be employed to commence the ensuing fall; and that in pursuance thereof the president be authorized and requested to issue proposals to that effect, and when received to lay them before the board of trustees.

At the meeting held October 14, 1824, the president presented a letter from Jeremiah Day, president of Yale College, recommending James Lowrey, a graduate of said college, as a person qualified for teaching the various branches of academic education. The following was then adopted:

Resolved, That Samuel W. Morris, Elijah Stiles and Chauncey Alford be a committee to engage Mr. Lowrey to teach a school in the Academy for the term of six months, commencing the first day of November, with instructions to pay a sum that shall not exceed $225 for said term, exclusive of board, washing, etc., and that if the trustees are not satisfied with him as instructor, they shall have the right to dismiss him by giving six weeks' notice; and if he at any time shall be desirous of leaving the school, he shall be under similar obligations to give the trustees six weeks' notice of his intention.

At a meeting of the trustees, held October 19, the committee reported that they had engaged Mr. Lowrey in conformity with the instructions. A committee was appointed to put the Academy in order for the reception of pupils, to furnish fuel and also procure board and washing for the instructor. The price of tuition per quarter was also fixed; Greek and Latin, $4.00; English grammar and the higher branches of mathematics, $3.00, and reading, writing and arithmetic, $2.00.

Mr. Lowrey entered upon the duties of his preceptorship Monday, November 1, 1824, a period of more than seven years having elapsed from the time the institution was chartered until it was formally opened as a classical academy by a graduate of

Yale. All through these years the trustees had been beset by difficulties and discouragements. The people were poor and it was hard for them to meet their obligations. Tact and patience were necessary, and as a consequence the work progressed slowly. When Mr. Lowrey took charge only the lower rooms of the building were finished, so difficult was it to procure money to hire labor and pay for material.

To the honor of the men serving on the several boards of trustees, be it said, they held the interests of the institution sacred, and jealously guarded the funds entrusted to them. This is shown by their refusal, December 27, 1824, to exonerate Mr. Beecher, bail of Cooley Newcomb, constable of Delmar, from his liability for the amount of several executions in favor of the Academy, put into his hands and collected, the money arising from which he had neglected to pay over before taking his departure from the county.

At the end of the six months which Mr. Lowrey had contracted to teach, he retired from the Academy and commenced the study of law under Ellis Lewis. He was an excellent teacher, popular with his pupils, and the patrons of the school were loath to see him retire.

The successors of Mr. Lowrey as teachers were Rev. Benjamin Shipman and Charles Nash. They commenced in May, 1825, were paid $200, for a year, out of the funds and were allowed all the proceeds of tuition.

At a meeting of the trustees held March 4, 1826, Messrs. Shipman and Nash submitted the following proposals to teach the second year:

> That the building be put in proper order for the accommodation of an extensive school by the first day of June next; the term of a school quarter to consist of eleven weeks; the sum of $200 to be secured to them from the funds, to be paid in equal half-yearly payments; children in the vicinity be requested to attend the Academy at the expense of the county; all the contingent expenses of said school to be borne by its proprietors; Mr. Nash to remain in the school for the first half of the year, at the end of which the other will return if necessary or furnish other suitable assistant; to receive two scholars whose tuition shall be free, provided their bills do not amount in the aggregate to more than $400 per quarter.

To the above the following notice was appended:

> If the above does not meet with your views, you are hereby notified that we shall leave you at the close of the present year.

This proposition was rejected, though some thought that it would be better for the school to accept it. It was impracticable so far as the tuition of pupils in the vicinity was to be paid by the county. It was objectionable as taking the control of the school out of the hands of the trustees, and the note appended was out of taste, as seeming to contain a threat.

At a meeting, however, March 20, the president was authorized to employ Mr. Nash on nearly the same terms as the last year, Mr. Nash to employ an assistant if necessary, and the requisitions of the act of incorporation in regard to indigent pupils to be complied with without further compensation; and in the event that Mr. Nash would not accept the proposition, the president was directed to advertise in the *Pioneer* for a teacher. The proposition, however, was accepted, and the contract was made with Nash and Shipman jointly. A similar contract was made with Mr. Nash, as principal, in March, 1827, it being stipulated, however, that "if he

wished to leave at the end of the year he should give three months' notice, or be under obligations to continue another term."

On March 20, 1828, Mr. Nash and Mr. Shipman having given notice of their intention to leave the institution at the end of the school year, the trustees adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Rev. Benjamin Shipman and Charles Nash have by their talents and industry rendered our Academy respectable and flourishing; and that the president be instructed to wait upon the gentlemen aforesaid with a copy of our resolution and a tender of our thanks.

At the same meeting the president was directed to write to Yale, Union and Dickinson Colleges in order to procure a teacher.

There appears to have been an organized opposition to Messrs. Nash and Shipman, and to Mr. Nash in particular, by some of the young men in Wellsboro and some of the "Charleston friends," on account of an alleged interference with certain amusements of the young, but not at all connected with the Academy, for as teachers and managers of the school no one found fault with them. It was in consequence of this opposition that they determined to leave, and the foregoing resolution was deemed but fair to them, as expressing the sentiments of the trustees and patrons of the Academy.

In accordance with a resolution of the board of trustees adopted March 20, 1828, Judge Morris wrote to Dr. Nott, president of Union College, Schenectady, New York, to send them a teacher. Dr. Nott selected Josiah Emery, a graduate of Union College, who had previously passed through Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and proposed to him the propriety of accepting the offer. Judge Morris' letter stated the average number of pupils during the past two years, the prices of tuition for the different grades, and the amount, $200, out of the permanent fund in addition to the full avails of tuition, which they were willing to pay. Dr. Nott and Mr. Emery made a calculation of the probable amount a teacher would realize, and they figured it out at from $1,200 to $1,500 a year! They, however, made their calculation on the basis of New York and New England academies, and very much overestimated the proportion paying the higher rates of tuition, as subsequent experience proved.

Mr. Emery* accepted the situation and started for Pennsylvania as soon as he could complete his arrangements. He arrived in Wellsboro on Wednesday evening, April 23, 1828. The next morning he presented a letter from Dr. Nott to Judge Morris recommending him as a competent and experienced teacher, and the Judge at once called a meeting of the old and new boards. The following entry is found among the records of the Academy:

At a meeting of the trustees at the house of James Kimball on Thursday evening, April 24, called on account of the application of Mr. J. Emery as a teacher, the following members present of the former and present boards: Samuel W. Morris, John Norris, Daniel Kelsey, William Bache, Chauncey Alford and B. B. Smith, of the old board, and of the new board, to wit: those elected on the 7th of April instant, were present, Daniel Kelsey, C. Alford, Amos Coolidge, B. Gitchell and Francis Wetherbee. The question arising which of the two boards was the legal one and ought to act in the application

*Mr. Emery, who was a very methodical man, wrote out a minute history of the Academy, and published it in the *Agitator* many years ago, from which this sketch has been condensed.

aforesaid, on motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the vote of all the members present of both boards:

Resolved, That Daniel Kelsey, Chauncey Alford and Amos Coolidge be authorized to contract with Josiah Emery to take charge of the Academy for the term of one year from the first Monday in May next, on the following terms, viz: to pay him $200 in semi-annual payments out of the Academy fund in addition to the tuition bills; the quarter to consist of twelve weeks, and in other particulars to be governed by the late contract with Messrs. Shipman and Nash.

The contract was executed, and on Monday, May 5, the school was opened. From the very commencement of his connection with the Academy Mr. Emery insisted that the upper part of the building should be finished, and some time in June, at his request, a meeting was called at which all the resident trustees were present; a committee was appointed to raise funds for that purpose, and the membership to entitle a person to vote for trustees was reduced from $5.00 to $2.50. The necessary funds were raised, and the upper rooms were finished; thus, at the end of eleven years, completing the Academy.

On February 12, 1830, Mr. Emery resigned, having in the meantime married and entered his name as a law student in the office of James Lowrey.

Mr. Emery ever dwelt with pleasure upon his early days in the old Academy, and it was his delight to recall the names of his pupils and their success in life. In his reminiscences of the Academy he thus refers to some of them:

I would like very much to give the names of all my pupils, or at least of those who occupied prominent and influential positions afterward; but I find that my memory is at fault, and I can recall only a very few names. All the older members of Judge Morris' family, of Mr. Bache's, Mr. Beecher's, Mr. Jackson's, and, indeed, of all the families living in Wellsboro and vicinity, were members of the school, as well as pupils from all parts of the county. William E. Morris became a practical and able engineer; Benjamin W. Morris, who, I used to think, was not inclined to study, but who could write a good composition, is now Episcopal bishop of Oregon and Washington; and a sister of his wife, who, so far as talent was concerned, was at the head of the family, used occasionally to deal in light literature and poetry, and is now one of the most practical women of the country, but might have occupied an important niche in the literary temple had she devoted her whole life and soul to literary pursuits.

But it is not always the most brilliant student in youth that becomes most useful in after life; neither is it the man or woman who climbs up the ladder of fame or notoriety that is generally the most useful. * * * I have seen many very brilliant, precocious boys who excited high hopes for their future, and in their manhood I have looked for them in vain among the talented and useful classes, and succeeded at last in finding them in some obscure and uninfluential positions. My experience and observation have taught me that the steady, industrious and conscientious boy makes the practical and useful man of the world. And it is such men that the world most needs.

Mr. Emery was succeeded as principal of the Academy for a short time by a gentleman named Upson. On January 10, 1831, Henry Barnard, a graduate of Yale College, took charge at $500 per annum, with the addition of $21 for board per quarter. No student was permitted to enter the academic department unless able to read in school books in common use. For those excluded, however, an usher was provided who occupied one of the lower rooms. Mr. Barnard's engagement was but for three months, at the end of which time the trustees offered him $150 and all the avails of tuition for one year. He, however, declined the offer and left. He was a first-class teacher and very much interested in educational matters, and, later

in life, was for a number of years at the head of the National Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C.

On April 26, 1831, permission was granted by the board of trustees to a Mr. Farnam to teach a common school in the two lower rooms of the Academy. On October 24, of the same year, a contract was made with Almon Owen to take charge of the Academy at $150 per annum and the avails of the tuition. He began teaching October 31, 1831, and remained one year.

On October 13, 1832, the trustees authorized Henry N. Moore to occupy one of the lower rooms of the Academy for a common English school.

About this time a change in the number of trustees and the duration of their respective terms began to be discussed. The annual change, often of nearly the whole board, was considered a great evil, as well as the shortness of the term of service. It was finally decided to ask the legislature to reduce the number and lengthen the term of service to five years; five trustees to be chosen the first year, to be classified by lot so that their terms, respectively, should expire in one, two, three, four and five years, and that thereafter only one trustee should be elected annually to serve five years. The legislature, March 6, 1833, passed a law to that effect, and in April Samuel W. Morris, R. G. White, Chauncey Alford, Benjamin B. Smith and John F. Donaldson were elected. On casting lots Donaldson drew one year; Smith, two; Alford, three; White, four, and Morris, five. Judge Morris was chosen president; John F. Donaldson, secretary, and Israel Merrick, Jr., though not a trustee, was continued as treasurer, having been elected in 1832.

In November, 1833, Alexander Wright was employed to teach for one year at $150 and the avails of tuition.

From November 4, 1833, to April, 1835, there is no record of what was done, though three blank pages were left in which to enter the record at "a more convenient season." To Mr. Donaldson, who was secretary, that more convenient season never came. It is inferred, however, from after records that Mr. Wetherbee was elected in April, 1834, to succeed Mr. Donaldson, who was re-elected in April, 1835, to succeed Mr. Smith.

D. McEwen appears to have been appointed principal of the Academy in the fall of 1834 and to have taught two years, being released in September, 1836, at his own request, a resolution of the trustees expressing regret at his departure, and their approval of the "able manner" in which he "acquitted himself," and of "his gentlemanly deportment as a citizen amongst us for the last two years." He seems to have been in every respect a gentleman, an excellent scholar and an able teacher.

In April, 1836, Josiah Emery, the former principal, was elected a trustee to succeed Mr. Alford. In 1837 James Kimball succeeded R. G. White, in July of which year Joshua Sweet was appointed principal, with a salary of $150 and the avails of tuition, and the school was re-opened August 7, 1837. Mr. Sweet was very popular, and at the end of his first year was re-employed at a salary of $300 in addition to the tuition bills. When the number of pupils exceeded forty-nine he was to employ a competent assistant and receive $100 additional. The quarter was reduced to eleven weeks and the tuition to one-half the former rates. Mr. Sweet afterward became an Episcopal clergyman; was a missionary at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1852; Fort Ridgely in 1865, and at Glencoe, Minnesota, in 1869.

In 1838 Benjamin B. Smith was elected a trustee to succeed Judge Morris, then serving in Congress. At a meeting of the trustees August 7, 1839, Messrs. Smith and Kimball were authorized to employ some person or persons to repair the Academy; to repaint the outside, and also to purchase a new bell. Mr. Pinkham was employed as principal. He taught one year.

In 1840 Josiah Emery was elected president; Mr. Donaldson a trustee and secretary, and Mr. Kimball treasurer.

There is a break in the record from July, 1840, to April 5, 1841, but it appears that Henry Booth, a graduate of Yale College, succeeded Mr. Pinkham as president. The value of his services is attested by the following resolution, adopted by the trustees April 5, 1841:

Resolved, That the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy regret that the ill health of Mr. Henry Booth compels him to leave the institution; that during the time he has been with us he has by his gentlemanly deportment and ability as a teacher, deservedly secured the esteem of all with whom he has associated.

This resolution was not simply an unmeaning compliment. Mr. Booth was a man of very superior mind. He afterwards studied law; entered into practice in Towanda; removed thence to Chicago; served as a circuit judge, and was for many years dean of the faculty of the Union College of Law, of that city. He married Ellen Morris, a daughter of Samuel W. Morris, making the third principal of the Academy to find a wife in Wellsboro, James Lowrey having married another daughter of Judge Morris and Josiah Emery a daughter of John Beecher.

July 12, 1841, Charles Miner was unanimously elected principal of the Academy to succeed Mr. Booth, at a salary of $500, and continued principal either fifteen or eighteen months. It was in the fall or winter of his second year that the Academy took fire, and had it not been for the most strenuous efforts and plenty of snow, it would have been entirely consumed. The damages were settled at $175, and paid by the Tioga County Mutual Insurance Company.

May 4, 1842, the trustees authorized the employment of an assistant teacher "for the present term," the salary to be $25. During the spring and summer of 1843 the Academy was undergoing repairs and was not occupied. In the fall of that year Henry B. Rockwell was employed to teach six months at a salary of $250. His term, which began October 23, was afterward extended to one year.

January 29, 1844, Stephen F. Wilson was employed as an assistant in the Academy for one term, "at the price and sum of $52, if employed the whole time; but if not employed but one half of the time, then the price to be $10 per month."

At a trustees' meeting, May 17, 1844, on motion of Judge Morris, the president was authorized to employ Miss Margaret Dennis as principal of the female department, at $3.50 a week. Mr. Nash, then stationed at Towanda, was invited to take charge of the Academy at the close of Mr. Rockwell's term, but declined. August 14, 1844, George R. Barker was employed as an assistant to Mr. Rockwell, at $17 per month. At the close of Mr. Rockwell's year, the trustees adopted the following:

Resolved, unanimously, That the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy in parting with Henry B. Rockwell, the principal of the institution for the past year, cannot do it without tendering to him the expression of their kindest feelings for the singular ability with which he has managed the school, for the high reputation it has obtained through his instrumentality, and the universal satisfaction he has given to all with whom he has

been connected. In whatever walks of life he may hereafter be found, they most cheerfully wish him success, and commend him to the confidence of all with whom he may be associated.

Resolved, That the above be entered on the records of the institution, and a copy duly certified be handed to Mr. Rockwell.

Mr. Rockwell was an excellent teacher and a strict disciplinarian. He never spoiled a child by sparing the rod.

At the election of trustees April 7, 1845, James P. Magill, editor of the *Eagle*, and John C. Knox, afterward associate justice of the Supreme Court, and attorney general of the State were candidates. There were forty-nine votes; but on counting out the votes they found fifty-one—twenty-six for Magill and twenty-five for Knox, and not knowing any other way of getting out of the difficulty the election board returned Mr. Magill as elected. The following is taken from the minutes:

May 5, 1845, trustees met; present Morris, Kimball, Emery and Nichols. John C. Knox and James P. Magill each appeared and presented their claims as trustees of the Wellsboro Academy.

On motion, the returns of the election of trustees were read, by which it appeared that J. P. Magill had twenty-six votes and John C. Knox twenty-five votes. Mr. Knox presented a certificate from the judges, dated April 21, 1845, stating as follows:

We, the undersigned, judges and clerk, certify that an election held at the house of B. S. Sayre, in Wellsboro, Monday, the 7th of April, A. D. 1845, for a trustee of Wellsboro Academy, there were forty-nine legal votes given; that on counting the ballots it appeared that James P. Magill had twenty-six and John C. Knox twenty-five—in all fifty-one; and John C. Knox having produced to us satisfactory evidence that a majority of the whole number of legal votes given were cast for him, as appears by the certificate hereunto annexed, we therefore certify accordingly.

A. P. Cone,
Clerk.

L. Cleaveland,
Abel Strait,
Judges.

Then follows a certificate signed by twenty-five persons, certifying that they voted for John C. Knox. The report then continues:

On motion, Resolved, That Samuel W. Morris and Josiah Emery be a committee to investigate and report on the late Academy election.

The meeting adjourned to five o'clock p. m., when the following report was received from the committeee, Messrs. Morris and Emery:

The committee to whom was referred the late election of trustee report that they have investigated the same as fully as the time allowed would permit, and find that the said election was conducted without any regard to the requirements of the by-laws, and is therefore void and of no effect. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That an election be held at the house of B. S. Sayre, in Wellsboro, on Saturday, the 17th instant, between the hours of 1 and 6 p. m., of which the secretary is required to give general notice.

The election was held at the appointed time. Both the old candidates were dropped and Joseph W. Guernsey was elected, receiving all but one vote.

Emerson J. Hamilton succeeded Mr. Rockwell in the fall of 1844, and taught

till the spring of 1849, nearly five years. Mr. Hamilton and his wife were decidedly among the most successful teachers the Wellsboro Academy ever had. The school under their principalship was more popular and flourishing than under any other teachers. It is true they began under very favorable circumstances. Mr. Rockwell had brought the school under very rigid discipline by his physical mode of government, and had beaten into the pupils a sense of the beauty of good behavior, the necessity of hard study, and a realization of the value of good recitations as a protection against the hard knocks of school life. And the pupils were thus eminently prepared for an entirely new mode of governing a set of boys and girls at school. It did not take them long to understand the practical difference between physical government and moral government; to know the difference between fear and enforced respect, and love with involuntary respect.

Mr. Hamilton's school became at once very popular. The principal and his wife, who was at the head of the female department, inspired at once respect, confidence and affection, and all over the country are now men and women who look back to the time they were students under the Hamiltons as among the happiest years of their lives. Some of the results of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton's teaching may be thus referred to as a part of the history of the old Academy.

At a meeting of the trustees, July 31, 1845, an appropriation of $100 was made for the purchase of philosophical apparatus. Further appropriations were made, as the final cost of the apparatus was nearly $300, so willing were the trustees to encourage not only the teachers but the pupils.

On November 18, 1845, the board adopted a resolution that a catalogue of the students of the Academy for the last year should be published. This was the first catalogue authorized since the foundation of the school, and there are men to-day who would pay three times a reasonable price for a copy, as a souvenir of the pleasant days spent within the walls of the institution. On the same day a resolution was adopted requesting the treasurer to prepare and present to the next meeting "a full and complete statement of all bonds and mortgages in his hands, with the amount due thereon," also to procure a book "in which individual debtor's accounts and all further payments" should be kept. This resolution revealed the fact that no financial account prior to 1840 could be found. The date of the beginning of the treasurer's term was changed to the beginning of the year, and Benjamin B. Smith chosen for the ensuing year. The president—Judge Morris—was requested to invite Rev. Mr. Breck, Rev. Mr. Calkins, Rev. Mr. Cochran, William Garretson, Dr. Saynisch and Dr. Parkhurst to visit the Academy at the closing exercises of the quarter and by their presence encourage the pupils.

In April, 1846, William Bache, Jr., was elected a trustee, his father, who had served for many years on the board, having died in 1844. In this year an addition was built to the back of the Academy, the contract being taken by Messrs. Sturrock & Culver for $380. Under date of August 2, 1847, the record contains the following:

> Trustees met; present Bache, Donaldson and Nichols. James Lowrey was appointed trustee to fill the place of S. W. Morris, deceased. James Lowrey elected president, L. I. Nichols secretary, and B. B. Smith treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton appear to have terminated their connection with the Academy in March, 1849. Their influence on society in Wellsboro and on the

students under their charge, was all-powerful and far-reaching, and although nearly half a century has passed since their departure from the school, their names are still held in grateful remembrance.

H. W. Thorp, the next principal, remained but a short time, and was succeeded in 1850 by Andrew Upson, who taught about a year and a half, his successor being Samuel C. Hosford, who remained two years. Then followed Mr. Reynolds, John B. Cassoday, who taught a few weeks, and John A. Broadhead, whose stay was also short.

The minute book of the trustees shows the following entry under date of December 12, 1857:

> Mr. S. B. Elliott presented a plan for the proposed new Academy, which the Board accepted, and on motion of R. G. White, Mr. Elliott was employed to prepare building plans and specifications for the proposed new Academy at the price of $50 for the whole.

During the years 1857-58 a strong desire was manifested to build a new and a better Academy building on a new and a better site, and the employment of Mr. Elliott to prepare plans and specifications had that end in view. The movement, however, met with strong opposition on the part of a number of citizens. The plans and specifications were made out and the matter agitated until 1859, when it was dropped, Mr. Elliott in the meantime having been paid the $50 promised him.

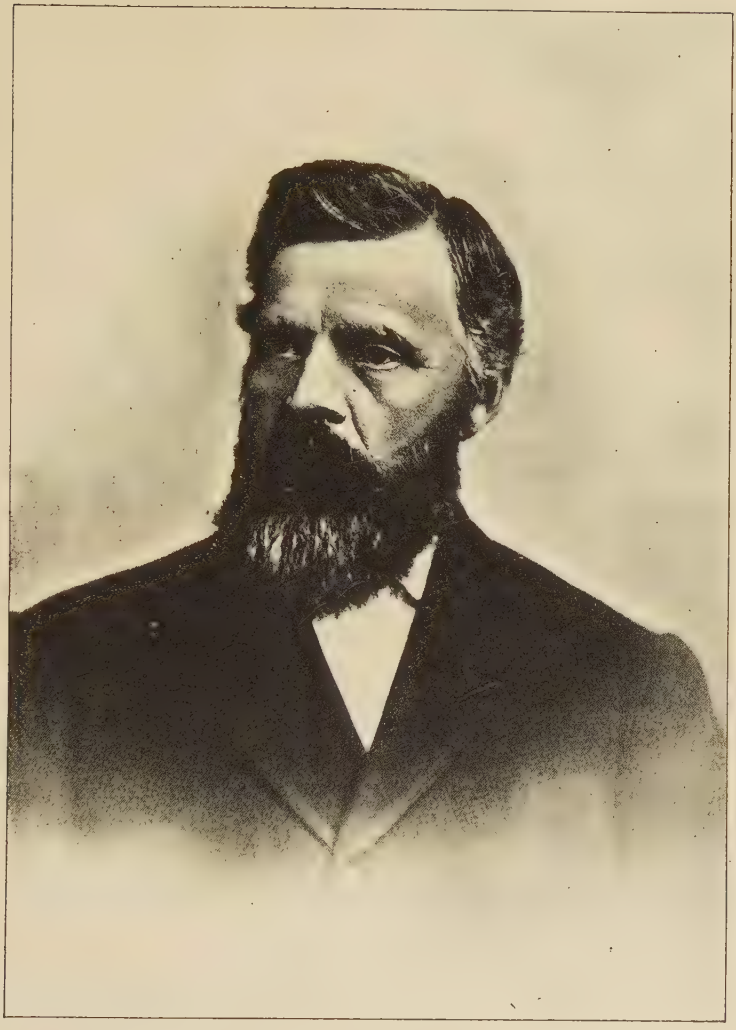
The following appears in the minute book of the trustees under date of January 18, 1859:

> At a meeting of the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy at the store of C. & J. L. Robinson, it was resolved that the paper marked A, purporting to be the assignment of the interest that the respective members of the order of the Sons of Temperance had in the funds of said society to the trustees of the Wellsboro Academy, be placed on file as part of the proceedings and action of said board.
>
> On motion, it was further resolved that the vouchers in the hands of J. F. Donaldson, assigned by said paper marked A, be placed in the hands of the treasurer of the said Academy, and that a statement of the names of the persons against whom the claims are, the amount, etc., be also placed on file.

At a meeting held March 30, 1859, the treasurer, Benjamin B. Smith, was instructed "to collect the balance of interest now due on bonds and judgments in favor of the Academy;" also "the balance due on subscriptions for repairing the Academy." At this meeting, also, Mr. Donaldson handed over the vouchers for the claims assigned by the Sons of Temperance, and a full statement of the same was entered on the record. The principal amounted to $513.49. On this various payments had been made, but not enough to cover the interest. At the time of the assignment the fund assigned could not have been less than $575; but whatever the amount was it went finally into the Wellsboro common school fund.

Mr. Broadhead's successor as principal was L. R. Burlingame, who took charge in the winter or spring of 1858 and remained until the fall of 1859. He was a good teacher, but, like some of his predecessors, was a strong believer in the use of the birch.

On January 21, 1860, the number of school terms was changed to three of fourteen weeks each, and M. N. Allen was employed as teacher and continued till September, 1863, when he resigned.



Wm. Roberts

In February, 1861, John N. Bache was elected treasurer in place of Mr. Smith, who had served continuously since January, 1846.

Judson Allen, a brother of M. N. Allen, finished the term, in which his brother had taught two weeks, September 22, 1863. The next teacher was Benjamin Eglin, a graduate of Yale College, and highly recommended by Mr. Cobourn, the state school superintendent. He commenced November 30, 1863, and taught two terms, receiving $40 per term and the avails of tuition. He was succeeded by John B. Grier, A. B., of Danville, who was elected president in 1864. Mr. Grier taught two terms of fourteen weeks each, and three weeks on a third term, and resigned May 25, 1865. The secretary was at once authorized to employ a new principal and to put the Academy in full repair, which was done. The fall term opened September 7, with the following faculty: Rev. D. D. Van Allen, A. B., principal; Miss S. A. Van Allen, preceptress; Miss Fannie J. Holland, vice-preceptress; Mrs. Mary Bryden, teacher of drawing and painting; Mrs. Juliet Sherwood and Miss H. W. Todd, teachers of vocal and instrumental music. Although their names appear on the catalogue, it is due to Mrs. Bryden, Mrs. Sherwood and Miss Todd to say that they were only nominally connected with the Academy, permitting their names to be used as a matter of courtesy, but teaching at their own homes, independent of Mr. Van Allen.

In May, 1866, the trustees adopted resolutions complimenting Professor Van Allen and his assistants on their success in conducting the school and expressing an earnest desire that they remain another year.

In October, 1867, F. D. Hodgson took charge as principal, remaining one year, when he was succeeded by William A. Stone, now a member of Congress from Allegheny county. He taught two terms. In September, 1869, a contract was made with Mr. Hunt to teach during the ensuing year. He remained two terms and then engaged in preaching. This closed the Academy. For forty-five years, with the exception of a few brief interruptions, it had been maintained as a classical school, numbering among its principals many men afterwards notable as educators, lawyers, ministers and public officials. Its influence, always for good, still endures. It did much, not only for the intellectual life of Wellsboro, but for its moral betterment. It passed away only when the spirit in favor of a higher education, which it had fostered and strengthened, took a new direction and devoted itself to the better upbuilding of the common schools of the borough, which, as at present conducted, fill the place it occupied for nearly half a century.

On November 21, 1871, Josiah Emery resigned as president of the board of trustees and John R. Bowen was elected to fill the vacancy.

In his reminiscences of the Academy Mr. Emery informs us that after the adoption of the common school system it soon became apparent that it would be a difficult matter to sustain an Academy in such a village as Wellsboro without a very large fund on the interest of which to draw, and a high standard of instruction, especially when the common schools are so well managed as they are in Wellsboro. Long previous to 1870 the subject of uniting with the common school system and establishing a first-class High School, under the joint direction of the directors and trustees, had been suggested; but this project was deemed injudicious as well as impracticable, and it was finally decided by the trustees that the best thing that could be done was to

transfer, under certain conditions, the whole Academy fund, together with the Academy building and land, to the Wellsboro school district, to be made the foundation of a High School wholly under the control of the directors. A bill was accordingly drawn and presented to the legislature at the session of 1870, and it passed finally April 6 of that year.

It authorized the transfer, by assignment or delivery, of "all articles of personal property, including moneys, bills, notes, mortgages, judgments, or other evidences of debt due and belonging to said Wellsboro Academy, to the school district of said borough of Wellsboro, and to transfer by deed of quit claim or other sufficient conveyance all real estate belonging to said Wellsboro Academy to the said school district." It also provided that all the property, money, bonds, etc., should be used "to defray current expenses of the schools in said district," and that the "real estate shall not be disposed of, or principal reduced, except for the erection of new or the enlargement of the present graded or union school buildings."

It was furthermore provided that upon the conveyance of the property it "shall be the duty of the school directors to provide one or more additional departments in the school in which the higher English branches, mathematics and the languages may be taught, and provide a competent teacher therefor." The directors were also authorized, "at their option," to admit into the school pupils who may reside outside the limits of the district and charge therefor such rates of tuition as they may adopt.

The last meeting of the board of trustees was held in the First National Bank, of Wellsboro, October 23, 1877. There were present J. R. Bowen, president; William Bache, treasurer; H. W. Williams, secretary, and J. L. Robinson. At this meeting the following preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The school district of Wellsboro has complied with the provisions of the Act of Assembly relating to the organization of a graded school in said borough, by the erection of a suitable building and the employment of a sufficient number of competent teachers for the instruction of the pupils, so as to be entitled to a conveyance of the real estate held and owned by the said Wellsboro Academy, therefore,

Resolved, That the president and secretary be directed to execute and deliver to the school district of Wellsboro a deed by which the title of the said Wellsboro Academy to the lot and buildings owned and lately occupied by them as and for an Academy shall be released and quit-claimed by the said Wellsboro Academy to the said school district of Wellsboro; and that said deed be further attested by its execution by such of the trustees as are still resident in the county.

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized and directed to deliver the books and papers in his hands to the school directors of said borough for safe keeping whenever the deed shall be delivered and the property of said Academy transferred to the said school district.

Adjourned to meet on call of the chair.

H. W. Williams,
Secretary.

It will be remembered that in 1817 the Wellsboro Academy secured from the State an appropriation of $2,000, which was to "be placed in some productive fund or funds, and the increase thereof applied in aid of other resources, to compensate a teacher or teachers of said Academy." The Academy fund was also increased by some $500, a donation from the Sons of Temperance, making in all at least $2,500. This sum was loaned out to different parties, in larger or smaller sums, from $600 down

as low as $10. It was frequently changing hands, being paid in and re-loaned; and yet from 1817, when the $2,000 were received from the State, to May 19, 1873, when the Academy funds were paid over to the Wellsboro school district, not one cent was ever lost or squandered. "All loans," Mr. Bache, the treasurer, afterwards said, "were fully paid; nothing was lost, from the beginning down," a period of fifty-six years. This speaks well for the administration of the fund committed to the trustees for the benefit of the school. But this is not all. The fund, including the Sons of Temperance fund, was increased to $3,252, and, adding the avails of the sale of the Academy building and lot, to $3,852, which have been received from the Academy by the school district. The transfer was a judicious act on the part of the trustees and was generally approved by the people.

The old Academy accomplished great good in its time and did much in moulding the character, both moral and intellectual, of its pupils. It exercised a strong influence over those who passed through its portals, and was not only beneficial to the people in whose midst it was located, but to those of the surrounding country. The healthy influence which it wielded is plainly seen to this day in the cultured and vigorous men and women who are now the old and the middle-aged; and all will recur with pride to the memories of the old Academy on the hill.

In 1881 the Academy and lot were purchased by Rev. John C. McDermott and the building was remodeled and turned into a Catholic church. It is still used by that denomination.

COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM ADOPTED.

The common school law of Pennsylvania, approved April 1, 1834, among other things, provided for the election, on the third Friday in September, 1834, of school directors in the various townships of the different counties, and that the directors should meet in their respective townships and boroughs within ten days after their election, and organize in the manner set forth in the provisions of the act. It was also provided that on the first Tuesday in November, a convention composed of the county commissioners and one delegate from each township and borough school board should meet at the court house in each county, to decide whether or not a tax should be levied for the maintenance and support of public schools in the several townships and the amount of money to be thus raised, etc.

In compliance with the provisions of this law, an election was held in the several townships and boroughs of Tioga county and school directors elected, and their names reported to the court of quarter sessions. In Wellsboro the following named directors were elected: Ellis M. Bodine, John F. Donaldson, Jonah Brewster, David Caldwell, Levi I. Nichols and Josiah Emery. In casting lots for the length of their respective terms, Messrs. Nichols and Emery drew the short term, lasting until the next February, when they were both elected for a full term of three years. At a meeting held in March, 1835, Mr. Bodine was elected president, and Mr. Nichols secretary of the board.

On Tuesday, November 5, 1834, the county convention, provided for in the law, met in the court house in Wellsboro, and was composed of Amariah Hammond, Chauncey Alford and George Knox, county commissioners, and the following delegates from the various township school boards: Brookfield, Jonathan Bonney;

Chatham, Henry Eaton; Charleston, Cyrus Dartt; Covington township, Avery Gillett; Covington borough, John Gray; Deerfield, James Knox; Farmington, Jonathan Sorber; Jackson, Norman Wells; Lawrence, Buel Baldwin; Liberty, John Levegood; Mansfield, William B. Mann; Middlebury, Israel P. Kinney; Morris, Charles Duffy; Rutland, Peter Backer; Shippen, George Huyler; Sullivan, David Hazzard; Tioga, Joseph W. Guernsey; Union, Charles O. Spencer; Westfield, Samuel Baker; Wellsboro, Josiah Emery. Delmar and Elkland were not represented. The former, however, was so closely identified with the interests of Wellsboro that it might be called an integral part thereof.

The convention organized by electing those old pioneer teachers and friends of education, Chauncey Alford, president, and Josiah Emery, secretary. It was a memorable meeting, because its action was to mark the beginning of a new epoch in the educational affairs of Tioga county. The question of levying a tax for the support of the common schools of the county was decided in the affirmative by the unanimous vote of the twenty township delegates and the three county commissioners. Out of this number sixteen voted for raising $3,000 and seven for various other sums. The vote, therefore, authorized $3,000 to be levied and collected. This was the first apportionment of money made by Tioga county for the beginning of the common schools. By comparing this sum with the amount of school tax laid for 1895—$88,657.20—we are enabled to judge of the progress made in education in sixty years.

The amount of tax laid in those days was small. One of the first levies for school purposes was fixed at one-third of one per cent. The highest tax levied was against Samuel Wells Morris, $6.54. He owned more real estate than any other resident of the town. William Bache's tax then was $1.98. His brothers, John N. and Laugher Bache, then single men, paid seventeen cents each. Several others paid the same. Forty years afterward William Bache paid $225, and his brothers were required to pay dollars where cents had once sufficed.

Chauncey Alford, who presided over the convention, was early identified with the cause of education. It is a matter for regret that so little of his personal history has been preserved. It is probable that he was a New Englander by birth and came to Wellsboro early in the century, for it is shown that he was one of the early teachers in the Quaker Meeting House, and in 1822 he was one of the trustees of the Academy. That he was a man of some standing is shown by the fact that he was appointed a justice of the peace in 1827; and during the great slave chase in the winter of 1829 he was deputy sheriff, made the arrest of the slaves and took them before Judge Kilburn, at Lawrenceville. In 1833 he was elected county commissioner and served a term of three years. He lived for a long period in Wellsboro, and later on the Locke farm for some time. Tradition says that he was a "clever, social, upright, honest man."

Miss Lydia Lock was the first teacher employed under the new system in Wellsboro, and Mary E. Nichols was the second. This was before a school house was built. The wages these early teachers received was small compared with the salaries of to-day. As a curiosity the following minute relating to the employment of Miss Nichols is copied from an old school record:

Minute of agreement made with Mary E. Nichols, December 5, 1836. Said Mary E. Nichols is to commence school December 5, 1836, and to teach twelve or sixteen weeks, find her own room, firewood and board, for which said Mary E. N., is to receive $3.00 per week. Directors to be at the expense of stove and fitting room with benches, etc.

No elegant brick school houses existed then, fitted up in first-class style, and equipped with all the appliances to facilitate the work of instruction. The female teachers of to-day, surrounded with all the comforts and conveniences, have but to carry their imagination back to that time and contemplate Mary E. Nichols in her humble school room, laboring for $3.00 a week and "find her own room, firewood and board," to convince themselves of the progress that has been made in three-score years, and that they are peculiarly blessed that they did not live in her day and generation.

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

On March 11, 1835, David Caldwell, Josiah Emery and James Kimball were chosen a building committee, it having been agreed that the directors raise a sum of money by subscription for building a school house. The subscription paper read as follows, and sounds strangely when contrasted with the method of building public school houses to-day:

We, the undersigned, promise to pay to Jonah Brewster, David Caldwell, E. M. Bodine, J. F. Donaldson, L. I. Nichols and Josiah Emery, the several sums affixed to our names, for the purpose of erecting a school house in the borough of Wellsboro; said house to belong to the subscribers, in the proportion of the sums subscribed, but to be under the control of the school directors for the year to come, and to be let for the purpose of a school, at a reasonable rate. And we hereby agree to sell to the said borough the house after its completion, at the first cost, should the directors pass a vote at a legal school meeting to purchase the same. The house is to be placed as near the center of the town as circumstances will admit, to be finished as soon as convenient, and the said sums of money payable on demand.

The school house was built of logs and served the purpose for which it was designed, until it was forced to give way by the march of improvement. Erastus P. Deane, who became prominent as a surveyor, was one of the first male teachers employed. On November 20, 1835, he was engaged to teach for five months at a salary of $16 per month. The subsequent year he was again employed. When the new log school house was completed he was engaged, November 7, 1836, to teach for five months at a salary of $28 per month, a great advance over the price previously paid him; but it was stipulated in the contract that he was to board himself and "be to the expense of firewood and chopping the same." "Good exercise," it will be remarked by some; but to-day it would be a strange spectacle to see the male teachers of Wellsboro engaged in chopping wood for the school house. In those days it was the custom for the teacher and larger boys to chop the wood, which was generally delivered in long pieces by order of the directors. As times advanced the teacher usually "shirked" that duty by assigning the "larger boys" to perform the chopping act. This was the practice for many years, but now it has almost entirely disappeared, except in some of the remote rural districts, where coal cannot be obtained, or the board of directors feel too poor to employ some one to "cut up" and store the fuel.

While the Academy was in existence more attention was given to it than to the

village school under the common school system; but when the managers of the institution "on the hill" decided to wind up the school and transfer their money and property to the free schools, a new impetus was given the latter. The action which led to this conclusion is set forth in the closing part of the history of the old Academy.

LATER BUILDINGS AND TEACHERS.

As early as March 7, 1860, the school district had purchased of Laugher Bache a lot on the east corner of Pearl and Norris streets, and soon after erected thereon the primary school building. During the years 1869 and 1870 proceedings were had by which the Academy property was turned over to the school district, and in the fall of 1870 Prof. A. C. Winters was engaged to teach at a salary of $1,600 per year, and three assistants were also employed. This forms a striking contrast with the salary of Mr. Deane only thirty-four years before. The schools steadily increased. In 1871 eight teachers were employed and 477 pupils were on the rolls. In 1873 there were 530 pupils in attendance, but the number of teachers remained the same.

This rapid increase in the number of pupils made it apparent to the people as well as the board of education that the time had come for enlarged facilities by the erection of an additional building. Meetings were held in the court house to discuss the question and speakers were emphatic in their utterances that action should be taken. Public sentiment was speedily aroused and in accordance with popular expression the school board purchased a lot and erected thereon a substantial building which cost, with the furnishing, $33,500. The dedication of this building, which took place August 20, 1875, was an event of no ordinary importance for the town and called forth a large attendance. In honor of the event addresses were made by Rev. N. L. Edwards, James H. Bosard, Esq., Hon. Henry W. Williams, Rev. J. F. Calkins, Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, Hon. Jerome B. Niles, Rev. Dr. Charles Breck, and others. They all congratulated the citizens of Wellsboro on the auspicious event, and the advancement in the cause of education.

In order to complete the historical record it must not be omitted to state that the school board under whose administration the building was erected was constituted as follows: President, John W. Bailey; treasurer, William Bache; secretary, James H. Bosard; Jerome B. Potter, Hugh Young, Chester Robinson and Jerome B. Niles.

In 1894, in order to meet the demand for additional room, a new primary school building, costing $12,000, was erected on the lot adjoining the High School building on the southeast. This was a large, two-story "brick veneer" edifice, ventilated by the Smead system, and furnished with the latest improved desks and school apparatus. On the night of August 28, 1896, this building was destroyed by fire. The school board immediately resolved to rebuild in accordance with the old plans, and the new building was ready for occupancy January 1, 1897.

The borough schools are in excellent condition. They comprise two school buildings, with twelve school rooms and twelve teachers—two males and ten females—the average pay per month of the former being $96.78, and of the latter $43.30. The graded schools were organized and the first principal appointed in 1870. This position has been filled as follows: A. C. Winters, A. M., 1870-73; P. M. Edick,

1873-77; E. Francis, 1877-79; Henry E. Raesly, A. M., 1879-90; James B. Hastings, A. M., 1890-92; A. Frank Stauffer, A. M., 1892-96, and Daniel Fleisher, A. M., Ph. D., the present incumbent, who took charge in September, 1896.

The number of pupils registered in June, 1896, were as follows: Males, 352; females, 337. Total, 689.

WILLOW HALL SCHOOL.

In 1891, during the rectorship of Rev. A. W. Snyder, an affort was made by a few of the leading members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church and other citizens to establish a school for girls, with the purpose, if sufficient support were given the enterprise, of making it a permanent boarding school. With this end in view, William Bache and John L. Robinson purchased the building on Central avenue, since known as Willow Hall, and deeded it to St. Paul's church. A school was opened with Miss Mary H. Burrows as preceptress and was continued for two years. The number of those who felt able to send their children, and pay tuition in addition to their public school taxes, was too limited to make the school self-sustaining. The burden of the financial support, therefore, fell on a few, whose liberality had already been heavily taxed, and they declared that they could not become personally responsible for a constantly recurring deficit. The school was accordingly closed, and the building, which is still church property, is used for meetings of the guild, the sewing society and for sociables, etc. At the present time a kindergarten school is carried on in it by Miss May Bennett.

CHAPTER XIX.

WELLSBORO (CONTINUED).

THE OLD QUAKER MEETING HOUSE—ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—REV. CHARLES BRECK, THE PIONEER PASTOR—THE WORK HE ACCOMPLISHED—THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—REV. J. F. CALKINS' LONG PASTORATE—HIS SEMI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS—FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH — REV. CALEB BOYER—THE FIRST CLASS — CHURCH ORGANIZED — FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—ITS ORGANIZATION AND LATER HISTORY—ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH — THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH — CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—WELLSBOROUGH'S MILITARY BAND.

WHEN Benjamin Wistar Morris laid out Wellsboro, in the very beginning of this century, there was no church or organized religious denomination in this part of the country. Mr. Morris and his wife—Mary Wells, after whom he named the town—were members of the Society of Friends, generally known as Quakers, as were, also, all the leading members of the land company. Realizing the importance of having a religious organization in his new settlement, Mr. Morris determined to build a church. There were few people to attend it, and his wife was the first and only female resident of the new town at that time; but if they had a church, he

argued, it would bring the surrounding settlers together occasionally, and be instrumental in promoting their welfare.

The church was constructed of logs, which were hewed on one side and dovetailed together at the corners, and stood facing the square on the rear of the lot now occupied by the law offices of Sherwood & Owlett. The first buildings erected by the early settlers were generally made of round logs, and were known as cabins. The hewed log building belonged to what might be denominated the secondary or advanced stage of architecture, and was regarded as a great improvement over the cabin style, just as the modern cottage house of to-day is considered an improvement over the square frame, or box house, of forty years ago, without porches or projecting windows, halls, or any internal conveniences whatever.

The Quaker Meeting House, therefore, was the finest building in the settlement and attracted attention from far and near. Its exact size is not given in any of the early records, but tradition says it was sixteen by twelve feet.

When completed there were no ministers to hold stated meetings, but Mr. Morris, according to the custom of the Society of Friends, officiated himself occasionally, or when the spirit prompted him to act. His wife was very active as a member and did much towards keeping the church together. There was a large settlement of Quakers at what is now known as Pennsdale, in Lycoming county. There a log Quaker church had been built as early as 1791 or 1792, and was the first of the kind in this part of the State. As the Morris and Ellis families had become related by marriage, there was frequent communication between them, and the Quakers of Muncy valley aided the church at Wellsboro. And through the sympathy and moral support of the latter, ministers of high standing occasionally made the toilsome journey over the State road from Newberry to hold meetings at the little log church in the wilderness.

'Twas only just a little church 'way out there in the pines,
Where you hear the thrushes singin' an' the blooms are on the vines;
Where the wildwood roses clustered with daisies white as snow,
An' the brown bees bent the blossoms in the days of long ago.

'Twas only just a little church, without these steeples high,
That seemed to touch the windows of the blue and bendin' sky;
No style at all about it, an' all the week so still—
With only just the bird songs an' the rattle o' the rill.

The Quaker Meeting House was often used for other than religious purposes, for we are informed that the first meeting of the commissioners was held there October 8, 1808, for the purpose of organizing.

After the death of the founder and his wife the Quaker church went into decline, and as the membership decreased it soon ceased to exist. The descendants of Mr. Morris drifted into the Episcopal church, and other denominations soon sprung up. The old building stood as a landmark for many years and was pointed to with pride by the early settlers. It was still standing after 1830, but in such a crumbling condition that it was soon afterwards torn down to make room for more modern improvements.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is the oldest existing religious organization in Wellsboro. According to the records, the first Episcopal service was held in the court house, Wednesday, August 22, 1838, by Rev. Charles Breck, then in deacon's orders, who had arrived in Wellsboro the day before. At that time there was no church building in the borough, the old Quaker Meeting House having either been dismantled or so far fallen into decay that it could not be used.

It is said that the lack of religious interest at this time led a number of the leading citizens to call a public meeting to consider what was best to be done. The Quaker church had so few followers that it had no longer an organization, and as the population of the borough and the surrounding country was gradually increasing, it was evident that something must be done to foster a greater religious interest. The question was to whom they should apply for a minister. The choice was between the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians; and as there was a sentiment in favor of the latter on the part of the prominent citizens present, the meeting decided to try and secure a minister of that denomination. A committee consisting of James Lowrey and Joshua Sweet was appointed and instructed to proceed and carry out the wishes of the meeting. Not understanding diocesian boundaries, the committee addressed their first application to the Rev. Richard Smith, rector of the church in Elmira. He informed them that as their territory belonged to the diocese of Pennsylvania, they should apply to Bishop Onderdonk, of Philadelphia, for instruction. A letter was accordingly forwarded to the bishop, who transmitted it to Mr. Breck, then a student in the General Theological Seminary, New York, who was so impressed with the application that he hastened to their assistance.

On visiting the principal families of the village, after his arrival, Mr. Breck failed to find a single communicant and he was almost discouraged. In the whole town there were less than half a dozen professed Christians, notwithstanding one of the best academies in northern Pennsylvania had flourished there for many years. This seems almost incredible, and it can only be accounted for on the ground of the isolation of the place and its primitive condition.

Mr. Breck saw an excellent field before him for missionary labor and he addressed himself to the work. The second Sunday after his arrival he was met at the door of the court house by the deputy sheriff, who informed him that the authorities had decided not to permit the building to be further used for religious meetings. This was a surprise, but it did not discourage the young minister. He withdrew to the school house near by and held religious services, and in that building he officiated for some time afterward, until the upper part of the Academy was prepared with a vestry room, desks, seats and a small organ, kindly loaned for the use of the congregation by Levi I. Nichols, who also served as organist for many years. The infant church, of course, labored under great disadvantages from the fact that the people were nearly all ignorant of the Episcopal liturgy and offices; and it is probable, too, that there were some prejudices that had to be overcome.

But the seed had been sown. On October 30, 1838, about two months after Mr. Breck's arrival, a meeting was held at the office of James Lowrey and a parish was organized, by the adoption of the form of charter recommended by the convention of the diocese; and at the same time and place wardens and vestrymen

were elected as follows: Benjamin B. Smith, Levi I. Nichols, Dr. Otis L. Gibson, Joshua Sweet (afterward a clergyman of the church), James Lowrey, and John L. Robinson. On application to the legislature the parish was duly incorporated under the name of the rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Wellsboro.

A thorough organization having been effected, the next step was to erect a church building. The work was undertaken and such good progress was made that on April 15, 1839, the corner stone was laid, and on the first of the following December the building was occupied for the first time as a place of worship. It was consecrated September 12, 1841, Bishop Onderdonk officiating. It was a modest building, costing only $3,000, but it answered the purpose. The organ, blinds and chairs cost about $400. Galleries were afterward erected at an expense of $667. Including the cost of the bell, the sum total for completing the church edifice, furnishing, etc., was about $4,065.

This was a great triumph for the young rector, who had commenced his labors under discouraging conditions. Mr. Breck continued as rector for ten years, resigning in 1848. When he terminated his labors with the parish the names of the vestrymen were: James Lowrey, Samuel Dickinson, William Bache, and James P. Magill; and of the wardens: Dr. Otis L. Gibson and John L. Robinson. During the rectorship of Mr. Breck, Judge Samuel W. Morris generously donated the parish the site of the present rectory. At the time of Mr. Breck's resignation the number of communicants was ninety. Of these twelve were originally Episcopalians, eight came from the Methodists, fifteen from the Quakers, thirty-one from the Presbyterians, ten from the Congregationalists, eight from the Baptists, and six from the Unitarians. Mr. Breck took charge of the Sunday-schools himself, and when he retired there were three, numbering 150 scholars.

After the retirement of Mr. Breck in 1848 he was succeeded by the Rev. A. A. Marple, who was called by the vestry and took charge of the parish October 1st, of that year. The rectory was built in 1850 and occupied in July of that year. It cost $1,300 and afforded a comfortable residence for the rector and his family.

After a ministry of more than fourteen years, Mr. Marple resigned and removed from Wellsboro in 1863. Between the years 1863 and 1872 the parish was in charge of Revs. George H. Jenks, Henry J. Van Allen, J. B. Calhoun, John A. Bowman, and S. K. Karcher. Then, at the earnest solicitation of the parish, Rev. Charles Breck, D. D., returned and took charge in December, 1872. He had been gone twenty-four years, almost a quarter of a century! His return to the church he had founded nearly thirty-five years before was the cause of a happy reunion—a reunion in which rector and communicants joined in the most refreshing and loving manner.

During the year 1873 the old rectory, built in 1850, was sold and removed and a new one erected at a cost of $7,000. It was much more comfortable than the old one, as well as a credit to the parish. Sheds were put up at the rear of the church and a new bell purchased. Dr. Breck remained as rector until 1884, when he again resigned and made a trip to Europe, having in the meantime lost his wife by death. After his return from abroad he officiated for a short time at Scranton and then at Wilmington, Delaware, when he retired from active work. His death occurred at Barrytown, on the Hudson, June 12, 1891. His second wife, Mary, daughter of Judge Williston, survived him and resides in Wellsboro.

When Dr. Breck resigned in 1848 he took charge of a church at Rockdale, Delaware, where he remained several years. He was then called to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Wilmington, which he held for twelve years, and then went to Cleveland, where he remined three years, returning to Wellsboro in 1872.

The ancestors of Dr. Breck belonged in New England and were identified with the Revolution. His parents having settled in or near Philadelphia our subject was born there. He received a good education, entered the ministry, as already stated, and commenced his career at Wellsboro by founding the Episcopal church in 1838. His exact age is unknown, but is supposed to have been between seventy-five and seventy-seven years. He had four children by his first marriage, but they are all deceased.

Rev. W. G. Ware succeeded Dr. Breck, taking charge of the parish September 1, 1884. He remained as rector until April 30, 1889, when he resigned to accept a call elsewhere. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. W. Snyder August 1, 1890, who remained until February 15, 1894. The present rector, Rev. William Heakes, came June 15, 1894.

St. Paul's is steadily gaining in strength. The communicants number about 200; the Sunday-school comprises 125 scholars. The rector serves as superintendent. There are about 500 volumes in the library.

As the old church had become too small, the vestry, in December, 1895, purchased part of the Bingham lot, on the corner of Pearl and Charles streets, near the present church edifice. The price paid was $3,000. In January, 1897, from eight bids submitted, for erecting the new church edifice, the vestry accepted that of the Wellsboro Building and Manufacturing Company. The new church will stand on the corner of Pearl and Charles streets, facing the public square, and is to be constructed of Antrim stone. The main building will consist of a nave and transepts with two vestibules in front and a broad choir and chancel at the rear. The west corner will be marked by a large battlemented tower 69 feet high, and at the southwestern side will be clustered the vestry, sacristy, two choir rooms and a chapel or assembly room. The style of the edifice will be what is known as Romanesque, all the arches being semi-circular, and the walls are to be laid in random courses, there being few horizontal lines. It is expected that the building will be completed before the close of 1897. The cost will be about $20,000. The Bingham office, which occupied the lot for many years, has been removed immediately north of its old site. Besides affording the congregation a comfortable and commodious house of worship, the new edifice will be a notable addition to the architecture of the borough.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WELLSBORO.

This church was organized February 11, 1843. There was no church edifice at that time and meetings were held in the court house. Rev. Thomas Foster supplied the pulpit a year and gathered a membership in Wellsboro and at Pine Creek, now Ansonia, of about thirty persons. Mr. Foster was a son of General Foster, of Harrisburg, and was received into the church September 4, 1834. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle.

After Mr. Foster's retirement, in 1844, the members of the Wellsboro church requested Rev. S. J. McCullough, of Lawrenceville, to write to the faculty of Auburn Theological Seminary to send them one of their young men of the class that was

to graduate that year to fill their pulpit. In accordance with that request Rev. J. F. Calkins came to Wellsboro in May, 1844. He had graduated from Union College in 1841 and then had become a student at Auburn Theological Seminary. During the summer vacation he preached in Wellsboro, and so well pleased were the members of the church with him, that, after his graduation in August, they extended a call to him and he was duly installed pastor in September, having charge of the church in Wellsboro and at what is now Ansonia.

Mr. Calkins was a zealous and hard working minister. For nine years he held services in the court house and steadily increased the membership. As the congregation was small, sufficient means could not be secured for several years to build a church. The pastor, however, labored zealously to raise funds to erect a building. A lot was secured at the corner of Main and Norris streets and preparations made to build. Lumber and other materials were collected, but disaster overtook them. The lumber was destroyed by fire, the outlook became discouraging, and for a time all work was suspended. But that great philanthropist, William E. Dodge, of New York, learning of the misfortune, promptly telegraphed the officials of the church: "Buy 10,000 feet of seasoned lumber and send me the bill." They at once took courage, lumber was procured, the work went on and the building was completed and dedicated in 1854. It cost $4,600 and was regarded as a great improvement for the time. Mr. Dodge donated the bell and it is still doing service. His lumbering interests were great in Tioga county in early times, but he was ever the friend and patron of church organizations and aided more than any other person in this section of the State.

The first elders of the church—those who shared in the trials and tribulations of Mr. Calkins—were S. P. Scoville, Chauncey Austin and W. W. McDougall. They were devout men and their memories are fondly cherished. On February 18, 1847, the Presbyterian church and congregation of Wellsboro was incorporated by act of the legislature.

Under the fostering care of Mr. Calkins the church steadily grew in strength, and in 1872 the congregation felt able to enlarge and otherwise improve the building. This was done at an expense of about $2,500. With these improvements the congregation were content for many years. Mr. Calkins resigned in 1879, after having been in continuous service as pastor for the long period of over thirty-five years.

The church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary February 11, 1893. The occasion was unusually interesting and the ceremonies were deeply impressive; made more so, perhaps, by the presence of Mr. Calkins, and the historical address which he read while seated in a chair. As that address gives a full history of how the church was founded, and relates his trials and tribulations during his long pastorate, the material portions are given herewith:

The Society of Friends, or Quakers, we believe, have the honor of holding the first public religious services in this village at the advent of the Morris, Bache and Norris families. About this same time that missionary hero, Elder Sheardown, made excursions here and down Babb's creek and up and down Pine creek, and left his disciples behind him. The Methodists gathered a little band, inspired by the mother of the Coolidges, and were the first to organize and claim the regular services of a minister. The Protestant Episcopalians, in 1838, came next with their zelous rector, Rev. Charles Breck, who came to stay ten years.

The church buildings at Ansonia erected by Phelps, Dodge & Company, and at Wells-

boro, by the Episcopal and Methodist churches, were all built within the same five years, preceding 1841, I think.

The history of the Presbyterian church may, for the convenience of this narrative, be divided into periods of ten years each—five in all. With these decades I am connected with only about three and a half.

The Ansonia house of worship was for three or four years literally a church without a bishop. Dr. Breck preached there occasionally. So did a Mr. Pinkham, whom I never saw. Meanwhile Mr. Dodge, of New York City, and Rev. S. J. McCullough, of Lawrenceville, had been looking for a minister.

How came this church to organize fifty years ago? Some one on the ground and not far away must move in the matter. Who gathered the nucleus here? It was a woman, of course, and that woman was Mrs. Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, of Lawrenceville. He resided here temporarily as the sheriff of the county. She gathered the names of those preferring our type of worship in this town and Ansonia, and sent for her minister in Lawrenceville to weld them into a church. The next thing was a minister, and how did they get him?

The sheriff had to report quite often to the capital of the State, and so he reported there the want of a minister for the Presbyterian church of Wellsboro. The result was the coming of a young man, son of an elder of the Market Square church, of Harrisburg, a Rev. Mr. Foster. He stayed less than a year and left before I came. I never saw him. * * * How came they by their second minister? I was at the time a senior in Auburn Theological Seminary. The spring vacation of 1844 was soon to commence. Dr. Dickinson, one of the professors, came to my room one day with a letter asking him to send a minister to Wellsboro. I hailed from Corning, the nearest town to Wellsboro of any of the undergraduates—hence his application to me. He directed me to call on Rev. Mr. McCullough, of Lawrenceville, for an introduction to Wellsboro. I did so, and he brought me up, twenty-five miles, to Wellsboro. We arrived after dark on a Friday night and found lodgings in a little old house and a little seven by nine bedroom, abandoned by Dr. Gibson and rented by Israel Richards, on the corner where Hon. Jerome B. Niles now lives.

On awakening the next morning I reviewed the landscape o'er and wondered how we got into this tunnel at the foot of these hills. After breakfast I told him to take me out as quick as he could. He would not do it, but introduced me to a few families and then went back to tend his own sheep. I was taken over to Ansonia Saturday night, and preached there Sabbath morning and in the court house here in the afternoon, and so continued for four weeks, going back to Auburn $50 richer than when I came. * * * So when a call reached me in the course of my last term in the Seminary, engineered by Rev. Mr. McCullough, I accepted it. Began services September 8, 1844; was soon ordained and installed, and on the 8th of October was married and brought my wife from Geneva here the same week, not losing a Sabbath for such business as that.

Then Wellsboro had a population of 400. There was a mail twice a week via stage from Covington, and once a week via horseback from Coudersport. * * * When we came it was a difficult question where we could live. We boarded a few weeks in two different places. Commenced keeping house in the front part of what is now the Ensworth house. The parlor was our kitchen and dining room; the hall our pantry and cellar way; the front chamber was our bed room, study and reception room; the little bed room over the hall was our guest chamber. We, after the first year, rented a little house on Main street not far from the present Converse block. That was owned by Mary Gorrie, a milliner, before she married Peter Green. Then we moved to a little house on the corner of the lot where Mr. Converse now lives, then owned by Mr. Norris; and we shall never forget the formidable document drawn up as a lease in a most beautiful handwriting with all the provisos and guards against injuring the rickety shanty.

Here we began to agitate the question of a parsonage. From the four points of the compass I pressed the subscriptions, scarcely $50 in cash, but in work, digging, hauling, timber, boards, plank, carpenter and mason work. The lime was hauled from near Williamsport. Mr. Bache gave the lot, and all the subscriptions of different kinds were

estimated at $600. But the parsonage I would have, and I built it. When, six years after this, we began to agitate the question of a church, I bought the society's half of the parsonage and secured the lot upon which the church stands, paying $700 for it.

The services during the whole of the first decade were held in the court house. The order was, in the morning at Ansonia; 2 o'clock p. m., preaching in the court house; 3 p. m., Sunday-school; evening, some school house in the country. The amount of secular and missionary work I undertook this first decade seems to me at this period of life the height of imprudence. * * * My parish extended west to Coudersport, east to Covington, north to the Cowanesque, south to Williamsport; and when I got there I challenged Drs. Sterling, of Williamsport, and Stevens, of Jersey Shore, to meet me half way, for there were souls perishing all along the line.

It was, I think, the last year of this decade that I rode over to Pine Creek through a deep snow one Sabbath morning to preach. There were not half a dozen at church. Once before there were but two. My horse was blanketed and tied to the fence. I prayed and preached and shut the Bible. I knew there were probably within two miles of me two hundred persons in houses and lumber camps. I told the few that were before me, I could not stand it. I then said, "I will preach in this house every night this week." There were three times as many there Monday evening as there were on the Sabbath. Soon the house was full. The next Sabbath I gave the same notice. And so it continued for six weeks. I always drove home every night, sometimes not reaching it till 12 o'clock, and it was one of the coldest winters I ever knew. Some of the incidents of that series of meetings I shall never forget. The church there took on a new life that lasted for years.

Mr. Ensworth had frequently suggested the practicability of building a church. But one thing is sure; if I had not had a friend at court in New York City, the attempt would have been an utter failure. I dreaded again making myself a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, as I had done in the building of the parsonage. I began with pushing subscriptions for the purpose. In the church there was but one man that could subscribe $100. In applying to Mr. Clymer, he said: "If you can get five men to subscribe $100 each, I will be the sixth." Peter Green and Robert Campbell were the last two men to make up the five; and so I had the six hundred to storm the Malakhoff. The other subscriptions were in smaller amounts and for materials and work.

There were then no such plans available for churches as are now so abundant. I visited far and near to find such a church as I thought we wanted. I turned myself into an architect, and have often since said if the Lord would forgive me for planning this church I would never do so again. But the sin of it, like the sin of the older fathers, must be laid at the doors of the age in which we lived as well as on the head of the builder. Nevertheless, I built as well, if not better, than I knew. Every dollar that went into it, every foot of lumber, every contract for work, the burning of the kiln of our best lumber just as the carpenters had the frame enclosed—if I do not know how much brain and brawn it cost, who does ?

The next morning after our lumber was burned, I do not know whether Tatnai and Shethar-boznai, the Apharsachites, rejoiced, but I do know our feeble folk were sad. I preached on the following Sabbath on the text, "Though I fall sometimes, I shall rise again," and Monday morning I wrote Mr. Dodge of the sermon and the occasion for it. The answer came, "Purchase 10,000 feet of seasoned lumber anywhere you can find it, and send the bill to me." It was done and our faces were glad. * * * Mr. Dodge gave us the bell. Who rang it? * * *

In the previous decade, unknown to myself, I had been chosen by the board of school directors of Tioga county, at a meeting held at the court house, to inaugurate the county superintendency of schools for three years. I was afterwards appointed by the governor of the State to supplement the term of a superintendent whose health had failed—making five years of service in this direction. This sent me galloping all over the county to every school house, and landing in Wellsboro on Saturday to occupy the pulpit on the Sabbath. Do you wonder at the patience of this people with their pastor ? Yet this patience was to be more severely tried.

In the winter of 1863 there was an epidemic of diphtheria throughout this region. In two months I had attended the funerals of more than thirty persons. I waked up one morning with the disease fastened on myself. I had two funeral engagements that day, and I sent a boy on my horse to notify the afflicted families.

I arose from that sickness weak and worthless. I had held from Governor Curtin for several months a commission as chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. As soon as I was able to preach I occupied the pulpit, resigned the pastorate, told them that I should start that week for the Army of the Potomac. The church protested, said I would die if I went. I was more afraid I would die if I stayed. I went in May and stayed till the end of the war.

A Rev. Mr. Boggs, who was engaged to supply the pulpit, had left home before my return. My resignation was not accepted. By solicitation of the officers of the church I resumed the service with increased love of pastor and people for each other and the name of Christ. * * * The outside work of the pastor in the care and labor for other churches had grown very much for years past. This must be attributed mainly to the unusual continuance of the pastorate. Calls to funerals and to settle difficulties in churches; and more agreeable but not less laborious ones—weddings, and to assist pastors in and outside the Presbytery on occasions of more than usual religious interest.

Only seven years of this period [1873-83] did I remain in Wellsboro. It had become the custom in this place, and quite generally throughout our country, to manifest the irenic disposition of Christian churches, to unite in union services every night for the first week in January. If the occasion warranted it, these services were continued in very happy Christian fellowship for a longer time. The Evangelical Alliance, international, had first suggested this good way. * * * It was the union services of this year that issued in the largest ingathering at any one time in the history of the church —eighty persons joined. * * *

In November, 1877, our home was again sadly shadowed by the death of the pastor's wife. It was after a most painful sickness of over two years, under the care of many physicians. She was taken to the seashore and returned as far as Brooklyn, whence I received a telegram to come to her. There, alone with her husband in the dark watches of the night, her sufferings ceased, we trust, forever. * * * But the shock to the pastor's nervous system, the insomnia that preceded and followed this dark day, doubtless tinged his ministry and judgment more than he knew. And to the parish this was probably more apparent than to himself; and they with all the memories of his ministry before them were better judges than himself. It was only two years after this the clock struck and the pastorate ended in its thirty-sixth year.

There is a tinge of pathos in the closing sentences of this grand old minister's story of his long pastorate in Wellsboro, which brings to mind many pleasant memories of his long and useful career. After bidding farewell to the scenes of his years of labor he was not forgotten. To use his own language: "The same kind providence, through a classmate in Auburn Theological Seminary, sent the old minister to a church and people and a country so beautiful and restful that he could sleep all his worries away." This was at the beautiful village of Avon, Livingston county, New York, where he labored nearly ten years longer, and "there by the blessing of God his ministry still bore fruit in his old age." He then retired to Geneva, where fifty years before he commenced his studies for the ministry, and resided there with his two daughters—Mrs. Clara Meigs and Mrs. Stella Torrence—until his death, November 7, 1893. As he was born March 27, 1816, he passed away in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His remains were brought to Wellsboro and laid by the side of his wife, who died in November, 1877. Visitors to the Wellsboro Cemetery will find in the eastern part a rough, undressed sandstone rock, standing on end,

with the name, "Calkins," carved upon it, which marks his resting place. This rough stone was selected by himself in life, and is typical of his rugged Christian character. In the same lot is a finely polished granite tablet which not only bears his name and the dates and places of his ministry, but the names of his wife and child. The dates of their birth and death are also inscribed thereon.

A NEW EPOCH.

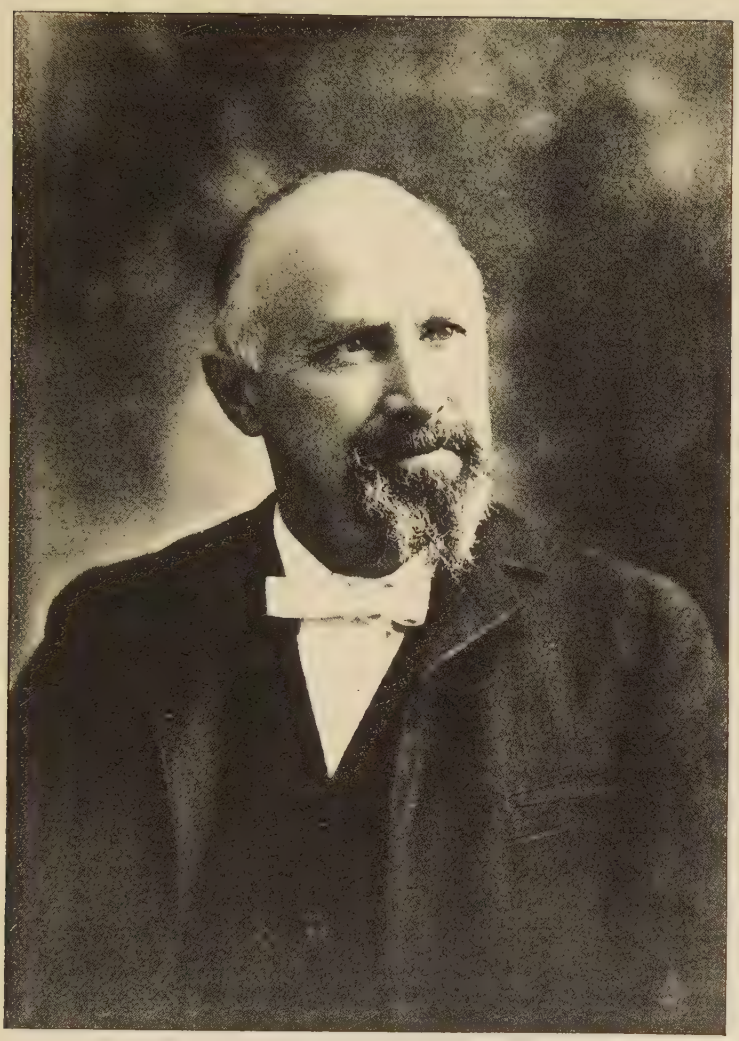
In 1880 the congregation united in a call to the Rev. A. C. Shaw, D. D., to succeed Mr. Calkins. Dr. Shaw was born in the city of Rochester. His collegiate education was attained at the Rochester University, and his theological at Auburn Theological Seminary. He entered the ministry in 1864. He was, therefore, at the time of his coming to this church, in the prime of life. He was possessed of an easy and attractive manner, socially, and of more than ordinary gifts as a preacher. He at once endeared himself to his people and to the community, and has continued to serve them down to the present day with general acceptability and usefulness. The church has grown in membership and activity. Its organization, religious and charitable, has been perfected, and its interest in the general work of the denomination has been increased, until it has become one of the most efficient churches in this region.

The observance of the semi-centennial anniversary marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the church. On this occasion the project of erecting a new building took form. The old structure had become too small. Generous offers of assistance made by two or three members of the society aroused others to make responsive efforts, and in a very short time the voluntary contributions warranted the undertaking of the enterprise. The last service was held in the old church on Sunday evening, April 15, 1894. That house of worship was endeared to the people by the struggles and sacrifices involved in its erection and they were loth to see it demolished. But it had served its day, and it was torn down and on Wednesday, April 25, 1894, the ground was broken for the new stone church. On Friday, June 8th, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The plan for the new building was furnished by Culver & Hudson, architects, of Williamsport. The work went on steadily without interruption until it was completed and the beautiful structure furnished in modern style throughout. Competent judges pronounce it probably the finest church of its size in northern Pennsylvania.

A description of this neat and attractive edifice is of historical importance. It is a well-proportioned structure of Gothic style throughout. Its extreme length is 116 feet on Norris street and it is sixty-nine feet in width on Main street. The main vestibule is entered either from Main or Norris street. There is another front entrance on the uptown side and the side steps on Norris street lead to a vestibule connected with the auditorium, library and Sunday school rooms. The bell tower is seventy-two feet in height, and the smaller tower on the south corner forty-seven feet high.

The walls of the church are constructed of Ohio sandstone, rock-faced and laid in Portland cement in what is termed random range courses. The joints are tucked with gray mortar. The trimmings are of cut stone. The roof is covered with slate, and all the gutters and flashings are made of copper instead of tin.

The auditorium is sixty feet square, the arches forming alcoves on all four sides.



Anton Hardt

The room is twenty-eight feet in height. The four steel trusses which support the roof are encased in antique oak and break the ceiling, which is laid out in panels with oak mouldings. The four ornamental arches are also in oak, as is the rest of the interior finish, and in the center of the ceiling there is an elaborate piece of grille-work. The walls are tinted with different shades of terra-cotta, and the beautiful velvet carpet that covers the floor is in harmony with them. Besides the electric light brackets upon the side walls, there is a large prismatic reflector in the center which distributes the light from thirty-four electric bulbs.

There are 415 opera chairs arranged in amphitheater style on the sloping floor. The chairs have iron frames, dark antique oak woodwork and automatic seats. The pulpit stall is elaborately made in massive oak in Gothic style, and the desk is a brass rail with an adjustable book-rest.

All the important windows of the church are of stained glass, and they are very handsome. The two large windows in the auditorium are memorials. That in the front is inscribed to the "memory of Rev. and Mrs. James F. Calkins," and its inscription in the central panel reads, "And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever." This window was placed in the church by friends of Rev. and Mrs. Calkins, assisted by their daughters.

The other window was furnished by Mrs. G. D. Smith in memory of her late husband. It is inscribed, "In loving memory of George Dwight Smith," and in the center, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me though he were dead yet shall he live."

The dedication ceremonies of this beautiful temple of worship took place February 12, 1895, and were very impressive. Rev. Dr. Taylor delivered a logical and eloquent dedicatory sermon from the text found in the twenty-fifth chapter of Exodus and the eighth verse, "And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them." The building of the tabernacle in the wilderness was the rock upon which idolatry was broken. God commanded them to build a sanctuary that he might come to dwell among them. Every Christian church, from the little wayside chapel to the great cathedral, tells us that God is with us and for us.

In closing, Dr. Taylor made a tender and touching allusion to the late Rev. Dr. James B. Shaw, father of the pastor. In a sense he was standing in his place, for, had this father been alive, he would have preached the dedicatory sermon.

A statement was read from the trustees showing that the contract price of the church was $20,225. Extra work had been done and changes made in the specifications costing $1,644—making the total amount paid Andrew Webster, the contractor, $21,869. The furnishing of the church cost $5,609.45, which included the heating, lighting, seatings, repairs to organ and $968.35 in fees and expenses to the architect. With a few estimated items, for which bills had not been rendered, the cost of the church to the trustees amounted to $27,846.45. In addition to this, however, there had been furnished without expense to the trustees, two beautiful memorial windows, the carpet, the copper on the roof and the Portland cement in the walls, amounting in all to $2,309. This made the total cost of the church and its furnishings $30,155.45.

The trustees of the church, who carried on the work of building, are Messrs. George W. Williams, president; William D. VanHorn, secretary and treasurer; George W. Merrick, R. L. VanHorn, E. B. Young and Leonard Harrison. Mr. Harrison, as president of the building committee, had direct supervision of the work, and he faithfully devoted his time and taste to it for many months.

At the present time the membership is about 400. The Sunday-school is under the superintendency of Arthur M. Roy, assisted by L. H. Johnson; secretary, H. E. Raesly; treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Young; librarian, Miss Luella Deane. The primary department, numbering about seventy-five, is under the management of Mrs. Shaw, wife of the pastor, who has quite an aptitude for the work. The school numbers about 375 scholars, and the library contains 1,000 volumes.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There were Methodists in what is now known as Delmar township in the very beginning of the century, and several years before Wellsboro was founded. The first church erected in the village was the Quaker Meeting House; the Methodists, however, had regular preaching in and about the neighborhood before this. From the meagre records that have been preserved, it appears that Rev. Caleb Boyer and family came from Delaware, together with several other families, and settled near where Wellsboro now stands about 1802. They belonged to the Delaware contingent attracted by the Pine Creek Land Company, of which Benjamin Wistar Morris was the active agent. But as Morris and other settlers at that time were Quakers, that denomination preceded all others.

History informs us that Rev. Boyer was one of the fifteen ordained ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church then in North America. He did the first preaching in Wellsboro and vicinity. Meetings were first held at private houses, but it was some years before an organization was effected. Mr. Boyer, however, may be regarded as the pioneer Methodist preacher in what afterwards became Tioga county.

In those early times little headway seems to have been made by the Methodists, as well as by other denominations. From the best information it appears that in 1820 Wellsboro was in the old Tioga circuit, which embraced all the territory within the limits of the Troy district, and probably more. That year Rev. Hiram G. Warner formed the first class in Wellsboro. Accounts state that the first year he was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Moore, and the second year by Rev. Caleb Kendall. The meetings were held in the original log court house, which stood nearly on the site of the present building.

Among the members of the first class organized in 1820 were William Bache, Sr., Mrs. Pamelia Coolidge, Capt. Israel Greenleaf, the Revolutionary soldier who lies in the abandoned cemetery on Academy Hill; Israel Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. Kilburn, and Hannah Cole. All of these have long since passed away.

Little or nothing of the history of the organization during its earlier years has been preserved; but it is safe to say that its struggles were severe and that it had many trials. In 1839-40 Rev. Robert T. Hancock raised $2,000 toward building a church. His successor, Rev. I. K. Tuttle, continued the work and left it in an advanced state, and was followed by Rev. Philo Tower, who carried forward the building to completion, and the new edifice was dedicated by Rev. William R. Bab-

cock, presiding elder of the district, May 21, 1842. This was the second church erected in Wellsboro. It cost about $3,000, and was regarded as a fine church for that time.

Now that the society had a building of its own in which to worship, the membership increased more rapidly. A parsonage was soon afterward erected, Rev. D. B. Lawson, the pastor, doing work on it with his own hands to the amount of nearly $100. Like his esteemed contemporary, the Rev. J. F. Calkins, of the Presbyterian church, he was not above setting an example for others. He was followed by Revs. Samuel Nichols, William Manning, James Landreth, A. W. Staples and others.

The church gradually gathered strength. In 1850 many conversions and additions to the membership occurred under the pastorate of Rev. C. Nash. He was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Mattison, and the interest in church affairs was kept up. In 1867 Rev. O. L. Gibson was appointed to the charge. Debts in the meantime had accumulated against the church during the war, when a subscription paper was circulated by Isaac Sears, and so liberally signed that the debt of $1,000 was provided for and $200 left to repair the church. The first Sunday the church was used after these improvements was November 17, 1867; and while the services were in progress the building was discovered to be on fire, and despite the efforts of the congregation and others, it burned to the ground. This was a hard blow, but the members were not wholly discouraged. Mr. Gibson, who had been assisting in holding revival meetings for two or three weeks and was presented with $25, generously refused its acceptance, but insisted that it should be placed with the insurance to assist in making up a fund of $2,500. This was done, and that amount secured to the church, served as a nucleus around which to gather funds for a new building. Through the persistent labors of the pastor and members, aided by a generous outside support, a substantial brick building, costing $25,000, was erected, and November 17, 1869—two years to a day from the time of the burning—was dedicated by Rev. K. P. Jervis. This was a great triumph for the congregation after their misfortune.

The records show that the pastors since the present building was dedicated, when Rev. O. L. Gibson was in charge, have been as follows: Revs. D. D. Buck, from October, 1870, to October, 1873; W. M. Henry, 1873-4; Thomas Stacy, 1874-76; D. D. Buck, 1876-78; K. P. Jervis, 1878-79; E. H. Lattimer, 1879-82; James Moss, 1882-85; S. W. Lloyd, 1885-88; O. S. Chamberlayn, 1888-92; Dr. C. W. Cushing, 1892-97.

The church has a membership of about 263. In the Sunday-school there is an average of about 180 pupils. The church belongs to the Genesee Conference.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The few Baptists residing in Wellsboro had frequently talked about making an effort to organize a society, but it was not accomplished until July 22, 1866, when Rev. D. R. McDermond, of Tioga, preached in the court house, and on Monday evening following a prayer meeting was started, which was maintained until March 19, 1868, when N. L. Reynolds, then pastor at Blossburg, preached in Bunnell Hall, and at the close of the sermon steps were taken towards the formation of a church. A vote was taken, and the large audience present, composed of representatives

of the different churches, unanimously voted in favor of the movement. Twenty-six persons then present expressed a desire to unite in the organization and resolved to establish the First Baptist Church of Wellsboro.

The following charter members appear in the record: Victor H. Elliott, Josephine Elliott, Julia Wheeler, P. C. Van Gelder, Mrs. S. L. Van Gelder, Mary E. Kelsey, Mrs. S. H. Shearer, Charles Williams, Sarah Williams, F. Irene Eastman, Robert Trull, Rachel Trull, Mrs. Sarah H. Bowen, John B. Shakespeare, William Bowen, H. C. Bailey, Mrs. M. L. Bailey, Uriah Danks, Amy Danks, Mrs. Maria Bowen, Mrs. Samantha Hastings, Mrs. Sarah Jackson, Abigail Beecher, Calvin B. Kelley, Isabella Kelley, Ida Stoddard. Many of the foregoing are now deceased, and others have moved away.

May 2, 1868, the usual declaration of faith, covenant and rules of order were adopted by the new church as the basis of its organization. An agreement having been entered into between the Wellsboro church and the Delmar church, whereby they were jointly to enjoy the labors and give support to a pastor, they united in a call to Rev. W. A. Smith, of New Jersey, the agreement being that each church was to pay $500 and a donation per year, the pastor to preach to the Wellsboro church in the morning and to the Delmar church in the afternoon. This call was accepted June 1, 1868. A Sunday school was organized on the 26th of July following, with H. C. Bailey as superintendent. After being formally organized, July 29, 1868, the church was received into the Tioga Association in a meeting of that body at Tioga August 26 and 27, 1868. On the 1st of September of this year the church purchased the building then known as Bunnell Hall for use as a place of worship, agreeing to pay $1,100 for the property, and continued to occupy it until the erection of the present building in 1884.

At a meeting held April 5, 1869, the resignation of the pastor was received and accepted. On May 21st Rev. S. M. Broakman was made pastor *pro tem.*; and on April 1, 1870, Rev. C. A. Stone began his labors as pastor, and served the church as such about nine months. In that year the records show a membership of forty-nine.

At a special meeting held March 19, 1871, the unanimous call of the church was extended to Rev. N. L. Reynolds, of Blossburg, to become its pastor. The call was accepted; $200 of the salary of $1,000, being an appropriation from the General Association of the State. Mr. Reynolds commenced his pastorate May 20, 1871. The church grew rapidly in strength. In August, 1873, there was a membership of ninety-four, and the following year it had reached 113.

Under date of June 6, 1873, the First Baptist Church was incorporated by decree of court, the following persons appearing as charter members: N. L. Reynolds, Robert Trull, A. C. Winters, N. T. Chandler, A. B. Eastman, Henry Freeze, Mrs. M. B. Shearer, Mrs. Maria Bowen, Julia Wheeler, Calvin B. Kelley.

At a special meeting held November 8, 1875, E. B. Campbell, of Williamsport, was present, and made for himself and John R. Bowen, of Wellsboro, a formal presentation of the lot on which the present church building stands. The offer was graciously accepted and a committee appointed to prepare plans and devise ways and means for the erection of a church. But as the time had not come for carrying out the plan it was deferred to a more convenient season. In the meantime the accessions to the membership increased, and in August, 1878, they had reached 154.

Sunday, December 7, 1879, the pastor offered his resignation with the request that he be released on January 1, 1880. The resignation was very reluctantly accepted. He had served the church with great acceptance and profit for nine years. He found it with a membership of forty-nine and left it with 169.

On January 12, 1880, Rev. Isaac E. Howd, of Waterville, New York, was called to the pastorate, which he resigned after a service of seven and one-half months. The pulpit was supplied for the balance of the associational year by Revs. E. L. Mills and D. T. Van Dorn. The record shows that on October 27th of this year, Rev. Abner Morrill, of Painted Post, was engaged to serve the church as pastor. His relation continued for fourteen months. Sunday, April 8, 1883, Rev. S. F. Mathews began his work as pastor, the interval between the closing of the last and the beginning of the new pastorate being filled by Rev. V. P. Mather, then pastor of the Charleston church—preaching in the evening.

During the summer of 1883 the question of building a suitable house of worship was agitated, and resulted in the adoption of a resolution that as soon as the means could be provided, including the sale of the property then owned and occupied by the church, to aid in defraying the expense, the enterprise should be undertaken; and on the 27th of September the building committee was authorized to obtain plans and specifications for a building, the cost of which was not to exceed $4,500. December 6th following the contract was let and the work was carried on through the winter of 1883 and summer of 1884, and the church was completed in September of that year. The new building was dedicated September 11, 1884, Rev. George Cooper, D. D., of Williamsport, preaching the dedication sermon, and to the encouragement of all it was dedicated free of debt, and there was $103.66 left in the treasury. William Bache subscribed $1,000, and Mrs. Bache $500, toward the fund for the new building.

On April 1, 1889, Mr. Mathews tendered his resignation to take effect July 1st. He had served the church for over six years and he was esteemed a faithful and zealous minister. The pulpit remained vacant until October following, when Rev. E. B. Cornell accepted a call which had been made on him August 26, 1889. Mr. Cornell took charge November 3, 1889, and remained until March 24, 1892. He was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Williams in September, 1892, who served the congregation till October 26, 1895, when he retired. A call was then made on Rev. N. L. Reynolds, the present pastor, at Pueblo, Colorado, to return to his old charge. He accepted, returned to Wellsboro, and Sunday, December 8, 1895, preached his first sermon after having been absent for sixteen years

The church now has a membership of 273. The Sunday school numbers 225 scholars, under the superintendency of N. T. Chandler, who has served in that capacity for twenty-five years. The library consists of 572 volumes.

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church is the successor of St. John's Catholic Society, organized in August, 1873, by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton. Within a year it numbered seventy-five members. Monthly services were held in Converse Hall, the officiating priests being Rev. John A. Wynne and Rev. John C. McDermott, of Blossburg. In 1879 it was made a parish church, there having been a large increase of membership. It was then named St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and Rev. John C. McDermott

placed in charge as pastor. In 1881 the old Academy building and grounds in the southern part of the borough, were purchased, and the building remodeled, at a cost of $1,200, so as to meet the needs of the congregation. A parsonage was also purchased at a cost of $1,000, and put in proper repair. Through the energy and business ability of Father McDermott, the money to meet these large expenditures was raised and the church and parsonage freed from debt. He also had charge of the mission churches at Tioga and Antrim, and at the latter place erected a church in 1877 costing $3,000.

In November, 1882, Father McDermott was succeeded as pastor of St. Peter's church by Rev. M. E. Lynott, during whose pastorate the new Catholic Cemetery, embracing eight acres of ground, in the southern part of the borough, was established, and a church building costing $6,000 erected at Hoytville. This church and grounds were damaged by the flood of June, 1889, necessitating a further expenditure of $600 for repairs. The erection of the present parish residence, opposite the church in Wellsboro, was also begun by Father Lynott, who was succeeded November 12, 1890, by Rev. M. J. Manly, the present pastor. In 1891 he completed the parish residence, which is a handsome two-story frame edifice, commodious, comfortable and well furnished. It cost $4,500. Since Father Manly took charge the church has been remodeled, a bell purchased, as well as statuary and paintings for interior decoration. The grounds have also been graded and carriage sheds built. The outlay for these various improvements has been between $4,000 and $5,000. The church at Antrim has been frescoed and a bell purchased, and the church at Tioga, which was damaged by the June flood of 1889, repaired.

In addition to his duties as pastor of the church in Wellsboro, Father Manly has under his charge the mission churches at Tioga, Antrim and Hoytville, and also the missions without churches at Elkland, Osceola, Knoxville, Westfield, Potter Brook, Gaines, Gurnee, Leetonia, Blackwells, Tiadaghton, Hammond, East Charleston, Lamb's Creek, Nauvoo and Stephensville, all within the confines of Tioga county.

In the discharge of his manifold duties Father Manly has endeared himself to the members of the Catholic faith throughout the county. He is able, ardent, enthusiastic and tireless in his efforts to forward the interests of his parish, and has many warm friends outside of his own faith. During his pastorate St. Peter's church has prospered. It maintains a Sunday-school with an average attendance of over 100, of which William B. Sullivan is superintendent and Miss Bessie Meehan assistant.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society was incorporated August 28, 1882, by Rev. O. C. Hills, Wellsboro; Albert Saxbury and James Crampton, Chatham Valley; James A. Warriner, Stony Fork; J. C. Warren, Mansfield, and C. D. Clark. A lot was purchased and a church building erected, about 1886, on the northeast corner of East avenue and Cone streets. Rev. O. C. Hills, the first pastor, served about five years. His successor, Rev. Mr. Cook, served about a year and a half. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Cloud, who served until 1893, since which time the church has had no pastor, though occasional services are held.

CEMETERIES.

The early settlers in and around Wellsboro buried their dead in the "half acre" adjoining the old Academy on the hill, set apart for that purpose by Benjamin Wistar Morris. The site was elevated and the view to be obtained from it charmingly picturesque. It was then "in the country," but in time the borough grew to, around and beyond it, until now it is near the centre of the corporate limits.

When it was first selected as a place of interment it was doubtless thought large enough to answer as a graveyard for many years. In time, however, its limited area began to be crowded. Its proximity to the Academy was objectionable, and the students complained that it affected their health. Except in a few instances, its graves were uncared for, and were overgrown with weeds and brambles. Being unfenced, it was a common, open to the incursions of domestic animals and of such wild ones as still lurked around the village. Its neglected condition was at last brought to the attention of the borough council, and in 1837 that body appropriated $35 for the purpose of inclosing it with a fence.

The necessity for a new burial place was admitted as early as 1840, but did not manifest itself in any practical way until several years later. Many were reluctant to abandon the old graveyard, while others were opposed to the removal therefrom of the remains of their relatives. To them the place was, and would ever remain, a sacred spot, hallowed by the tenderest memories.

There is no record to inform us whose remains were the first to be buried here, but burials doubtless began soon after the laying out of the village. Many of the graves are now unmarked, the gravestones erected by loving hands having fallen into ruin years ago. Native stone was used to mark the earlier graves, and it was more susceptible to the action of the elements than marble; but it is possible that vandalism had something to do with the overturning and breaking of not a few headstones, owing to the unfenced and unprotected character of the place.

A number of the undisturbed graves are marked by marble slabs. From a few of these the inscriptions have been copied, as follows:

Col. Isaac Field, died August 9, 1828, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

David Henry, Jr., died July 6, 1850, aged sixty-seven years, eleven months and twenty-two days.

James Henry, died September 30, 1849, aged sixty years and two days.

Rufus Butler, died December 6, 1847, aged seventy-four years and eleven months. Isabel, his wife, died March 5, 1842, aged sixty-four years, five months and seven days.

Joseph Thompson, a Revolutionary patriot, died November 23, 1842, aged eighty-five years, ten months and eighteen days.

Dertus Morsman, died August 30, 1847, aged forty-four years, seven months and fourteen days.

Daniel Ritter, died June 15, 1843, aged forty-two years, eight months and two days.

David Hurley, died September 14, 1854, aged fifty-eight years, one month and sixteen days.

Amos Coolidge, died May 16, 1851, aged sixty years, seven months and twelve days.

Jonathan Webster, Botanic Physician, died August 15, 1843, aged forty-three years, eight months and eleven days. Milly, his wife, died April 8, 1848, aged forty-eight years, seven months and nine days.

Israel Greenleaf, a Revolutionary soldier, died June 1, 1847, aged eighty-two years. Sarah, his wife, died March 8, 1840, aged seventy years.

It will be observed that two of these graves contain the remains of Revolutionary soldiers. Although each grave is marked by a modest marble slab, it is, nevertheless, neglected and overgrown with brambles, a condition that ought to appeal to the patriotism that exists, and has always existed in Wellsboro, and that, even at this late day, should rescue these graves from the ruin and neglect of this old-time burying ground. These heroes of the struggle that achieved our independence and made our present greatness as a republic possible, deserve at least a modest monument to rescue their names from oblivion. The erection of such a monument and its dedication on Independence Day would be a fitting tribute to their memory and would serve to keep alive the spirit of patriotism, that rightly fostered, will not neglect a little duty, any more than it will shrink from a great sacrifice.

The Wellsboro Cemetery was incorporated under authority of an act of assembly, approved April 7, 1849, the original members being Benjamin B. Smith, R. G. White, George McLeod, John W. Guernsey, John L. Robinson, Josiah Emery, William Bache, James Lowrey and Levi I. Nichols. The incorporation was "authorized to purchase a lot of land, not exceeding ten acres, and lay out and ornament the same."

It appears that for several years after the incorporation of this company nothing was done toward securing a new cemetery site. In the meantime some of the incorporators died and were buried in the old graveyard. On April 26, 1855, a supplementary act was approved, substituting Chester Robinson, William Bache, George McLeod, Stephen F. Wilson, S. E. Ensworth, James I. Jackson, Joseph Riberolle, Levi I. Nichols and Peter Green for the original incorporators.

The new company acted promptly. About nine and one-half acres of land, north of the borough limits, as they then existed, were purchased from Stephen F. Wilson and Mrs. Timothy Coats. The location, which embraces a grove of pines, is very beautiful, and had it not been set apart for a cemetery would have been a model one for a park. This land was purchased in 1855, and the same year B. F. Hathaway, of Flushing, Long Island, an experienced landscape gardner, was employed to survey and lay it out. This work he performed in a satisfactory manner, laying off 439 burial lots, besides walks and drives. Later 109 lots were added from ground remaining undivided. Over $12,000 were expended by the company in the work of purchasing and preparing this beautiful cemetery for its silent tenants. Two acres more were afterwards added, to be ready for future use. Mr. Hathaway made an accurate map of the grounds, which was copied carefully and correctly by James S. Bryden, who selected a lot for himself on a knoll or hillock. Soon after finishing the copy of the map he was suddenly taken ill, and died March 16, 1856, aged thirty-five years. He was buried in the lot he had selected and was the first person to be interred in the new cemetery. His connection with the work of preparing the map, and his sudden illness and death, as well perhaps as a desire to witness the first burial in the new grounds, resulted in his funeral being very largely attended, and the facts in connection with his death being made a topic of talk throughout the borough.

The natural beauty of this cemetery has been enhanced by the artistic taste displayed in laying out its driveways and walks, as well as by the many sightly monuments and tablets of marble and granite that mark the graves of the sleeping dead, a number of whom were removed hither from the old graveyard on the hill.

There is one tomb within this cemetery that is at once noticeable and unique. It was erected several years ago by Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, for the reception of his remains after death. It is built of gray stone, in the form of a log cabin, and is a faithful reproduction in its exterior appearance of the primitive home of the rugged pioneers of the early day. In striking contrast with it is the uncut shaft of native sandstone that, in its suggestiveness, typifies the character of that courageous minister of the gospel, Rev. J. F. Calkins. The bronze likeness of "Nessmuk" set in the granite block that marks his grave, attracts the notice of the visitor and leads him to ask whose memory it is intended to keep alive in the minds of the living. In the northeast corner of the cemetery will be found the plain marble headstones that mark the graves of Benjamin Wistar Morris and his wife, as well as those of Judge Samuel Wells Morris, his wife and a daughter. Their remains were among those removed from the old graveyard adjoining the Academy. The monuments and tablets erected during recent years are mostly granite, and are noticeable for their massive and enduring character, as well as for an adherence to artistic and appropriate designs.

A competent man has charge of this cemetery and the graves are all well taken care of the year round. During the summer months, when the trees are in full foliage and the flowers are in bloom, it is a really beautiful place, and is daily visited by those whose loved ones lie sleeping in its graves, as well as by strangers, who wander among its many monuments and glean from their inscriptions the brief history which they give of the "silent city's" tenants.

Calvary Cemetery is situated in the southern part of the borough limits, and is the burial ground for St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. It contains eight acres, purchased in April, 1883, from Nelson Dunham, for $500, and deeded to Right Reverend Bishop O'Hara. It is neatly laid out in burial lots, drives and walks, and contains a number of handsome marble and granite gravestones and monuments. The location is elevated and overlooks the borough. This cemetery is well taken care of, and will in time be a really beautiful burial place.

SOCIETIES.

Tyoga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., was organized February 15, 1847, with the following officers: Robert C. Simpson, N. G.; William Garretson, V. G.; James P. Magill, S.; James S. Bryden, A. S., and James D. Booth, T. The lodge maintained its existence for about ten years and then went down. In the spring of 1871 a sufficient number of the old members petitioned the grand lodge for a return of the charter. It was returned April 12, 1871, and the lodge reorganized, with the following officers: Andrew Foley, N. G.; H. W. Dartt, V. G.; N. T. Chandler, S., and Joseph Riberolle, T. The lodge now numbers 190 members.

Wellsboro Encampment, No. 78, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 10, 1848, with the following officers: John S. Williston, C. P.; James S. Bryden, H. P.; John F. Donaldson, S. W.; Edward W. Ross, J. W.; Simon H. Landis, S.; Joseph Weaver, T.; L. B. Reynolds, G. The encampment surrendered its charter about 1856 or 1857, and was re-instituted under the same charter March 27, 1873, the grand encampment officers of the State being present. The officers installed were: A. Foley, C. P.; Robert C. Simpson, H. P.; E. J. Brown, S. W.; N. T. Chandler, J. W.;

Hiram W. Dartt, S.; Joseph Riberolle, T.; George O. Derby, G. The present membership is sixty-seven.

Canton Keystone, No. 5, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., mustered March 13, 1886. The first officers were as follows: E. C. Deans, C.; Frank A. Deans, L.; Charles A. Sweet, E.; B. F. Milliken, C.; A. C. Rowland, A. There are now about forty members. This and the two preceding societies meet in the Odd Fellows' hall in the Jacobson block.

Ossea Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M., was constituted January 11, 1858, with the following officers: Ebenezer Pratt, W. M.; William A. Roe, S. W.; William Roberts, J. W.; James Kimball, T.; Thomas B. Bryden, S.; Robert Roy, S. D.; Angus Griffin, J. D., and Hubbard Carpenter, T. The lodge now numbers 115 members. For a number of years previous to May, 1894, the lodge met in the Masonic hall in the Williams block. With the beginning of 1894, the lodge secured a lease of Annandale hall, previously used as an opera house, in the Simpson block. This was remodeled for the use of the lodge, the chapter and the commandery, the main auditorium being set apart as a hall, with ante rooms and club rooms at the rear. The gallery was inclosed and transformed into a dining-room. The lodge hall is two stories from floor to ceiling, the latter being studded with forty-eight thirty-two candle power electric lights. A rich velvet carpet covers the floor. The furniture is antique oak of massive Gothic design, the officers' chairs and the settees occupied by the members being upholstered in leather. This hall, now known as the Masonic Temple, is regarded as one of the largest and most finely furnished in the State, and those who enjoy the privilege of meeting in it are justly proud of its reputation as a model Masonic hall.

Tyoga Chapter, No. 194, R. A. M., was constituted August 15, 1859. The following were the first officers: Robert C. Simpson, H. P.; William Butler, K.; A. W. Howland, S.; William Roberts, T.; Thomas B. Bryden, S., and Hubbard Carpenter, T. The chapter now numbers fifty-five members.

Tyagaghton Commandery, No. 28, K. T., was constituted June 12, 1867, with the following officers: Robert C. Simpson, E. C.; William Roberts, G.; Andrew Foley, C. G.; M. H. Cobb, P.; Robert Roy, T., and Thomas B. Bryden, S. The present membership is sixty-five.

George Cook Post, No. 315, G. A. R., was first organized February 6, 1872, as Cook Post, No. 224, with the following officers and members: Alanson E. Niles, C.; E. Jeffers, S. V. C.; George O. Derby, J. V. C.; Daniel Bacon, S.; Rev. D. D. Buck, C.; George W. Merrick, O. D.; E. J. Henry, O. G.; H. D. Deming, A.; Lucius Truman, Q. M.; George W. Sears, Q. M. S.; R. C. Bailey, S. M., and William S. Hoagland, Robert C. Cox, Benjamin Seeley, J. A. Hill, James M. Wilkinson, W. W. Webb and E. Whitney. Lack of sufficient numbers caused the post to lapse for a time. In March, 1883, it was re-organized as Cook Post, No. 315, with the following officers: John A. Fletcher, C.; Jonathan V. Morgan, S. V. C.; Edwin B. Carvey, J. V. C.; David H. Belcher, Q. M.; Daniel Bacon, S.; J. W. Brewster, C.; A. E. Niles, O. D.; Joseph O. English, O. G.; John H. Buckley, A.; Sylvester Houghton, Q. M. S., and Samuel D. Evans, S. M. The post now numbers about 125 members. In 1884 the post purchased the old Baptist church building and a lot on the east side of Main street, north of the public square. The building was fitted up for the use of the post, the whole investment being about $1,500. It is

also the meeting place of the Union Veteran Legion, and the Woman's Relief Corps. Sometime after the re-organization, by amendment to the charter, the name was changed to George Cook Post.

George Cook Corps, No. 88, W. R. C., was organized July 14, 1887, with seventeen members. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. Antoinette Horton, P.; Mrs. Catherine Denmark, S. V. P.; Mrs. Albina Houghton, J. V. P.; Mrs. Belle M. Allen, S.; Mrs. Mary M. Miller, T., and Mrs. Isabella R. Boyce, C. There are now fifty-eight members. The corps meets in George Cook Post hall.

Tioga County Association of Ex-Union Prisoners of War was organized February 26, 1886, with the following officers and members: Jonathan V. Morgan, P.; James O. English, V. P.; D. H. Belcher, S.; L. Truman, T., and Peter D. Walbridge, Henry H. Smith, A. B. Horton, John J. Johnson, S. D. Moore and J. D. Strait. There are now thirty-one members. Owing to its members being scattered over the county no stated meetings are held, the members coming together, upon the call of the president, Jonathan V. Morgan, who has held that office since the organization.

Encampment No. 105, Union Veteran Legion, was organized May 2, 1892, with the following officers and members: George A. Ludlow, Col.; Thomas J. Davies, Lt. Col.; J. H. Buckley, Chap.; J. J. Rogers, Maj.; J. V. Morgan, O. D.; W. W. English, Q. M., and E. R. Allen, E. T. Kelley, J. C. Kriner, Alexander Leslie, D. H. Hotchkiss, J. H. Robbins, H. T. Graves, Bernhartt Metzgar, D. E. Bowen, David Hart, Ephraim Jeffers, John Fletcher, and Vihemus Culver. The following have served as colonels of the encampment: George A. Ludlow, 1892-93; Ephraim Jeffers, 1894; Noah Wheeler, 1895; J. C. Herrington, 1896, and Jonathan V. Morgan, 1897. There are now sixty-eight members. The encampment meets in George Cook Post hall.

Wellsboro Lodge, No. 949, K. of H., was organized March 17, 1879, with twenty members. It meets in the Converse & Williams block and now has twenty-five members.

Wellsboro Lodge, No. 72, I. O. G. T., was organized April 9, 1887, with twenty members. The first officers were as follows: H. D. Gifford, W. C. T.; Mrs. F. A. Johnson, W. V. T.; C. W. Sears, W. C.; Frank Watkins, W. S.; Mrs. C. H. Strait, W. A. S.; William G. Shaw, W. F. S.; F. A. Johnson, W. T.; James Vandusen, W. M.; Mrs. H. G. Ireland, W. I. G.; G. W. Merrick, P. W. C. T. This lodge now numbers about sixty-eight members in good standing.

Wellsboro Tent, No. 152, K. O. T. M., held its first review February 24, 1893, when twenty-one persons became charter members. A charter was secured April 15, 1893. The first officers were: A. A. Schand, P. C.; D. W. Navle, C.; George A. Weller, L. C.; S. L. Blair, R. K.; Charles E. Grinnell, F. K.; N. W. Mastin, Phy.; James Cummings, S.; Walter Brooks, M. at A.; S. L. Baker, M. F. of G.; D. C. Hughes, S. M. of G.; W. D. Furman, S.; D. J. Jackson, P. The tent is in a flourishing condition at the present time, and the membership exceeds sixty.

Wellsboro Hive, No. 45, L. O. T. M., was organized March 29, 1894, with twenty-eight charter members. The first officers elected were as follows: Mrs. A. B. Eastman, L. P. C.; Mrs. A. A. Schand, P. C.; Mrs. O. L. Butts, L. C.; Mrs. Belle M. Allen, R. C.; Miss Minnie E. Burgin, F. C.; Mrs. Frank Baldwin, C.; Mrs. C. C.

Kirtland, S.; Miss Anna Abernathy, L. M. at A.; Mrs. Robert Loyd, S.; Mrs. G. A. Weller, P. The hive now numbers thirty-three members.

Division No. 5, A. O. H., was organized April 22, 1894, with fifteen members. Its first officers were as follows: M. F. Moran, P.; W. B. Sullivan, V. P.; H. L. Kerwin, S.; M. J. McMahon, F. S., and E. J. Rogers, T. Its meetings are held in the K. of H. hall. The county organization of this order numbers about 300 members.

WELLSBOROUGH'S MILITARY BAND.

The first "Brass Band" in the county was the "Charleston Band," organized about 1850. Its leader was the late Col. Alanson E. Niles, the other members being as follows: Nathan and Nelson Austin, Sylvester Kelley, Lewis, Job and Almon Wetmore, Henry Dockstadter and Henry Dartt, all residents of Charleston township. This band maintained its organization for four or five years and frequently made its appearance in Wellsboro, being called upon to furnish music for public celebrations and festal occasions. Then came the Wetmore Band, composed of Louis, Job, Almon and Philip Wetmore. This was, however, a string band, organized mainly for the purpose of furnishing music for dances and other social merry-makings. When the Civil War came Job and Almon enlisted in Company H, Sixth Reserves, and were soon assigned to the First Brigade Band, Pennsylvania Reserves. Philip, who enlisted soon afterwards, did duty as a member of the Forty-fifth Regimental Band, and later as a bugler in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the close of the war this band was reorganized and continued in existence until 1880.

In 1870 a small brass band was organized in Wellsboro. Among its members were Arthur M. Roy, Frank A. Deans, and Job, Lewis and Almon Wetmore. It lasted two years. During the intervening years it has had a number of successors, the most notable being the Fire Department Band, organized in 1881; the Apollo Band, organized in 1883, and incorporated; the Academic Literary Society Band, and the Wellsboro Band, organized in 1896, and recently re-named Wellsborough's Military Band. From 1878 to 1880 Prof. Fred Hager, of Elmira, New York, was employed as instructor of the band then existing and brought it up to a high standard of excellence. In the meantime the Fischler brothers, all excellent musicians, had organized an orchestra. From these various bands have gone forth a number of noted players on wind and string instruments, prominent among whom is John D. VanOsten, the celebrated trombone player.

The band as now organized consists of thirty pieces. The instruments are the finest obtainable, and the individual members are all excellent musicians. Frank A. Deans, the leader, has been identified, as member and leader, with the various Wellsboro bands, since 1870. He has all the qualifications for successful leadership and has brought the band up to a high standard of excellence, until it ranks among the best bands in the State. The people of Wellsboro take a just pride in it and accord it a generous support.

CHAPTER XX.

WELLSBORO (CONTINUED).

THE TIOGA PIONEER—ITS EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS—REMOVAL TO TIOGA—EARLY ADVERTISEMENTS—THE PHOENIX APPEARS—THE TIOGA HERALD—GEORGE HILDRETH, THE OLD-TIME PRINTER—THE WELLSBORO ADVERTISER—THE WELLSBORO AGITATOR—THE DAILY RECORD—THE TIOGA EAGLE AND ITS SUCCESSORS—THE WELLSBORO GAZETTE—THE TIOGA BANNER—THE HERMAIC JOURNAL—THE TIOGA COUNTY LEADER—THE REPUBLICAN ADVOCATE—A NOTED CORRESPONDENT.

THE first newspaper published in Tioga county made its appearance in Wellsboro, December 3, 1825. It was named *The Tioga Pioneer,* and its publishers were Rankin Lewis & Company. Rankin Lewis, whose name appears as "printer" in the assessment list of 1826, was in charge of the mechanical department. His uncle, Ellis Lewis, the other member of the partnership, and the editor, was a young attorney who had just located in Wellsboro. He was also a practical printer and had for a short time, while living in Williamsport, been connected with the *Lycoming Gazette.* The plant of the *Tioga Pioneer* consisted of a Ramage press—there were no others in those days—which had been secured at Sunbury and transported over the State road from Williamsport, together with a small quantity of type and other requisite material. The paper itself, which, considering the primitive condition of the town and county, was appropriately named, was a folio sheet, with four columns to the page, and bore this expressive motto under its name: "Knowledge is power—is wealth—is happiness." That it created a sensation among the few inhabitants of the town is not doubted, and they hailed its appearance as a harbinger of better times. Judge Morris, John Norris and other leading men of the village gave the enterprising young publishers their support and encouragement. They now felt that they were on a par with Williamsport, although the *Lycoming Gazette* had been founded in 1801, twenty-four years before.

That the *Tioga Pioneer* encountered many difficulties and discouragements at first, and was irregular in making its appearance, there is no doubt. Such was the fate of all enterprises of this kind started on the verge of civilization. The terms of the paper were $1.50 in advance; $2 at the end of six months, and $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

The connection of Ellis Lewis with the *Tioga Pioneer* appears to have lasted about two years. Early in 1827 the plant was removed to Tioga and the publication continued there under the old name and firm, with William Garretson as editor, until 1828, when it was purchased by Rev. Elisha Booth and its name changed to the *Northern Banner.* The removal to Tioga was brought about by Dr. William Willard and his friends, who were also ambitious of having the county seat removed to their town. After the removal of the paper to Tioga and its purchase by Rev. Elisha Booth, William Garretson became the editor.

During the two years the paper was in Wellsboro, Ellis Lewis was deep in the law, and had little or no time to devote to newspaper work. It will be seen by reference to his biographical sketch that he was politically ambitious; that he was living in Towanda in 1828 and in 1832 had become a member of the legislature, attorney general of the State in 1833, and before the year was out he was appointed a president judge. He was then only about thirty-five years of age. The time and effort he devoted to founding and editing a newspaper may have been the stepping stone to his political and judicial preferment. He gave aid and comfort to Governor Wolf, who showed his gratitude by rewarding him.

Copies of this old paper are very scarce. A copy before us, No. 7, of Vol. II, is dated Wellsboro, Saturday, January 13, 1827, from which, figuring back, it appears that the first number of Vol. 1 must have been issued December 3, 1825. Another copy (No. 24, of Vol. II), is dated Saturday, May 19, 1827. Both of these copies may be found among the collection of old papers owned by Arthur M. Roy, one of the editors and publishers of the *Agitator*.

The following advertisement, signed by Hobart B. Graves, and dated Willardsburg, March 5, 1827, is taken from the issue of Saturday, August 18, 1827:

The subscriber has established a distillery in the village of Williardsburg, for the purpose of manufacturing whiskey, which he is determined shall not be exceeded, if equalled, in point of quality by any made or offered for sale in this region of country, and will exchange for rye or corn on reasonable terms.

All things are good that he can mash,
But none so good as grain or cash.

There is also a notice signed by the publishers, Rankin Lewis & Company, to the effect that "wheat, rye and oats will be taken in payment" for the paper, which was then issued at Willardsburg, to which place it was removed in February or March, 1827.

THE PHOENIX APPEARS.

The removal of the *Tioga Pioneer* to Tioga left Wellsboro without a paper until Saturday, August 18, 1827, when the first number of a new paper called the *Phoenix* made its appearance. The publisher was Benjamin B. Smith, a spirited and versatile writer, who became one of the representative men of the town. The motto of the new paper was: "The liberty of the press is the palladium of our rights." The paper was Democratic in politics and ardently supported Jackson and Calhoun for president and vice-president in 1828. Mr. Smith secured the services of John F. Donaldson, a young printer from Danville, through Tunison Coryell, who was then publishing the *Lycoming Gazette*, in Williamsport, and with his aid in the mechanical department the *Phoenix* started on its career with considerable spirit and vigor. Smith was a cultured and original writer, quite a humorist, and considerably above mediocrity in intellect.

The people of Wellsboro were greatly elated at again having a newspaper in their midst, as it placed them once more on an equal footing with their active rivals at Willardsburg. Politics, too, was rife in those days, and it is a question whether the political animosities were not more bitter and intense then than they are to-day. The *Phoenix* ran along quite smoothly for a few years, when it began to meet with reverses and trouble loomed up to retard its progress. Much of Editor Smith's

attention was given up to looking after other business, and Mr. Donaldson was devoting some time to clerking in the prothonotary's office, and studying the politics of the day. The paper finally languished, grew weaker, and at last suspended. This was a blow to the prospects of the town. A county seat without an organ looked bad for the people, to say nothing of the aspiring politicians. Pressure and promises were brought to bear, and in 1833 Mr. Smith was induced to revive the *Phœnix*, in partnership with Charles Coolidge. But it did not last long under this management. Smith had tired of newspaper work; and disappointment had something to do with his decreasing interest. Consequently, in 1834, the paper was sold to John F. Donaldson, the old printer, who conducted it for two years. In January, 1836, Mr. Donaldson was appointed prothonotary of Tioga county by Governor Ritner. He had labored hard to secure the office, but when the three years passed away Governor Porter appointed A. S. Brewster. In 1839 the office became elective, when Mr. Donaldson obtained the nomination, and was elected; and through his political sagacity, aided by an exceedingly obliging disposition, he managed to be re-elected at the close of each term until 1872. With but a single break of one term he served altogether for thirty-six years—thirty-three of which were continuous.

With the departure of Mr. Donaldson from the *Phœnix* it passed into the hands of Josiah Emery and Asa H. Corey, and they continued its publication until the summer of 1838, when it was sold to Mr. Hartman. He seems to have changed the name to *Tioga Phœnix and Potter County Gazette.* Soon after Emery again appears as publisher, with J. Merry as editor. The number before us giving these facts is dated March 17, 1838, whole number 491. This would indicate an existence of nearly ten and a half years. Hartman, who seemed to have a controlling interest, changed the name to the *Herald,* but it nowhere appears just when this occurred. The paper evidently had a precarious existence. Sometime in 1838 Hartman died and the establishment passed into the hands of Howe & Rumsey. In the meantime the politics of the paper seems to have been changed from Democratic to Whig, thus leaving the Democrats without a party organ.

THE TIOGA HERALD.

This paper, which appears to have been the successor of the *Herald* mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, began its career November 25, 1845, with Henry D. Rumsey as publisher. In December, 1846, George Hildreth took charge of the paper, which soon after came out as the *Tioga County Herald.* It was Whig in politics, and the plant was the property of a stock company, organized doubtless for the purpose of maintaining a party organ at the county seat.

Mr. Hildreth was a true type of the old-time printer. He was born in Delmar township, December 3, 1818, and in 1827, when but nine years of age, became an apprentice in the office of the *Pheonix,* soon after it was started by Benjamin B. Smith. The office of the paper was then in a room in the home of Mr. Smith, which stood on the site of the residence of Mrs. Sarah M. Billings, on Main street. In 1836, when Mr. Donaldson sold out, Hildreth went to Philadelphia, where he obtained a situation as compositor on the *United States Gazette,* which paper was afterwards merged into the *North American.* He worked there for a year and a half and was known as the most rapid typesetter in the office. He was frequently

heard commenting upon his record of a daily average of 10,000 ems in composition while he was engaged in that city. This is considered a remarkable record among printers for a single day's work under pressure; but such an average, covering a long period, attests the faithfulness and untiring industry of the man.

In one sense Mr. Hildreth was the Nestor of the *Agitator*, the establishment in which he learned his trade being the progenitor of that paper, and the line being continued unbroken to this day. After retiring from the *Herald* Mr. Hildreth engaged in farming at Stony Fork and so continued for many years; but during that time if an extra hand was wanted in the *Agitator* office he was frequently employed until the rush was over. In January, 1870, he was regularly employed in the office and continued with little loss of time until 1890. In announcing his death, which occurred December 11, 1892, the *Agitator* gave this interesting sketch of his life:

Mr. Hildreth was forced to give up his work here by reason of failing health and declining mental vigor. For many months before he relinquished his place at the "case" it was noticeable to those around him by

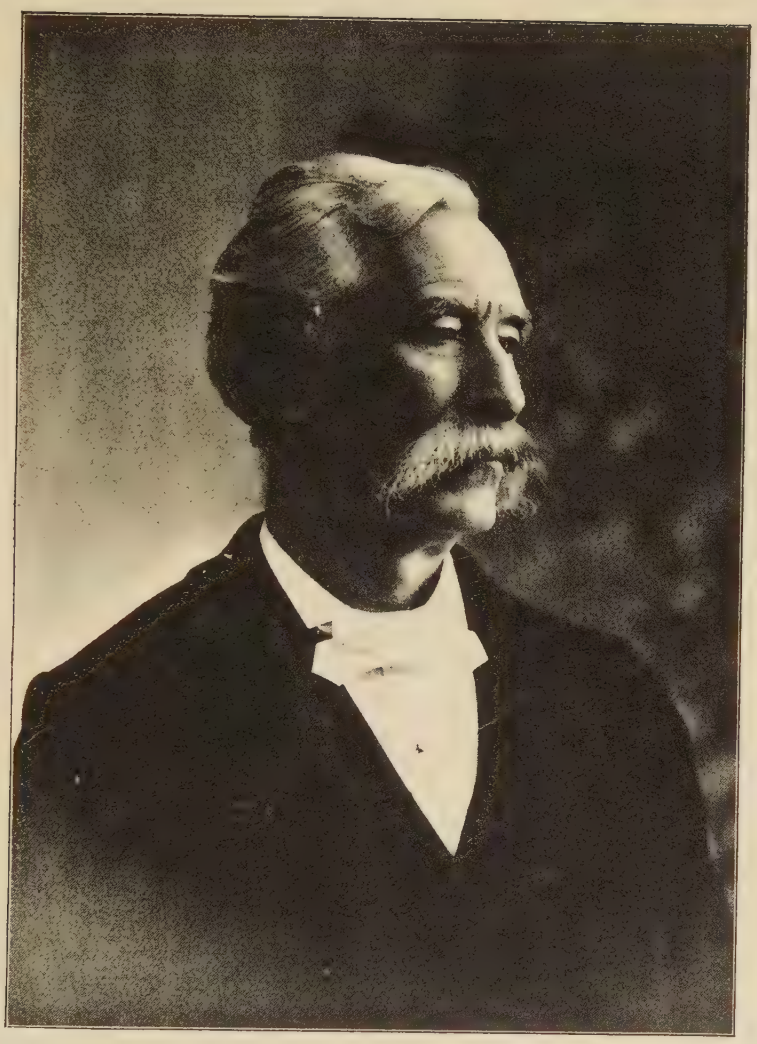
> The types decreasing click, click,
> As they fell within his "stick,"
> That of his life's clock the tick
> Was running down.

He was an accurate compositor, untiring and faithful in the discharge of his duty, and his great fund of general information made him a most valuable helper in the department for which he had been specially trained. Mr. Hildreth was a printer of the old school. He knew comparatively nothing of the art of job printing, and he used to say that when he was young that department of the printing business was a mere cipher, a few posters or an occasional sign-card or legal form being the extent of the demand made on a country printer, and even of such work the jobs were few in a year.

When we come to think of the experiences of Mr. Hildreth in early life, we are forcibly reminded that in no business or practical art has there been greater improvement during the last half century than in the appliances and machinery for printing. When young Hildreth worked in the *Phoenix* office, that paper was printed on a Ramage handpress, and it is probable that all the type and tools of the office were worth less than $300, and if that paper had a circulation of 300 copies it was considered good in those days. The forms were made up and proofs taken and corrections made on the press. The typeforms were inked with two balls made of leather and stuffed with cotton; and when the composition rollers came into use, by which the speed of printing the papers on those old hand-lever presses, "the levers of the world," could be increased to 250 or 300 an hour, those old-time newspaper proprietors felt more pride over the matter than a proprietor does to-day in fitting out his office with stereotyping machinery and a perfecting press capable of turning out in an hour 15,000 completely printed and folded newspapers.

Mr. Hildreth's paper cutter was a shoe knife and a straight-edge. Besides his crude press, fifty years ago a dozen fonts of type, all told, comprised the outfit, besides a wood stove, a mallet, shooting-stick, composing-stick, and perhaps a wooden galley or two. This reminds us that in the *Agitator* office to-day is an old wooden galley made of pine, the only connecting link left to remind us of the *Phoenix* of sixty-five years ago, when typesetting at night was done by the light of tallow "dips," and when to be an editor meant also to be business manager, typesetter, pressman and chore boy—and it was a precarious living at best.

Mr. Hildreth was a man of the strictest integrity. His experiences in life had made him something of a pessimist. He was naturally retiring and almost unapproachable by strangers, who were unable to understand the character of a man of such habitual silence and reserve. But those who knew him best had the utmost respect for him be-



Sincerely Yours,

J. Hugh Jones

cause of his many excellent qualities of mind and heart. We doubt if there is another printer in the State who has spent so many years at the "case" as had Mr. Hildreth. The final "proof" of his life has been taken, and we believe that it will be found to contain few errors.

The *Herald* was continued until 1849, when the plant was sold to William D. Bailey, Mr. Hildreth retiring to Stony Fork, where he engaged in farming.

THE WELLSBORO ADVERTISER.

In 1849 the *Herald* was purchased by William D. Bailey, who started a new paper, named *The Wellsboro Advertiser*, the first number of which was issued August 8, 1845. This paper was conducted with decided ability and was noted for its neat typographical appearance. It was Whig in politics and gave that party unfaltering support. Like Hildreth, Bailey was a thorough printer of the olden time, and probably learned his trade in the office of the *Pioneer* or the *Phoenix*. On September 30, 1853, Louis J. Cummings, of Muncy, Pennsylvania, became a partner with Mr. Bailey and assumed editorial charge of the *Advertiser*, the firm being Louis J. Cummings & Company. In December, 1853, Cummings retired, and Bailey resumed control. He continued to publish the paper until July, 1854, when he sold the plant to M. H. Cobb. The *Advertiser* then passed out of existence, and its successor, the Wellsboro *Agitator*, made its appearance.

After selling out to Mr. Cobb, Bailey worked for him a few years and then went to Williamsport to take charge of the jobbing department of the *Bulletin*. When the *Bulletin* and *Gazette* were consolidated, in November, 1869, he served as foreman of the daily for several years. Sometime in the seventies he went to Bellefonte to take charge of a religious publication, and there he died in the beginning of the eighties. His youngest son, Newton, is now the publisher of a temperance paper in Bellefonte called the *Magnet*.

THE WELLSBORO AGITATOR.

The first number of this paper appeared in July, 1854, the founder being M. H. Cobb. He was a brilliant and captivating writer; his style was clear and his choice of words singularly apt and appropriate. As partners he had Laugher Bache and W. W. McDougall. In 1857 Mr. Cobb purchased the interest of his partners and became sole proprietor and editor. But the brilliancy of his writing had attracted so much attention that, toward the close of 1858, he was solicited to accept a place on the editorial staff of the New York *World*, a journal then being started as a daily religious paper. The offer was a flattering one and he accepted. He then sold out to Hon. Hugh Young at a slight advance on the original cost of the plant, which was $850. Mr. Cobb retired from the *Agitator* January 27, 1859, and on the same day his successor published his salutatory.

Mr. Young was an accomplished and vigorous writer and under his management the paper prospered. He purchased new type and greatly improved the mechanical appearance, and also gave closer attention to the gathering of local news, which enhanced the value of the paper. During the exciting period preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Young spent six weeks in Washington and wrote a series of letters to the *Agitator*, which attracted much attention, on account of the valuable information they gave about men and affairs, and the outlook of war.

When war came and the patriotism of the people of Tioga county was raised to the highest pitch, the *Agitator* was industrious in giving the news to the public, and the correspondence from eye-witnesses in the field and camp made it much sought after.

Mr. Cobb soon tired of his New York experience, and returning to Wellsboro in January, 1863, repurchased the paper and resumed his old place at the helm. In 1864 he put in a cylinder press. This was a long stride forward in local journalism. In December, 1865, P. C. Van Gelder acquired a half interest, and they straightway enlarged the paper to seven columns. It ran along in this way until January, 1867, when it was again enlarged. On January 1, 1870, Mr. Cobb sold his interest to John I. Mitchell (now president judge) and retired to accept a responsible position in the United States mint, Philadelphia. The new firm of Van Gelder & Mitchell lasted a year, when Mr. Mitchell retired and Mr. Van Gelder became sole owner. He employed George W. Sears to edit the paper. Mr. Sears had dabbled in literature considerably, was a poet of no mean order, and a man of extensive travel and keen observation.

On January 1, 1872, A. F. Barnes, of Bath, New York, bought a half interest in the *Agitator*, and September 1, of the same year, Mr. Van Gelder sold his remaining interest to Arthur M. Roy, of Wellsboro, and the firm became Barnes & Roy. A new dress of type was soon purchased, and in 1873 a new Potter power press was added to the office equipment. The size of the paper was also increased to nine columns, making it one of the largest weeklies in the State. Under the management of Messrs. Barnes & Roy the *Agitator* has not only been prosperous and progressive, but is conceded to be one of the ablest weekly newspapers in the State. In its typographical appearance it is exceedingly neat and clean. It is edited with great care. Mr. Barnes is a close political student and a strong and lucid writer. Mr. Roy edits the local department and gleans the news of the week with care and assiduity. His attention is also given to the mechanical and publishing departments. Excelsior has ever been the word in the *Agitator* office. As early as November 10, 1874, steam was introduced to drive the presses and machinery; and this was the first time that a paper was printed by steam in the county. This was afterwards supplanted by a water motor, which gives better satisfaction. For a weekly paper the *Agitator* is superbly equipped in every department. In politics it is staunchly Republican.

As evidence of the high standard attained by this paper, *Newspaperdom*, of New York, in November, 1895, reproduced a whole page of the *Agitator* in miniature, the size being reduced about three by three and three-fourths inches. Every letter is distinctly legible under a strong glass. Referring to the paper *Newspaperdom* says:

> The Wellsboro *Agitator* is a fine example of the big-page newspaper. We have reproduced the editorial page of this paper, because the many good qualities of the newspaper are here so well combined as to form an object-lesson in newspaper making.

The Daily Record was issued for five mornings in May, 1882, from the *Agitator* office by The Record Publishing Company, composed of Barnes & Roy, of the *Agitator*, and O. S. Webster and S. E. English, employes in the office. It was a small but neatly printed sheet and was started for the purpose of publishing the proceedings in the trial of Floyd Whitney, of Chatham, who was indicted for

homicide. The trial ended in his conviction for manslaughter. The paper then suspended.

THE TIOGA EAGLE AND ITS SUCCESSORS.

In 1838 the attitude of the *Herald* antagonizing the Democratic party in the county, and a recent transfer of the *Gazette*, of Williamsport, being inimical to the party's success in this congressional district, five citizens of Wellsboro and one of Tioga, contributed $643 for the establishment of a strictly Democratic organ at the county seat. All the preliminaries having been arranged, James P. Magill was invited to take charge of the new paper, which was named *The Tioga Eagle*, its motto being, "Equal Rights and No Monopolies."

Mr. Magill conducted the paper with marked ability and success until August, 1848, when Alva R. Jones obtained an interest in it, and the firm of Magill & Jones published the *Eagle* until October 21, 1848, when Jones retired. Mr. Magill continued the paper alone until January, 1850, when he was succeeded by J. and W. Kirk. On January 1, 1852, Mr. Magill again assumed control, and the *Eagle* soon afterward appeared with the following as its motto: "That country is the most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward." This was an extract from one of the speeches of James Buchanan, who was then a rising politician and exponent of Democratic principles. Mr. Magill continued as editor and proprietor of the *Eagle* until 1856 or 1857, when he removed to Philadelphia.

Col. James P. Magill was of Irish descent, his parents emigrating from County Antrim about the end of the first decade of the present century. Their children, James, William and Eliza, were educated at the Germantown Academy, near which the family had settled. James and William became compositors in the *Daily Pennsylvanian* office, conducted by John Rice. In 1851 Mr. Magill was elected register and recorder, and served until 1854. He married Sarah Eliza, daughter of James Goodrich, of Tioga, December 4, 1845; was elected major general of the Ninth division, Pennsylvania Militia; was vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies of Wellsboro. Governor Packer made him an aid-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, hence the title by which he was generally addressed. He subsequently appointed him collector of the North Branch canal, with station at Pittston. On his purchase of the *Sunday Mercury*, of Philadelphia, jointly with G. W. Jones, in 1857, Governor Packer commissioned him one of the eleven notaries public of that city, and securing the business of four of the banks, he was retained by them by annual election for thirty-one years as their notary, and until his death, which occurred May 2, 1889, in his seventy-seventh year. His wife died March 19, previously, which had much to do in hastening his own death.

The successor of *The Tioga Eagle* appears to have been *The Wellsboro Weekly Democrat*, established under that name in 1858. The issue of October 2, 1858, was No. 3, of Vol. XX, and the publishers claimed that the *Democrat* was "the oldest Democratic journal in this section of Pennsylvania," thus showing that, in everything but name, it was practically a continuation of *The Tioga Eagle*. At this time C. G. Williams was the editor and R. Jenkins the publisher. In December, 1861, the office was destroyed by fire, and for several months no Democratic paper was issued in

Wellsboro, and there was some little dissatisfaction among the Democrats on that account.

Efforts were finally made to found another paper. In April, 1862, R. Jenkins was pursuaded to procure new material and start a paper, under the promise of liberal support. He did so and called it the *Tioga County Banner.* But it only appeared for a few months, when he sold it to a company at Tioga and it was removed there. The faction at Wellsboro was greatly chagrined over the triumph of the faction down the river, and some boisterous talk was indulged in. The result was that the paper did not long remain at Tioga. A spirited contest for Congress was going on between Stephen F. Wilson, of Wellsboro, and Theodore Wright, of Lock Haven. Mr. Wright had been the editor of the *Gazette,* at Williamsport, in the early fifties; then of the *Democrat,* at Lock Haven. On the discovery of oil at Titusville he was among the early speculators; was lucky, and soon accumulated a handsome fortune. The Democrats nominated him for Congress in 1863, and being possessed of ample means he at once entered on a vigorous campaign. Finding no Democratic paper at the county seat of Tioga, Mr. Wright purchased the *Banner,* brought it back from the village of Tioga to Wellsboro and handed it over to the Democratic county committee. The committee then employed Prof. M. N. Allen to edit and publish a Democratic paper. The campaign was animated and bitter, being conducted at the most exciting period of the war. Notwithstanding Mr. Wright's generosity, he was defeated by Mr. Wilson. The paper was only continued about a year, when it suspended. In the meantime Mr. Wright, having lost his fortune, returned to journalism. For twenty years or more he has been the accomplished and able managing editor of the Philadelphia *Record,* one of the brightest, ablest and most progressive dailies in the Quaker City.

After this last suspension the Democrats were without a paper for a year or more, when, in 1866, C. H. Keeler purchased the material of the *Tioga County Banner,* changed the title and began the publication of the *Herald of the Union.* In 1867 he sold the paper to the Democratic county committee, Charles G. Williams was appointed editor, and the name was changed back to *Democrat.* Mr. Williams published the paper until the fall of 1869, when Mr. Jenkins again became the publisher and so continued until July, 1873, when the plant passed into the hands of Messrs. Ferguson & Schlick. The connection of Mr. Schlick with the paper was of short duration, and Mr. Ferguson assumed control and continued its publication about a year.

THE WELLSBORO GAZETTE.

Another effort was now made by the county committee to found a permanent Democratic paper. In November, 1874, F. G. Churchill, of Elmira, was persuaded to come to Wellsboro and take charge of the new paper. He was an active, enterprising man, and had some training in journalism on the *Gazette* of that city. Liberal support was promised him. The material of the old *Democrat* was consolidated with the job office of Dr. Robert Roy, and a new paper entitled the Wellsboro *Gazette* was issued. Under the vigorous management of Mr. Churchill it started off well.

During the exciting trial of the First National Bank robbers he published a bright little daily, commencing December 2, 1874, and ending December 12, which gave the proceedings in full every morning. It was highly prized during the pro-

gress of that exciting event. A bound copy is now preserved among the county archives in the commissioners' office.

Early in 1877 Mr. Churchill associated with him S. N. Havens. On August 1, 1877, Frank Conevery bought Mr. Churchill's interest, and the latter accepted an appointment in the auditor general's office, at Harrisburg, the Democrats having elected William P. Schell to the head of that department. The firm then became Havens & Conevery. They at once put in a steam power press and a full line of jobbing and other material. In November, 1881, Mr. Havens sold his interest to Herbert Huntington, who, in November, 1885, sold to F. K. Wright. On January 1, 1895, Mr. Wright disposed of his interest to Mr. Conevery, who has since been the editor and publisher.

The *Gazette*, like all the papers of Wellsboro, is noted for its neat typographical appearance and close attention to the publication of local news. It has a large circulation; is thoroughly Democratic in principle and sturdily maintains the doctrines of its party. The office is well equipped with material for job printing. After the introduction of the water works system, steam was discarded and a water motor substituted.

THE TIOGA BANNER.

This paper, the original name of which was *The Troy Banner*, made its appearance in Troy, Bradford county, May 24, 1846, with W. C. Webb, "printer, proprietor and editor." The issue of November 12, 1846, contained the following:

> **Our friends in Tioga are determined to have a regular Democratic press in their county, and they have proposed that we remove our establishment to their county seat.**

The invitation to locate in Wellsboro was accepted and the plant removed. The first issue bearing a Wellsboro date was that of November 26, 1846, and it contained the following editoral announcement:

> **It will be our purpose to support and advocate the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, honestly believing that the true policy of our government is founded upon them.**

Previous to its removal to Wellsboro the *Banner* was issued once in every two weeks. After the removal its name was changed to *The Tioga Banner* and it appeared weekly. "Brick" Pomeroy learned the rudiments of typesetting in this office. It continued to be published regularly for several years. The issue of June 20, 1848, contained an announcement that the paper would be enlarged with the next number. This is the last number in the file examined, but it is presumed the enlargement took place and the publication continued for some time afterward.

THE HERMAIC JOURNAL.

This paper was started October 3, 1871, as the organ of the Hermaic Society, Arthur M. Roy publisher. This society was founded May 11, 1869, by the young men of Wellsboro as a debating and literary society. During the winter of 1871 such eminent lecturers as Frederick Douglass, Anna Dickinson, "Petroleum V. Nasby," Mary A. Livermore, and others, lectured before the society. The *Journal* was a neat and spicy little paper, but its career ended with the eleventh number, which contained a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the society during the lecture season,

from which it appears that the receipts were $1,366.50 and the expenses were $1,308.60, leaving a balance in the treasury of $57.90.

THE TIOGA COUNTY LEADER.

This paper was started in 1878 by O. S. Webster, the material used in printing *The Idea* at Westfield having been brought to Wellsboro for that purpose in a two-horse wagon. It being dark when the party arrived, the team was driven into the barn of the old Coles House for safety during the night. But the load being heavy broke through the floor and sunk a foot or two without damage to the horses or wagon. Mr. Webster went into the hotel and said to Mr. Coles: "Well, the team, wagon and whole *Idea*, have broken through your barn floor, and what shall I do?" The wreck, however, was recovered and the *Leader* started in due time. It was published until 1881 as the organ of the Greenback party, when it suspended and the material was sold.

THE REPUBLICAN ADVOCATE.

This, the youngest of Wellsboro's papers, was founded July 16, 1884, by Charles G. Fairman and J. Lewis Whittet, his son-in-law. The material was moved from Batavia, New York. Mr. Fairman had been for several years the editor of the Elmira *Advertiser*, the leading daily newspaper in the southern tier, and was a brilliant and able political writer. While preparing to issue the *Republican Advocate*, Mr. Fairman was taken ill, and died at the Coles House, Wellsboro, where he was temporarily staying, a few days before the first issue of the paper. His death was a severe loss to his friends and to the enterprise, but it was not abandoned. His son-in-law issued the paper, published it under the firm name of Fairman & Whittet until September 24, 1884. The interest of the Fairman heirs was then purchased by James H. Matson, who, in connection with Mr. Whittet, continued the publication of the paper until January 20, 1886, when Mr. Whittet retired. November 3, 1886, W. L. Shearer purchased an interest, and the firm became Matson & Shearer. On March 10, 1891, Mr. Matson sold his interest to Mr. Shearer, who has edited and published the paper to the present time. The office is well equipped, the machinery being driven by a water motor. The paper is neatly printed, ably edited, enjoys a large and increasing circulation, and, as its name indicates, is Republican in politics.

A NOTED CORRESPONDENT.

The noted newspaper correspondent, Henry J. Ramsdell, was foreman in the *Agitator* office when the war broke out. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, August 11, 1839, and was therefore about twenty-two years of age when the call for troops was made. He was among the first to volunteer from Wellsboro and became a sergeant of Company H, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve. Mr. Ramsdell saw much service and was wounded at Antietam. When discharged he entered journalism and soon made his mark as a correspondent. In 1865 he became attached to the staff of the *Tribune* in Washington, and afterwards was correspondent for the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the Philadelphia *Times* and *Press*. He accompanied the congressional commission to San Domingo and Alaska. President Garfield appointed him register of wills for the District of Columbia, and the last paper signed by the president (July 2, 1881,) before he was shot by Guiteau, was Ramsdell's com-

mission. President Cleveland removed him from office. He was a warm friend and admirer of Blaine and did much to promote the political interests of that eminent statesman. Mr. Ramsdell died at Washington, May 25, 1887. His wife was a daughter of William Garretson, of Tioga.

CHAPTER XXI.

WELLSBORO (CONTINUED).

INCORPORATED AS A BOROUGH—FIRST ELECTION—EARLY ORDINANCES—BURGESSES, CLERKS, TREASURERS AND JUSTICES—BOROUGH BOUNDARIES—FIRE DEPARTMENT—WATER WORKS SYSTEM—THE WELLSBOROUGH ELECTRIC COMPANY.

AS early as 1829 the project of incorporating Wellsboro was discussed. At that time the village lay in Delmar township, which was set off from Tioga township in 1805. This step was warranted by the growth of the village, its increase in population, and an encouraging outlook for even more rapid development.

Judge Samuel Wells Morris, always active, alert and enterprising, had proven himself a sagacious and progressive man, and he commanded the respect which had been so freely accorded his worthy father. Finally through his influence, with the assistance of Benjamin B. Smith, editor of *The Phoenix*, John F. Donaldson, William Bache, Sr., James Lowrey and others, the legislature was induced to pass an act incorporating the town as a borough March 16, 1830. It is true it was a very small town at that time, containing less than 400 inhabitants, but the legislature did not object to numbers then. Williamsport, with a less number of inhabitants, had been incorporated in 1806. The residents of Wellsboro, or certain ones rather, desired corporate laws because they would be enabled to improve the streets and adopt a uniform system of grades, pass ordinances for local government and thereby benefit the whole community. Steps were at once taken to comply with the act, and an election for officers was held May 3, 1830, with the following result:

Burgess, John Norris; council, John Beecher, Justus Goodwin, Israel Merrick, Jr., and Benjamin B. Smith; constable, Ebenezer Jackson; supervisor, Amos Coolidge; overseer of the poor, Israel Greenleaf.

These were the first borough officers. No time was lost in effecting an organization and in making such appointments as were required. Josiah Emery was appointed clerk to the council; William Bache collector, and James Lowrey treasurer.

EARLY ORDINANCES.

The first requisite was the adoption of a seal to be affixed to all official papers, and the first ordinance passed disposed of this matter as follows: "That until an appropriate seal can be procured, the eagle side of an American half dollar shall be the corporate seal of the said borough." This ordinance was passed June 28, 1830.

The second ordinance forbid horses, cattle, sheep, swine and geese from running at large within the borough. The adoption and publication of this new law caused a howl of indignation from many of the citizens. For nearly thirty years the inhabitants of the village did as they pleased with reference to their stock, consequently restrictive laws were regarded as a great hardship and there was much complaint, and the first borough fathers were subjected to sharp criticism.

Benjamin B. Smith, the editor of the *Phoenix*, who was a member of the council, and had a hand in making the new laws, referred to them in his issue of July 3, 1830, and defended them in these words:

> At last our bye-laws are published, and we hope soon to see our streets cleared of sheep, hogs, and cattle which have hitherto been really a nuisance, especially in the night. Depredations have already been commenced on some of our gardens—and unless cattle are shut up at night, we can expect nothing but that our vegetables will, as last year, be entirely destroyed. We borough folks expect now to be quite happy. The squalling of geese at daylight, the bellowing of cattle, the kicking of horses, the audacity of swine, and the "*innomi nutus*" odor of sheep, acompanied with their disagreeable bleating shall entirely cease from annoying us, and we shall go forth at morning and evening, at sun-setting and sun-rising, and fear no evil except from dogs, which, by the by, our burgess and council have entirely forgotten—and mad dogs, too, are they not subjects of legislation as well as geese? We expect, however, to have a "revised code" and then all things will be perfect.
>
> To be serious, the by-laws we have no doubt will be rigidly enforced, and for the good of our citizens we think it absolutely necessary they should be.

Housewives thought it a great hardship that their flocks of geese could not run upon the streets without being taken up and subjected to a fine of twelve and a half cents per head. And to make matters worse, the constable was empowered to sell them to the "highest and best bidder," after giving twelve hours notice, and appropriate one-half of the proceeds to his own use—the other half to go into the borough treasury.

The third ordinance related to streets, roads and taxes. It was required that twelve feet on each side of the 100 feet streets and eight feet on each side of the fifty-feet streets or alleys shall be appropriated for a sidewalk; and the owners and occupiers of lots were allowed full liberty, at their own expense, to erect posts and railings and make gravel or other walks. For enforcing the collection of fines imposed for a violation of the ordinances, the burgess was entitled to receive the same fees as were allowed by law to justices of the peace.

The fourth ordinance specifically stated that if any person was found guilty of horse racing within the limits of the borough, or aiding or promoting the same, he should, upon conviction, be fined $5.00, one-half to go to the informant and the other half to the corporation.

The fifth ordinance forbid any person from shooting any gun or other fire arms

within or across any of the streets, highways, lanes, alleys or commons of the borough, except on days of militia or other trainings, or times of public rejoicings, by the order or under the direction of the officer or person in command. The penalty for this offense was one dollar for each shot.

To old hunters this ordinance was very offensive, and, like the housewives, who were restricted from allowing their geese to run upon the streets, they felt particularly aggrieved. The borough and surrounding country had been excellent hunting ground from the first appearance of white men—the borough, too, covered such a large territory that game even at this day often came within its limits, and to be deprived from shooting at a deer as it bounced through the confines of the corporation was simply an outrage upon the inherent rights of a hunter. Such new-fangled ideas of civilization did not strike them favorably, and Burgess Norris and Clerk Emery were the objects of their severest criticism, but these officials were inexorable. It is safe to say, however, that many a shot was fired at a deer, squirrel, or rabbit, for which a dollar was not paid—because there was no informant, and the constable, however vigilant he might have been, found it impossible to locate the offender.

Such opposition, however, was developed to these ordinances, and doubts having arisen in the minds of the local law makers whether the surplus money arising from the sale of impounded cattle, sheep, swine and geese, after deducting the fines and cost of keeping, should be paid into the treasury, a supplemental ordinance was passed in October authorizing the surplus to be paid to the legal owners.

At a meeting of the council, held March 7, 1836, a motion was made by Mr. Emery that cattle be permitted to run at large in the borough. The minutes do not say whether the motion was carried or lost, but the presumption is that it was adopted.

BURGESSES, CLERKS, TREASURERS AND JUSTICES.

The following named persons have filled the office of burgess since the incorporation of the borough: John Norris, elected May 3, 1830; Dr. J. B. Murphey, 1831; James Kimball, 1832; Robert G. White, 1833-34; Francis Wetherbee, 1835-36; E. A. Nichols, 1837; John F. Donaldson, 1838-39; Alexander S. Brewster, 1840; James Lock, 1841; Samuel W. Morris, 1842; William Harrison, 1843; James Kimball, 1844; Henry W. Graves, 1845; James Lowrey, 1846; John F. Donaldson, 1847; John N. Bache, 1848; David Sturrock, 1849; George McLeod, 1850-52; Henry Sherwood, 1853; G. D. Smith, 1854; Charles G. Osgood, 1855-59; Rudolph Christenot, 1860; Henry Sherwood, 1861-62; Henry W. Williams, 1863-65; M. H. Cobb, 1866-67; R. C. Simpson, 1868; Lucius Truman, 1869; Benjamin Seeley, 1870-71; Lucius Truman, 1872-73; E. A. Fish, 1874; Lucius Truman, 1875; D. L. Deane, 1876; C. L. Willcox, 1877; Andrew Crowl, 1878; J. C. Wheeler, 1879-80; Walter Sherwood, 1881-84; I. M. Bodine, 1885; Leonard Harrison, 1886; C. C. Mathers, 1887; John W. Bailey, 1888; William H. Roberts, 1889; R. J. Borden, 1890; Charles G. Osgood, 1891; George H. Derby, 1892-93; George W. Williams, 1894-96, and S. F. Channell, elected in February, 1897, the present incumbent.

Clerks.—Josiah Emery was the first clerk of the borough, serving in 1830-31. His successors have been as follows: Robert G. White, 1831-34; Alexander S. Brewster, 1834-35; John F. Donaldson, 1835-36; Alexander S. Brewster, 1836-37; H. F. Young, 1837-39; from 1839 to 1842 the burgess seems to have fulfilled the duties of clerk; Benjamin B. Smith, 1842-43; Alexander S. Brewster, 1843-46; L. P. Williston, 1846-47; Benjamin B. Smith, 1847-48; A. J. Sofield, 1848-52; Benjamin B. Smith, 1852-62; Asa P. Roberts, 1862; Jefferson Harrison, 1862-65; Charles L. Siemens, 1865-69; Hugh Young, 1869-70; William A. Stone, 1870-71; J. O. W. Bailey, 1871; George W. Langan, 1871-72; J. W. Van Valkenburg, 1872; Leonard Harrison, 1872-73; J. W. Van Valkenburg, 1873-74; Ed. C. Deans, 1874-75; Hugh Young, 1875-77; E. B. Young, 1877-85; Robert K. Young, 1885-87; H. H. Blackburn, 1887-89; Alfred J. Shattuck, 1889-97, the present clerk.

Treasurers.—James Lowrey filled this office in 1830-31; Benjamin B. Smith, 1831-32; Israel Merrick, Jr., 1832-35; Robert G .White, 1835-38; Levi I. Nichols, 1838-48; William Bache, 1848-64; William Roberts, 1864-70; Ransford B. Webb, 1870-74; Lucius Truman, 1874-76; Leonard Harrison, 1876-85; Jesse M. Robinson, 1885-96; Leonard Harrison, appointed in 1896 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Robinson, and is still serving.

Justices of the Peace.—Although Wellsboro was incorporated as a borough in 1830, it does not appear to have been set apart as a separate justice-of-the-peace district until 1840, when the Constitution of 1838 made the office of justice of the peace elective instead of appointive, as it had been up to that time. The office has been filled as follows: Benjamin B. Smith, 1840; re-elected, 1845 and 1850; Luman Wilson, 1840; re-elected, 1845; Alfred J. Sofield, 1851; re-elected, 1856 and 1861; John N. Bache, 1855; Josiah Emery, 1857; Andrew Crowl, 1862; A. S. Brewster, 1863; re-elected, 1868, 1873, 1878, 1883, 1888 and 1893; Hugh Young, 1867; John Gibson, 1869; J. W. Donaldson, 1874; Isaac M. Bodine, 1879; re-elected, 1884; James H. Shaw, 1888; Robert K. Young, 1890; re-elected, 1891; Burton M. Potter, 1896. 'Squire Brewster, one of the present justices of Wellsboro, has held the office continuously for the past thirty-four years.

BOROUGH BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the original village of Wellsboro have been described in a preceding chapter. As the village grew the adjoining land was sub-divided into out-lots, until an area of several hundred acres had been thus cut up before the village was incorporated as a borough. The limits adopted at the time of the incorporation made a liberal allowance for future growth. The north line began about 1,000 feet west of the southwest corner of the cemetery and continued due east to the junction of Kelsey and Charleston creeks. The southern line of the cemetery formed a part of this boundary line. The line on the northeast paralleled the present railroad to a point a little beyond Purple street. The railroad was built just outside of this line. The line then ran a little west of south about 900 feet to a point due east of the graded school building. It then continued south about sixty degrees west, passing almost through the A. G. Sturrock residence, to Lincoln street, where it turned due west to Kelsey creek, passing north of the residence of

Hon. John I. Mitchell. From this point the line ran due north to the place of beginning.

The boundaries remained unchanged until the passage and approval of the act of April 6, 1870, enlarging the borough limits and establishing them within the present boundaries, as follows:

The boundaries of the borough of Wellsboro, in the county of Tioga, be and they are hereby altered and extended in such a manner that the boundary lines shall be as follows, viz: Beginning at a post and stones in the western boundary line of William Downer, at the distance of fifty-two perches south from the northeast of said Downer; thence north two and three-fourths degrees east 804 perches to a post and stone heap; thence south 87¼ degrees east to the corner of Richel's farm; along the line of said farm, and continuing in same course, to the line of Charleston township, in all 723 perches to a post or stone heap in said township line; thence by said township south 647 perches to a post and stone, at a point south eighty-seven degrees east from the northeast corner of A. L. Bodine; thence south eighty-seven degrees east across lands of George Thompson; along line of said A. L. Bodine, across lands of Esther Kress, deceased, to the State road, a distance of 504 perches; thence southerly by the several courses of said road to a point south eighty-seven and a fourth degrees east from the starting point first named above; thence south eighty-seven and a fourth degrees east 256 perches to the place of beginning.

The reader will have a better idea of the extent of the above figure when informed that it equals four and one-fourth square miles, or 2,720 acres! Almost large enough for a township.

It is provided in the act, however, that the borough council shall so discriminate in laying the taxes as not to impose upon the rural portions any expenses which belong exclusively to the built up portions of the borough; and for this purpose the assessor shall distinguish in his returns what properties are within agricultural or rural sections not having the benefit of expenditures for purposes belonging to the built up portions of the town; and all lands within said agricultural or rural districts, and for the purposes of cultivation or farming, shall be assessed as farm lands.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Early in 1860 the question of forming a fire company was agitated. The movement took definite shape in August, when the company, which appears to have been organized, reported to council that a majority of the taxpayers were in favor of laying a tax to raise funds to buy an engine. The number voting in favor of the proposition was 141, which was more than two-thirds of the taxpayers of the borough. Council therefore authorized the purchase of an engine and laid a tax of $1.00 in every $100 of assessed value of real and personal property, to meet the expense. The tax was to commence in 1863 and to continue until the indebtedness was wiped out. An engine and hose cart were contracted for and an engine house, not to cost over $400, but the actual cost of which was $750, was authorized to be built. Subscriptions were solicited to defray the expense of erecting the engine house.

The first companies formed were the Lafayette Engine Company, No. 1, John N. Bache, foreman, and C. A. Wells Hose Company, No. 1, C. A. Wells, foreman. In the meantime the Civil War had broken out and the ranks of the respective companies were so depleted by the enlistment of the members as to render them

inoperative. The citizens then banded together and kept up an organization in case of fire.

Doubts having, in the meantime, arisen as to the power of the burgess and council to contract for fire apparatus and the erection of an engine house, and to pay for the same by imposing a tax, the legislature was appealed to, and that body passed an act, approved April 18, 1864, which declared the action of the council "valid and effectual" and empowered the burgess and council "to collect annually one-half of one per cent. on valuation until the debt is paid."

Matters ran along quietly until the 23d of October, 1873, when the borough was visited by a severe fire which destroyed much property in the business portion of the town, the loss aggregating fully $100,000. As the panic of this year had swept over the country with its paralyzing effects, the fire added much to the discouragement of business men. But they rallied from the blow and were about getting on their feet again when another fire broke out on April 1, 1874, which proved more destructive than the first. It started in the store of William Wilson, and swept away the entire square of buildings between Crafton and Walnut streets, back to Pearl. Coming so soon after the first, this fire had a very depressing effect on the merchants and shop keepers, and many were disheartened on account of their heavy losses. After a short time, however, a reaction took place and the work of rebuilding in a more substantial form was commenced. The result was that a better class of buildings, nearly all of brick, were erected, which imparted to the streets a greatly improved appearance.

The first fire aroused the citizens to the necessity of preparing for future visitations, and a reorganization of the fire department was effected, the reorganized department consisting of the following companies: Lafayette Engine Company, No. 1; Alert Hose Company, No. 2, and Eureka Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3. The first officers were: Thomas B. Bryden, chief engineer; Walter Sherwood, first assistant; Joseph Williams, second assistant; J. M. Robinson, secretary; Arthur M. Roy, treasurer. The companies did good work during the second big fire and prevented greater damage.

When the water works system was completed in 1886, the pressure was such as to render an engine unnecessary. Lafayette Engine Company was, therefore, reorganized as Bache Hose Company, so named in honor of William Bache. The three companies consist of about forty men each and are uniformed. The borough allows $3.00 per annum to each active fireman, and furnishes rooms and a janitor.

The equipment consists of four hose carriages, with 2,000 feet of hose; a hook and ladder outfit and eight fire extinguishers. Thomas B. Bryden was continued as chief engineer from 1874 until his death in April, 1878. The present chief engineer is Robert Siemens.

WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

Wellsboro is well supplied with an excellent quality of water by the gravity system. The history of the improvement was very minutely described by the *Gazette* in June, 1887, from which account the material facts are drawn. On August 4, 1885, a charter was granted by the State to the Wellsboro Water Company—capital $75,000—composed of William Bache, Chester Robinson, John L. Robinson, Fred-

erick K. Wright and W. C. Kress, of Wellsboro; H. C. Heermans, of Corning, New York, and C. L. Pattison, of Elkland, Pennsylvania. The officers elected at the annual meeting held in January, 1887, were William Bache, president; John L. Robinson, Chester Robinson, Frederick K. Wright, Alfred J. Nichols, William Bache, directors; Jefferson Harrison, secretary and treasurer; W. C. Kress, superintendent. Preliminary surveys had been made, plans were drawn and submitted in the fall of 1885, and the contract for constructing the reservoir, laying the water mains and the supply pipes to the gate house, on Charleston creek, was let to Heermans and Lawrence, of Corning, New York.

All things being in readiness, work was commenced in the spring of 1886 and it was prosecuted with vigor during the summer and fall of that year, and although the contractors met many discouraging obstacles in the form of rock-cuts and quicksand, they completed their work, with the exception of laying about 1,200 feet of iron pipe on West avenue, which was done the following spring.

After the completion of the main part of the contract, the Wellsboro Water Company enlarged its plans and determined to extend the line several miles so as to take in Rock run, Williams' springs, Mickel run and Morgan springs. This measure was not necessary to a sufficient supply of water, but the extension was made to secure an inexhaustible and never failing supply of the purest, coldest spring water to be found in all this section of the country. This part of the work was conducted by W. C. Kress, the company's superintendent, and was not completed before late in the fall. The work of running the trenches for the pipe was very arduous. Grades had to be maintained around ravines, over hills and around mountains, and for long distances it necessitated blasting out of the solid rock. It was a great undertaking and involved an expenditure of many thousands of dollars, but absolutely pure spring water was the goal, to attain which the enormous outlay of time, labor and money was not thought to be too much.

The reservoir, which covers three and a half acres and has a capacity of 17,000,000 gallons, is located in a natural basin on the top of Bacon Hill, south of the borough. It is 172½ feet above the level of Main street in front of the court house, and gives a pressure at that point of 82½ pounds to the square inch. The excavation is made in a bed of solid clay, impervious to water, it being impossible for it to percolate through the bottom or sides. The embankments are ninety-two feet broad at the base and twelve feet broad at the top, and are fourteen feet high. Through the center, from bottom to top, is a tight plank partition with puddled clay on either side, which raises an effective barrier to the operation of amphibious animals and to the cutting away of the banks by water. In the center of the reservoir is a well seven feet deep, and the water for the borough is drawn from a point six feet below the bottom of the reservoir. And in case of necessity caused by accident, or for the purpose of cleaning or repairs, there is an arrangement by which all the water can be let out of the reservoir at will.

To reach the source of supply, 64,680 feet of vitrified pipe had to be laid in trenches having a mean depth of five feet. This is exactly twelve and one-fourth miles. From the reservoir to the gate house, on Charleston creek, 37,500 feet (over seven miles) of twelve-inch pipe was laid. A twelve-inch grade was maintained all the way, and it required a high order of engineering skill to preserve the

grade in the wild, rough country through which the line runs, without entailing an expense that would have been a practical inhibition of the enterprise.

The natural springs from which the supply is drawn rise from the conglomerate formation and are inexhaustible and unfailing. During ordinary dry spells the waters are not appreciably lower in them. Mickel run and Rock run never get lower in the dryest season. The water runs over solid rock beds and is cold and pure.

Provision was made against the possible contingency of roily water, by placing a gate above the reservoir by which the water can be let off into a ravine, if necessary.

In the borough five miles of iron water mains have been laid, running through all the principal streets, and to these are attached forty-two way hydrants, so located as to give protection to every section of the borough in case of fire.

The water runs by grade for twelve and one-fourth miles from Morgan springs to the reservoir, and will run for a century without any attention or additional expense worth speaking of. The pipes are practically indestructible and are laid deep and well and will do service for ages.

These things considered, the Wellsboro Water Works are not surpassed anywhere. That they are invaluable to the borough has already been proved by the saving of property from destruction by fire, and their convenience and sanitary advantages are becoming more generally recognized every day.

THE WELLSBOROUGH ELECTRIC COMPANY.

In order to meet the demand for a better system of lighting private residences and business houses than by oil lamps, as well as to bring the borough into a closer touch with the progressive spirit of the day, the Wellsborough Electric Company was incorporated April 11, 1894, with a capital stock of $7,000, since increased to $20,000. The incorporators were Hugh Young, Leonard Harrison, Jesse M. Robinson, Robert K. Young, and H. C. Young. The organization was completed by the election of the following officers: Leonard Harrison, president; Robert K. Young, secretary; J. M. Robinson, treasurer, and H. C. Young, superintendent. Soon after the organization a power house was established, wires strung and electric lights introduced into dwellings, offices and business places. In October, 1895, the borough authorities entered into a contract with the company to light the streets of the town. The company put additional machinery in its power house, erected poles, etc., and January 15, 1896, the light was turned on. The streets are now lighted by thirty arc lights, so distributed as to diffuse the light to the best advantage. The cost of each light is $80 per annum. The borough also pays for two incandescent lamps at the rate of $20 each per annum, making a total of $2,440 a year. About 2,000 incandescent lights are in use for lighting residences, offices and business places. A number of business houses also use arc lights. The equipment of the company is first-class and the service rendered highly satisfactory.

CHAPTER XXII.

WELLSBORO (CONTINUED).

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK—THE OLD AND NEW BANK BUILDINGS—THE WELLSBOROUGH NATIONAL BANK—THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY—THE PROPERTY TAKEN—TWO OF THE ROBBERS CAPTURED—TRIED, CONVICTED AND SENT TO PRISON—COSGROVE REFORMS—HIS VISIT TO JUDGE WILLIAMS—MANUFACTURING AND OTHER ENTERPRISES—THE WELLSBORO OF TO-DAY.

THE First National Bank of Wellsboro was organized February 27, 1864, chartered March 21, 1864, and commenced business May 17, 1864. William Bache was chosen president in order to enable John L. Robinson, the founder, to act as cashier and get the bank well under way. After a service of about two years, Mr. Bache retired and Mr. Robinson was elected president. He was succeeded as cashier by his son, Eugene H., who retained the position until his death in September, 1876, when his brother, Jesse M. Robinson, became cashier, and filled that position until the death of his father, John L. Robinson, January 11, 1893, when he was elected to succeed him as president. L. L. Bailey was chosen cashier and served until October, 1894, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Henry C. Cox, the present cashier. Jesse M. Robinson died August 6, 1896, and the vacancy in the office of president thus occasioned was filled by the election of Leonard Harrison, the present head of the bank.

The building first occupied by the bank was the old two-story frame erected as a store by Samuel Dickinson, and purchased by John L. Robinson in 1834. It stood immediately north of the family residence now occupied by Mrs. N. Azubah Smith. It was used until 1876, and afterwards removed to the northeast corner of Crafton and Pearl streets, and is now doing duty as a carpenter shop. It is one of the landmarks of Wellsboro, where it has stood more than sixty years.

The new bank building, a substantial and sightly two-story brick, is on the southwest corner of Main and Crafton streets. From time to time improvements have been made in the interior arrangements until the equipment now seems to be complete. The funds are protected by a steel lined vault which is burglar proof, and in the vault is a Corliss spherical safe which is absolutely burglar proof and secured with time locks. More than $10,000 have been expended in furnishing the bank with the very best arrangements for the security of the funds and to facilitate the transaction of business.

The capital stock of the bank, at the time of its organization, was $50,000, which was soon increased to $100,000. It has now a surplus fund equaling the capital, making it one of the soundest financial institutions in northern Pennsylvania. The following are the names of the present officers and directors: Leonard Harrison, president; Waldo W. Miller, vice-president; Henry C. Cox, cashier, and Arthur M. Roy, Anton Hardt, George H. Derby, Leonard Harrison, Waldo W.

Miller, Max Bernkopf, H. W. Williams, George M. Spalding and William Bache, directors.

The Wellsborough National Bank was organized with a capital stock of $50,000—which has all been paid in—and was opened for business November 13, 1888. Hon. Hugh Young, its founder, served as president until January 10, 1893, when he resigned and was succeeded by the late Henry J. Landrus, who acted until December 13, 1895, when William D. Van Horn, the present president, was elected. Mr. Van Horn, who had filled the position of cashier from the organization, was succeeded by E. W. Gleckler, promoted from teller. The latest statement of this bank shows it to be in a strong and healthful condition. Under able, safe and conservative management it has drawn to itself a large and constantly increasing business, and ranks among the sound financial institutions of the county.

The present officers and directors of the bank are as follows: W. D. Van Horn, president; L. L. Bailey, vice-president; E. W. Gleckler, cashier; J. B. Truman, book-keeper, and Jerome B. Niles, N. F. Marvin, Jesse Locke, F. W. Graves, William O'Connor, L. L. Bailey and W. D. Van Horn, directors.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

On the night of September 16, 1874, occurred the robbery of the First National Bank by a band of skilled burglars. It was one of the most boldly-planned and successfully-executed robberies in the history of the State, and certainly the most startling and sensational criminal occurrence in the history of Wellsboro. A full and well-written report of it appeared in the *Agitator*, from whose columns the following condensed account is taken:

The bank was located in an old-fashioned frame store building with wooden shutters and doors, which could be entered easily by any expert burglar. It stood on what is now the beautiful grassy lawn lying between the old John L. Robinson homestead and the county record office. When inside, however, the robber found his task hardly begun, for the vault was a very strong one, and it contained one of the strongest and most complete safes then manufactured. The doors of the vault and of the safe were fitted with the best combination locks. No person had slept in the bank for many months past. The safe contained about $30,000 in currency and convertible securities. This was a tempting bait for the gentlemen of the dark lantern and jimmy, and how they were to secure it and get away without too much risk was a problem which they were probably not long in solving.

There is but little doubt that for some time persons connected with the gang had been in the borough taking observations and laying plans for their operations; and it is still believed that the job of robbing the bank was set down for the first week of the month, and that the parties were all in Wellsboro at that time, some of them coming directly with teams, and part of them by public conveyance, from Ralston, in Lycoming county. But the time then chosen was the first week of court; the town was full of people, and the robbers probably thought it was best to defer operations until the first week after the adjournment of court, when there would be no unusual number of strangers in town. It is certain that they could not have chosen a better time.

It was Tuesday evening when two teams—one drawing a covered buggy and



Frank A. Deans

one hitched to a platform spring wagon—left the livery stable of Orvis Danks, in Elmira, and proceeded towards Wellsboro. They reached Tioga between 1 and 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, and stopped at Farr's Hotel until about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. At that time no persons were along but the two drivers. They proceeded at a very leisurely pace on their journey, and reached Potter's Hotel about 1 o'clock p. m., in ample time for dinner. They stayed there until about 6 o'clock in the evening, when they hitched up and proceeded on their way in the direction of Wellsboro; but they must have travelled slowly, for it is quite certain that they did not reach the borough until after the arrival of the evening train south, on which train some of the party of robbers are believed to have come. When the teams reached Wellsboro they were driven to the open sheds in the rear of the Episcopal church where they were fed, and the men were posted to watch Mr. Robinson's house and its surroundings. About 11 o'clock, a colored man, who was walking up Main street past Mr. Robinson's residence, saw a man standing by a large elm tree in front and just west of his premises. As the colored man approached, this man walked around the tree in the opposite direction, as if to avoid notice. From the point where he stood the windows of John L. Robinson's bed-room, Judge Williams' bed-room and Eugene H. Robinson's bed-room, could be seen.

After Mr. Robinson's family had all retired and everything was dark and still within the house, a little after 12 o'clock, midnight, seven men, clad in rough overalls and blouses, and with cloth masks over their faces, and dark lanterns and revolvers in their hands, entered the kitchen window on the east side of the house. Their feet were muffled in heavy socks, and they passed without noise into the dining room. Three of them entered the lower bed-room on the west side of the house, while two went into the hall and up the front stairs. The first member of the family who awakened was Mrs. Smith. She heard the stairs creak and thought her mother was coming up stairs to call her, as she frequently did in the night when ill. Mrs. Smith raised up in bed, facing the door which stood open at the head of the stairs, and called, "Mother !" There was no answer; but the stairs creaked again, although there was no sound of a footfall. Supposing then that her mother was very ill, and that it was her father who was coming—although she wondered at his coming in the dark—Mrs. Smith called, "Father !" There was no reply; but in an instant there was a sound like the scratching of a match at the head of the stairs, and the light of a dark lantern flashed into her eyes. Instantly the burglar, with a revolver in one hand and lantern in the other, stepped toward her bed, uttering and repeating the command, "Don't speak ! At the same time she saw the other man passing along the upper hall toward her brother's room.

Coming close to her bedside, the burglar expressed his surprise at the presence of Mrs. Smith, saying that he supposed she was in Corning. At the same time he noticed the flash of her diamond rings and ordered her to take them off her fingers, and stepping back he pulled the door nearly shut, explaining the action by saying that if "No. 2" saw the rings he would take them. Mrs. Smith says that the thought flashed through her mind that if she had a pistol she could shoot him then as he turned to close the door; and there is no doubt she would have tried to do so, for after the first shock of surprise was over she seems to have exhibited perfect self-possession, tact, and even a spirit of defiance toward the robbers. But she was un-

armed and helpless and knew that resistance was hopeless, and she drew off her rings and gave them to the robber who said he would save them for her, threw them under the bed, and hastily turned back and pushed the door open. The robber assured Mrs. Smith that they didn't intend to hurt her nor any of the family, if they would do as directed; but that they were masters and intended to take their money. It was in reply to a speech of this kind that she told him that they indeed had the upper hand then, but they would not have it long for all honest people were not dead, and God was not dead. All this had passed without awakening the servant girl in the bed on the other side of the room; but she feigned sleep and remained quiet.

In the meantime "No. 2," who seemed to be the leader of the party, had gone into the cashier's room, secured his revolver which was on the bureau, waked the sleeping man with the light of the bull's eye of his dark lantern, obliged him to get up, and took him to his sister's room after handcuffing him.

While this was taking place above stairs the three burglars below were not idle, and a very exciting scene was being enacted in the family bed-room. The first person to wake up in this room was Mrs. Robinson. Upon opening her eyes she was dazzled by the flash of a bull's eye slowly moving before her face. Instantly she screamed, when there was a harsh command to stop or she would get a bullet through her head. This frightened Mrs. Robinson all the more, and believing that her husband would be murdered, she cried out to that effect, when the villain told her that they would not be hurt; that it was not murder but robbery they were engaged in, and that they only intended to have their money. Notwithstanding this assurance, Mrs. Robinson continued to bewail her fate, and made so much noise that the third burglar in the room, who stood at the foot of the bed searching Mr. Robinson's clothes, ordered her guard to take her away. She was then made to get up and, still undressed, was taken through the sitting room and hall and up the front stairs to the room already occupied by Mrs. Smith, the servant girl, and Eugene H. Robinson, with their faithful attendants. As she left her own bed-room the struggle with her husband still continued; but it was not a long one. Mr. Robinson had raised up in bed, but a blow on the head knocked him back on the pillow, the handcuffs were quickly adjusted on his wrists and a gag was forced into his mouth, thus effectually quieting his shouts for help. His pantaloons were then drawn on, and he, too, was marched up the front stairs to his daughter's room. He was blindfolded, however, before going up stairs, so that he did not know to what room he was taken.

While this exciting scene was taking place below stairs, the two burglars in the second story were busy with the work of getting the two women up, dressed and bound. This was not so easy a job as it might seem. The servant girl obeyed orders civilly enough; but Mrs. Smith was not so compliant. In the first place, she refused to get out of bed; and it was only after considerable threatening and coaxing that she was induced to do so. Then she refused to dress herself, and her puzzled captor was obliged to turn himself for the time being into a lady's maid. Taking the skirts of a dress from a hook he threw it over her head and buttoned it around her waist. He was not without his reward, however, for he discovered her purse in the pocket of

her dress and helped himself to all the money it contained—a considerable but not definitely known sum.

The family being thus assembled in the little, low studded chamber, the burglars proceeded with the work of binding the several members of it. The elder Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Smith and the girl were securely fastened to chairs by cords, their hands being manacled behind their backs. They were all blindfolded; but the women were not gagged, although one of the robbers assured Mrs. Smith that he thought she deserved to be for her saucy speeches. The chairs occupied by Mrs. Smith and the servant girl were placed back to back, and the two women were thoroughly tied together. It was then proposed to tie Mrs. Robinson likewise, but Mrs. Smith strongly protested against this, asserting that it would kill her, as she had heart disease and must be allowed to lie down. It was indeed true that Mrs. Robinson was suffering from a paroxysm of that complaint at the time, and her appearance indicated the near approach of death. The robbers became convinced of the serious nature of her attack, for they permitted her to lie down upon the bed and from that time showed her great care and consideration. One of them asked her daughter for brandy for her mother, and on being told there was none in the house, expressed the opinion that she lied. He was told, however, that there was camphor, and on being directed where to find it, one of the party was sent down stairs and brought up the camphor bottle, the ice pitcher and a couple of goblets; and a little diluted camphor was then given to Mrs. Robinson by the hand of her faithful guardian.

Matters being thus arranged within the house, the robbers proposed to Eugene H. Robinson that he should go to the bank and open the vault. To this the cashier decidedly demurred; but after considerable talk and many threats of death to himself and other members of the family, two of the robbers took him downstairs and led him, blindfolded and barefoot, behind the fence before mentioned to the side door of the bank. The key to the front door had been taken from his pocket, and one of the robbers had entered the bank that way and then opened the side door to let the party in. Arrived in the bank, the bandage was removed from Mr. Robinson's eyes and, with his hands still manacled, he was ordered to open the vault. Alone, unarmed, in bonds, at the small hours of the night, with no help or hope of assistance, and with three unknown felons, armed to the teeth, in the desperate pursuit of plunder, threatening death and certain to inflict torture if their demands were not complied with, it was evident that resistance was useless and delay, even, dangerous. Frederick the Great said that the man who did not know what fear was never snuffed a candle with his fingers. If he had lived in the days of masked robbers, he might have found an illustration quite as pat in a bank officer standing before a locked safe in the middle of the night with a trio of loaded revolvers within a few inches of his head. Certain it is that not one man in a million could go through that experience and truthfully say he knew no fear.

Mr. Robinson opened the vault door and then the door of the inner safe. In doing so he failed several times to work the combination properly, hoping against hope that delay might bring relief from the cruel task. Then he was obliged to stand by helpless while the robbers removed the bundles of bank bills, bonds and other valuables. During the operation he remonstrated with the burglars when

they appeared about to take some notes which could be of no use to them and would only inconvenience the bank, but he was silenced by the threat to again gag and blindfold him.

The plunder being removed from the safe and packed in a tobacco tub which stood in the bank, the proposition was made that Cashier Robinson should be secured by locking him in the vault. He asked his tormentors not to do that, but to shoot him if they meant to kill him. They asked him if he supposed he could not live in the vault, and he said he could not live in there half an hour. They then concluded to return him to the house, and allowing him to lock the vault they took him back to the chamber where three of the party had been left to guard the rest of the family.

While the robbery of the bank was in progress the three burglars who were left to look after the captives in the house seem to have had their hands full of business. Mr. Robinson was bound, gagged, blindfolded and tied to his chair, and of course he was silent and helpless and caused them no trouble. But Mrs. Robinson was apparently dying, and one of the robbers was busily engaged in administering to her wants and quieting her fears. He said that he had a mother, and he felt very sorry for her (Mrs. Robinson). He even wished she was in South America or anywhere else than there, and he assured her that if her son, Eugene H., had only slept in the bank, they would never have troubled anybody in the house. He covered her carefully and tenderly with the bed-clothes, and did everything in his power to make her comfortable. This same villain, who seems to have been the Chesterfield of the party, noticed that the servant girl was shivering, when he brought a blanket from the bed and tenderly wrapped her up. He offered to perform the same kind office for Mrs. Smith, but she cut his gallant attentions short by a decided snub. The family probably owed it to the soft-heartendess and good humor of this polite member of the gang that they were not shut up in their prison much longer than they were.

In the course of their talk—and there was considerable—the man who first entered Mrs. Smith's room claimed that he had told her the truth, but she expressed something more than a doubt of his veracity. She said he had promised to return her rings, which he had taken from her and thrown under the bed. He then said they were in the slop jar near her; but she replied that she did not believe him. Then he changed his story and said they were in a cup on the table. She said that now she knew he was lying. He finally said he would give them to her; and he laid them on her lap. Thinking that if they were left there in sight some of the other men would carry them off, she told him to put them on her fingers; and he did as she directed, getting down on the floor and putting the rings in their accustomed places on her fingers. She then told him to bring her watch. After inquiring which it was, he took it to her, put the chain around her neck and left it there; and it was not taken afterwards. Her father's watch was also returned the same way. But Eugene's watch—a very valuable one—was carried off.

The booty for which the expedition was organized having been secured, it only remained for the robbers to make their escape, after having imprisoned their victims in such a manner that no alarm could be given for several hours. And this they proceeded to do. Eugene, the cashier, was bound to a chair, and he and his father

were tied back to back, as the two women had been. Before this was done, however, one of the robbers asked where the hammer and nails were kept. Mrs. Smith told him she didn't know, when the robber swore an oath or two and told her that she lied. One of the party then went down stairs to find the needed articles and in a little time came back with a few tenpenny nails, which it was afterward discovered he pulled from the pantry walls. With these nails they proceeded to fasten the door leading to the back staircase. This door swung into the room occupied by the family, and the robbers drove four nails into the casing at its edge, so as to fasten it very firmly. They stripped the bed which the girl had occupied and placed it against the little window near the floor so as to prevent a ray of light from shining through. They proceeded to remove every lamp from the room; but at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. Robinson and in view of what they believed to be her dangerous condition, the heart of her particular attendant relented and it was finally agreed that one of their dark lanterns should be left burning on the stand at the head of the bed. The same kind soul also placed her camphor and water ready to her hand, and insisted that she should not have her hands manacled. Handcuffs were placed on her ankles, however, and she was tied to the bed with strips torn from one of the sheets.

All this being arranged, one of the party made a little speech to the captives, telling them that the house would be watched until morning, and that if anybody went out of it he would be killed. He also hinted that if they moved, tipped over a chair, or anything of that sort, some train might be fired and something very dreadful might happen. The burglars then left the room. They locked the door leading to the front stairs, and secured it further by driving a couple of tenpenny nails into the casing on the outside. In driving all these nails they used a hammer which they found down stairs. Afterwards a heavy sledge hammer, which they had taken from P. G. Lyon's blacksmith shop, was found at the head of the stairs.

The robbers then passed down the stairs and out the front door, which they slammed behind them and locked on the outside, throwing away the key. They at once loaded themselves and their booty into their vehicles, which they had left in the shed of the Episcopal church, and drove rapidly out of town in the direction of Elmira.

The villains had indeed gone; but the bound, imprisoned and terrified family were helpless until the coming day should bring suspicion, inquiry and relief from the neighbors. For about an hour they remained silent and irresolute, imagining and dreading some further calamity if they attempted to help themselves. At last, however, the women began to talk in whispers, and it was agreed that Mrs. Robinson should make an effort to get up and cut the cords which bound the others. She succeeded without much trouble in loosening the cords which bound her to the bed. In the meantime Mr. Robinson and Eugene had hitched their chairs toward the bed. Mrs. Robinson got up, and hobbling as well as she could with her shackled feet, reached her husband, took his knife from his pocket, cut the cords which held the gags in the men's mouths, and then proceeded to sever the ropes which bound them in their chairs. This was not a very rapid job, but it was finally accomplished, and the father and son were free, except that their hands were still manacled behind their backs. And now the work went on more rapidly. Eugene took the

knife, and sitting on the floor he soon succeeded in cutting the cords which bound his sister and the girl. The captives were now all free to see and to talk, although the four stronger ones still had their hands bound behind, and Mrs. Robinson was shackled by stout steel handcuffs.

But how were they to get out of their prison and arouse the neighbors? Looking around the room, they happily found a new large screw driver which the burglars had left behind. With this the two men went to work to bend back the nails which fastened the door leading to the back staircase. Hampered as they were they took turns at this work, standing on a chair to reach the upper nails; and after much tiresome labor they were rewarded—the door came open and they were free to pass out. Then they looked at their watches and it was 2:45 o'clock.

The next thing to be done was to get the colored man Joe up and send him for the neighbors. They could not take the dark lantern to light them through to Joe's room, for they feared the house might still be watched from the outside, and the movement of the light be seen. So Mrs. Smith and Eugene started in the dark to awaken Joe. Mrs. Smith stated that she was afraid at each step that she might feel the touch of a burglar, and one can easily imagine how a frail woman at such an hour and under such circumstances, might feel. Nevertheless the heroic woman and her brother went through the back hall and into the dark room beyond. Here Eugene went to the low window to see if there was any suspicious movement outside, while Mrs. Smith, carefully feeling her way with her foot at each step, slowly went toward Joe's door. At last it was reached, and summoning all her resolution, she opened it, went into the room and placed her hand on the fortunate colored man who had not been molested by the burglars. She told him that the bank and house had been robbed, and that he must get up and dress himself at once. Joe did so; and he soon made his appearance clad and in his right mind but very badly frightened. Mr. Robinson requested him to go down stairs, get out of the window of his bedroom, climb over the fence, and call up Judge Williams. Joseph demurred; he couldn't do that for love nor money; he would surely be gobbled up by some of those awful robbers, and there would be no more Joe! It was finally arranged that Eugene should make the proposed trip and that Joe should go along to act as hands for him. And so the two departed on their errand, and succeeded in reaching Judge Williams' house without mishap*.

The Judge was quickly aroused and soon made his appearance. By this time Mr. Robinson's family had got down stairs; but no lamps belonging to the house could be found nor any matches, and the Judge was obliged to go home to get a lantern. It was afterward found that the burglars had gathered up every lamp in the house, except the chandeliers, and placed them in the woodshed.

The alarm having been given, the news spread rapidly through that part of the town, and before daylight many citizens had congregated at the scene of the crime. Blacksmiths were sent for and the gyves were cut from the limbs of the members of the family. It was found that nobody had been hurt except the father, John L. Robinson, whose face had been cut in the struggle with his captors.

The news of this high-handed crime spread rapidly and caused a profound

* It was afterward learned that one of the parties was stationed at the door of Judge Williams' home, armed with a heavy club, to strike him down in case he heard any noise and came forth to investigate.

sensation. Everybody was excited. At first the family of the banker was looked after and their wants provided for. This caused a delay of fully two hours before pursuit was thought of. Attention was then turned to this important matter and an organization was effected, but it was 6 o'clock before any one left the borough to pursue the robbers. It was quickly learned that they had fed their horses at the Episcopal church shed, and that one horse they drove wore a circular shoe. This was an important clue. Information soon came that the party of six men had passed down the road toward Tioga, and it was also learned that the robbers drove into Elmira between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, having covered the forty-two miles in about six and a half hours.

In their flight they seemed to have been daring, if not reckless. They threw out parts of their disguise, which were afterwards found, at various points along the road; and they drove for miles by the side of the only telegraph line which connected Wellsboro and Elmira at that time and never attempted to cut the wire. But it seems that good luck, or something else, favored them in their flight, for the message from Wellsboro advising the Elmira authorities of what had occurred was delayed at Corning for several hours, and did not reach Elmira until two hours after the robbers had arrived there!

THE PROPERTY TAKEN.

The money and negotiable securities taken from the bank amounted to between $30,000 and $35,000. About $30,000 in negotiable bonds, left as special deposits, were also taken. In addition to these valuables, which could be made available in the hands of third parties, $10,000 of registered bonds and nearly $20,000 of non-negotiable securities were also taken. A number of the bonds were carried to England and negotiated, and when the Geneva award was paid they came back to this government.

Prompt steps were taken to ascertain the condition of the bank. A reward of $5,000 was offered for the return of the property, or $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of each of the robbers. The officers and directors of the bank promptly issued a card assuring the public that the loss sustained would not affect the solvency of the institution and that all checks would "be paid as usual at the counter of the bank."

TWO OF THE ROBBERS CAPTURED.

As the whole country was alarmed, and everybody was on the alert, the chief robber was soon traced to Waverly and arrested with much of the stolen plunder in his possession, including the fine gold watch taken from Cashier Robinson. He proved to be one Cosgrove, with many aliases, and was known to the police as an expert cracksman and burglar. A young man named Orson Cook, who drove the wagon, was also captured, and was brought to Wellsboro with Cosgrove, and both were securely locked up in the county jail. The other members of the band escaped and some of them made their way across the ocean, bearing with them several thousand dollars' worth of negotiable bonds.

At the November sessions, 1874, Cosgrove and Cook were tried and convicted. Judge Wilson, assisted by Associates Smith and McNaughton, presided. The pris-

oners were defended by Messrs. Williston, Mitchell and Cameron, while the prosecution was conducted by W. A. Stone, district attorney, assisted by Hon. Mortimer F. Elliott.

Isaac Marsh, alias Ike Morris, alias Howard, alias Cosgrove, was sentenced by Judge Wilson as follows: First count, pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and be imprisoned nine years and nine months in the Eastern Penitentiary; second count, restore the stolen goods, pay a fine of $500, and be imprisoned three years; third count, pay a fine of $500, and be imprisoned four years, making a total fine of $2,000 and sixteen years and nine months in solitary confinement.

Orson Cook was also convicted on three counts. His term of service was one year less on each count than was imposed on Cosgrove, making his total time thirteen years and nine months. He was very much cast down on receiving his sentence, but Cosgrove was bold and defiant, declaring that it was simply bad luck on his part, and if he were at liberty he would do the same thing again.

COSGROVE REFORMS.

The remarkable career of Cosgrove as a criminal had a singular, if not romantic, termination. There is a humanitarian society in Philadelphia whose duty it is to look after long term and hardened criminals, and make an effort to reclaim them. The attention of the society was attracted to Cosgrove, and when he emerged from prison after serving his long sentence, he was kindly taken in charge by this society, a boarding house was secured for him, he was kept away from evil associations, and an effort made to reclaim him by good influences. The effort was not without reward. Kindness, moral suasion, and pious teaching had its effect on the hardened criminal. He saw the evil of his ways and declared that he had resolved to live a new life.

In the meantime Hon. Henry W. Williams, who was president judge of the court in which Cosgrove had been convicted in 1874, had been promoted to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and was living in Philadelphia when he emerged from prison. Much to his surprise, one evening in the winter of 1891, he received a letter from Cosgrove telling him what had been done for him by the society, and saying that with his permission he would be glad to pay him a personal visit and tell him of his conversion through the kindly offices of the humanitarian society. Permission was granted, Cosgrove came and the meeting was a very pleasant one; he related the story of his life, told what had been done for him and his change of purpose. Judge Williams encouraged him to be firm in his purpose and good would follow his resolve.

Within six or eight weeks Judge Williams received an invitation to be present on a certain evening at Trinity Episcopal church, Philadelphia, to witness the baptism and confirmation of Cosgrove. "I attended," remarked Judge Williams at the close of relating this strange story, "and witnessed the solemn ceremony, congratulated him on his changed life and upon the favoring influences by which he was surrounded at the beginning of his work as a Christian man."

"Did he remain firm in the faith ?" the Judge was asked. "I kept track of him for one or two years," he replied, "and he was still living a consistent and useful life, and was engaged when I last heard from him, as a sort of general overseer and pur-

chasing agent for a large private hospital under the care of the society which had reclaimed him."

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

The tannery established between 1812 and 1816 by Joseph Fish was operated by him until 1828, when he sold it to Ellis M. Bodine, who had removed to Wellsboro from Jersey Shore. In 1846 his growing business made it necessary for him to erect a larger building. This was destroyed by fire in 1848 and was not rebuilt, Mr. Bodine retiring from the business and devoting himself to farming.

The Wellsboro Tannery is the outgrowth of a small tanning enterprise established about 1825 by William Taylor, who carried it on until his death about 1846. His widow married Joseph Riberolle, who conducted the business there until 1857, when he erected a new tannery building across the street on the site of the present tannery. Here he carried on business for many years. Since 1881 the plant has been owned and operated by John Gisin. In 1886 the old building was destroyed by fire, and was replaced by the present building. Mr. Gisin manufactures upper leather, which is shipped to Boston in the red and finished state.

The Spencer Planing and Shingle Mill is the successor of one of the oldest manufacturing enterprises in Wellsboro. About 1830 David Caldwell located in the borough and started a cabinet shop, having as an apprentice Benjamin T. Van Horn, who remained with him five years and then opened a shop of his own on the site now occupied by J. C. & S. A. Spencer. Here for fifteen years all his work was done by hand. In 1850 the shop was equipped with machinery. Mr. Van Horn continued in business until 1872, when he sold the shop and plant to his son, Rankin L. Van Horn, and his son-in-law, N. T. Chandler. This firm carried on cabinet making and general wood working and operated the plant until the fall of 1894, when they sold it to J. C. & S. A. Spencer, the present proprietors. It is situated on the northeast corner of Pearl and Waln streets, and is devoted to planing, matching, moulding, scroll sawing and shingle making.

The first wagon shop in Wellsboro was established about 1836 by Sylvester Kelley, on Main street, just above Dr. Shearer's residence. He ran it about ten years. Another shop was established about 1844 by Seneca B. Kendall. About 1845 Hiram W. Dartt entered this shop as an apprentice and within a year purchased an interest in it. In 1850 the firm became Dartt & Gray and so continued for about two years, when Mr. Dartt bought out Gray's interest and carried on the business for himself until 1884, when his son, Albert P., succeeded him. In 1890 he consolidated the plant with that of the Wellsboro Carriage Company, which has since been owned and operated by himself and his brother, Edgar S. Dartt. The front part of the old shop on Main street, near Hiram W. Dartt's residence, is used for a broom factory. In the rear part Mr. Dartt, though advanced in years, although not regularly engaged in manufacturing, still works at his trade.

About 1850 Andrew Crowl established a wagon shop on Water street, near the site of Watkins' livery stable, where he manufactured wagons, carriages, sleighs, etc., for twenty years.

The Wellsboro Carriage Works were founded about 1870, by R. L. Mack, who was succeeded in 1888 by the Wellsboro Carriage Company, composed of W. E.

Wisehart, E. S. Dartt and E. W. Keifer. The shop was destroyed by fire in 1889. It was rebuilt; the plant of A. P. Dartt consolidated with that of the old proprietors, and the works have since been carried on by A. P. and E. S. Dartt, who compose the present Wellsboro Carriage Company. About fifteen men are employed the year round. The plant is located on East avenue, opposite the Bache Auditorium.

The Wellsboro Foundry and Machine Shop was established about 1854 by A. P. Cone and was operated by him for a number of years, since which time it has had various owners, among them being Young & Williams, Williams & Sears, Keen & Company, William C. Kress and R. H. Edwards, who ran it up to the close of 1895. The plant then lay idle until December, 1896, when White Brothers took charge of it and are now operating it as a foundry and machine shop.

R. H. Edwards' Foundry and Machine Shop is a new enterprise on State street. It was started as a machine shop in December, 1895, and a foundry added in December, 1896. Five men are employed.

Sheffer's Brewery was established about 1868, on Kelsey creek, back of the Coles House, by Charles Sheffer. He died in 1876 and his widow carried on the brewery until 1878, after which the building was converted into a family dwelling.

Och's Brewery was established about 1875 by John Och, on Charleston creek, near the present railroad station. It was washed away by the June flood of 1889, and was not rebuilt.

The Wellsboro Manufacturing and Building Company (Limited) is the successor of a sash factory established about 1870, on the same site at the foot of Main street, by Benjamin Austin. He died in 1873 and the plant was carried on by his heirs for a time and then by Truman & Bowen until it was destroyed by fire in 1878. In 1879 the present buildings were erected and plant established by Harman, Borden & Trull. In 1880 Mr. Trull retired and the firm became Harman, Borden & Company, which was succeeded in July, 1892, by the Wellsboro Manufacturing and Building Company (Limited). The capital stock of this corporation is $15,000. It manufactures much of the lumber used by the company for building and other purposes; operates a large planing mill; gives employment to fifteen hands, and does a general wood working, contracting and building business. Its officers are as follows: R. J. Borden, superintendent; R. J. Borden, J. H. Harman, J. W. Mather, L. A. Gardner and F. W. Graves, managers.

The Wellsboro Cigar Factory, on Queen street, is the successor of a factory previously occupied by C. A. Yale. The pioneer factory was established about 1872 by Mr. Yale, on Main street, near the Wellsborough National Bank, and was afterwards operated by him at various locations in the borough. In 1881 the C. A. Yale Cigar Company was incorporated. In 1885 the name was changed to the Grand Master Cigar Company and for about two years the company did a large business, employing nearly 100 hands. The business was continued by C. A. Yale. In 1894 M. H. Stebbins, of Sabinsville, purchased a half interest in the factory, of Mrs. C. A. Yale. Three men were then employed. The business was continued until April, 1895, under the firm name of C. A. Yale & Company, since which time Mr. Stebbins has been the sole proprietor. Eleven hands are employed and 400,000 cigars manufactured annually.

The C. A. Yale Cigar Factory was established in the spring of 1896. It is the successor of a small factory established in March, 1894, by A. H. Ballinger. The factory is located on East avenue, near Pearl street.

The Wellsboro Roller Mill, situated on East avenue, east of Main street, was erected in 1890 by S. L. Herrington and F. R. Field, on the site of a mill built several years before by Andrew Klock and S. L. Herrington, but which was destroyed by fire in 1890. The present mill is a four-story structure, equipped with eleven sets of rollers, and has a capacity of thirty barrels of flour, ten tons of feed and 400 bushels of buckwheat per day. Steam power is used. Herrington & Field ran the mill until 1893, when it became the property of A. I. Nichols and William Bache, Jr., who operate it under the name of Nichols & Bache. It is devoted to custom work and the manufacture of flour for general trade.

The Keystone Mills, located on the north side of Charleston street, near the railroad, were erected in 1886 by Alanson Spencer and the Dickinson estate, the machinery of the old Dickinson mill below the borough being used as part of the interior equipment, which consists of four run of buhrs, driven by steam. It is still operated by Mr. Spencer, and is devoted to the grinding of wheat, buckwheat, corn, feed, etc.

The Wellsboro Glass Company (*Limited*) was formed in 1886, with a capital of $50,000. The main projector of the enterprise was John W. Bailey, who took a deep interest in founding the plant. The company organized by electing the following officers: President, John W. Bailey; secretary, Walter Sherwood; treasurer, J. M. Robinson. The works were fitted up in good style for the manufacture of glass, and were in successful operation, when, on November 8, 1888, the plant was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $28,000, on which there was an insurance of only $12,400. In addition to the buildings, $6,000 worth of glass and $2,000 worth of pots were destroyed, and nearly sixty men were thrown out of employment.

The works were rebuilt the following February and opened at once under the direction of the Glass Trust, but disaster again overtook them in 1892, when they were totally destroyed by fire, and never rebuilt.

The Wellsboro Veneer Works, located on the site of the old glass factory, was founded December 1, 1895, by T. B. Fields & Son. The plant is devoted to the manufacture of wood veneers, baskets, handles and wood novelties, the annual output amounting to about $25,000. The working force consists of from twenty to fifty hands, according to the demands of business.

The Wellsboro Exchange of the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company is one of the latest up-to-date enterprises of the borough. This company is identical with the Bell Telephone Company, and the exchange recently established connects the borough with all the cities and towns throughout the country embraced in the long-distance telephone system of the company. The exchange is located in the store of R. L. Van Horn & Son, the local managers, and is for the use of the public. There are in addition twenty-three subscribers, who pay an annual rental for instruments placed in their offices or residences. The system in the county also includes the principal towns of the Tioga and Cowanesque valleys.

THE WELLSBORO OF TO-DAY.

It is ninety years since Benjamin Wistar Morris laid out the "county town" of Tioga county, and named it Wellsboro, in honor of his wife, Mary Wells Morris. At that time a forest stood on its site, and a wide-spreading wilderness environed it. The forest has disappeared, and the wilderness has given place to the well-tilled fields of thrifty and prosperous husbandmen. The log cabin of the pioneer is a thing of the past, and on its site there now stands the modern home—a model of up-to-date architecture—with its interior conveniences and exterior attractiveness. So many of these handsome residences are to be seen in all parts of Wellsboro that one feels that the claim put forth for it as a place of beautiful homes is amply sustained. The rude log, and scarcely less rude frame, structures in which the early storekeepers, innkeepers, doctors and lawyers transacted business, have been replaced by sightly and substantial brick and stone business blocks and office buildings of modern design and architecture. The log school house and the old Academy find worthy successors in the present public school buildings, thronged daily by hundreds of light-hearted pupils, the beneficiaries of the free school system of the State. The old "Quaker Meeting House" is but a memory, and the Quakers themselves have all passed away, but religion and morality remain. Instead of one modest meeting house, there are now six church buildings, that bear witness in their architecture, furnishing and decoration, to a spirit of free-giving on the part of the many adherents of the different Christian denominations which they represent. On every hand are to be seen evidences of intelligence, culture, taste, refinement, public spirit and private enterprise.

And yet, it must be confessed that previous to 1870 Wellsboro grew very slowly. This was due to its isolation—its distance from either navigable stream or railroad. In 1840 it had but 368 inhabitants, and in 1870, 1,465. In 1872 came the railroad and gave it an impetus, resulting, not in a boom, but in a period of subtantial growth, the census of 1880 showing 2,228 inhabitants, and that of 1890 2,961. The present population is slightly in excess of 3,000.

The Wellsboro of to-day is a well-built town. Its streets are wide, and though unpaved, are graded and kept in good condition. In anticipation of early paving, nearly 4,000 feet of sewers have been constructed, and the work will be carried forward as rapidly as the finances of the borough will permit. Good flagstone sidewalks have been put down in all parts of the borough. These, in combination with well-kept grounds, stately shade trees and the absence of fences, add much to the attractiveness of the residence portion, and show a commendable pride in appearances on the part of the citizens.

The Park or "Green," though occupying but a single square, east of the court house, is one of the most popular places of public resort in the borough. It is county property, and was included in that portion of the original village site deeded to the county in 1806 by Benjamin Wistar Morris. The center is occupied by a handsome band pagoda, from which concerts are given every Friday evening, during the summer season, by the Wellsboro Band, one of the best in the State. West of the pagoda, facing Main street, stands the Soldiers' Monument, a description of which will be found in one of the military chapters. In the northern part of the park is a fine monument erected in honor of John Magee, the founder of the Fall

Brook Coal Company, and one of the leading spirits in the development of the great coal deposits of Tioga county. The money for this monument was contributed by the employes of the company, and it was unveiled December 1, 1886. It is fourteen feet in height. The bases, shaft and capstones are of Quincy granite, and the bust of bronze. On the four sides of the polished shaft are bronze tablets containing inscriptions and illustrations commemorative of the character, progressiveness and energy of the man. Surmounting the whole work is a bust of John Magee, in bronze. It is four feet eight inches in height and weighs nearly 1,000 pounds. The likeness is good and the expression of the face natural.

The Bache Auditorium is one of the notable buildings of the Wellsboro of to-day. It is located on the southeast corner of East avenue and Pearl street, and owes its existence to the liberality and public spirit of William Bache, assisted by a few other citizens. It was erected in 1894 at a cost of $16,000, and was planned and supervised by William C. Kress. It is a frame building sheathed on the outside with sheet steel, made to imitate brick. The seating capacity is 1,100, and it is fitted throughout with the latest improved opera chairs. The stage, which is 40x70 feet, is unusually large, and there is a full equipment of stage scenery and accessories. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It was opened to the public in November, 1894, under the management of William C. Kress. During the past year it has been managed by A. P. and O. H. Dartt.

The business interests of the borough are in the hands of men of enterprise and public spirit. The stores are well-stocked and the goods tastefully and attractively displayed. Five hotels cater to the wants of the traveling public, each being managed by an experienced and popular landlord. The bar is represented by lawyers of ability and reputation, and the medical profession by educated and skillful physicians. Three ably-conducted and neatly-printed weekly papers deal with matters of public and local interest and receive the liberal support of the people of the borough and the county. Each year witnesses the erection of a number of handsome private residences, and, as increase of trade demands it, of new business blocks. Wealth is evenly distributed and the number of needy poor less than in most places of equal population.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DELMAR TOWNSHIP.

CREATION—ORIGINAL DIVIDING LINE—ORIGIN OF NAME—REDUCTIONS OF AREA—PRESENT BOUNDARIES—CHARACTER OF SURFACE—STREAMS—THE "BIG MARSH" ALTITUDE—POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLERS—MANUACTURING ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

AT the time of its creation, March 26, 1804, the county of Tioga constituted a single township and also a single election district, likewise named Tioga. In 1805 the township of Delmar was created, the line between it and Tioga township being thus described in the report of the survey made by William Benjamin. It reads: "Began at the 93d mile-stone, on the New York state line; thence south twenty-five miles to the Briar Hills, and thence to the line of Mifflin and Lycoming townships," in Lycoming county, embracing all that portion of the county lying west of the line that now forms the eastern boundary of Charleston township.

The name originally given to the township by the pioneer settlers, who were from Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and Philadelphia, was Virdelmar, composed of the first syllable of the names of each of the States mentioned. The initial syllable of this composite appellation was dropped when the township was created, leaving the present name, in which the first syllables of Delaware and Maryland are preserved.

By an act of the legislature, approved April 11, 1807, the township of Delmar was constituted a separate election district, it being provided that "the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the house of Joshua Emlin." Its area, at this time, embraced nearly two-thirds of the county, out of which, from time to time, new townships were formed, until December, 1873, when the township was established within its present boundaries. It is still, notwithstanding these repeated reductions of area, the largest township in the county. From north to south it is thirteen and one-half miles long. For a distance of nine miles from its northern boundary line, it has an average width of six miles. The remaining portion averages eight miles, by reason of an L-like extension toward the west. The total area is about eighty-five square miles. The borough of Wellsboro, which was taken from it in May, 1830, and which was the first borough created in the county, is situated on the Charleston line, northeast of the geographical center of the township, which is bounded on the north by Chatham and Middlebury; on the east by Charleston and Duncan; on the south by Duncan and Morris, and on the west by Elk and Shippen.

Owing to its oblong conformation and extensive area, the surface and scenery of the township are diversified. The former is broken, consisting of hill and valley, with limited areas of comparatively level upland, the whole forming a scene at once pleasing and picturesque. The rougher portions lie north of Marsh creek, and along

the Shippen, Elk, Morris and Duncan borders. Much the greater portion is, however, under cultivation, the soil, both in the valleys and on the uplands, being fertile and productive.

The streams of Delmar township are numerous and serve the double purpose of diversifying and beautifying its scenery and fertilizing its soil. The watershed extends from a point near school-house No. 9, northwest through the township center, to near school-house No. 15, in the Baldwin district. Marsh creek, the principle stream, is formed by the junction, in the northern part of Wellsboro, of Charleston creek coming from the southeast out of Charleston township, and Kelsey run, which flows from the southwest, having its source near the center of the township. Morris creek, which rises near the southeast corner of the township, and pursues a northerly course, empties into Kelsey creek near its mouth. Marsh creek follows a northwest course to near Stokesdale Junction, where it turns west and flows through a marshy and winding valley to Ansonia, in Shippen township, and there unites its waters with those of Pine creek. The branches of Marsh creek on the north are Baldwin run, Kennedy run and Dents run. From the south it receives the waters of Heise run, which rises about a mile and a half west of Wellsboro. Darling run, which rises in the western part, and Campbell run which rises in the southwestern part of the township, are branches of Pine creek, which crosses its southwest corner. Stony Fork has its headwaters near the center of the township. Its course is south into Morris township, where it empties into Babb's creek. West Branch, a tributary of Stony Fork, rises near the southeast corner of Shippen, and flows southeast into Morris township. Wilson creek rises in the southeastern part of the township, and pursues a slightly southeast course to the village of Morris, where it unites with Babb's creek.

The "Big Marsh" is one of the noticeable physical features, not only of the township, but of the county. It is a level, marshy area, lying principally northeast of Stokesdale Junction, and extending to the Middlebury township line. It is claimed by those who have made the geology of this locality a study, that the original course of Marsh creek was through this marsh, and that instead of flowing toward the west, from Stokesdale Junction, as it now does, it kept on toward the north and united with Crooked creek at Middlebury Center, and thus became a feeder of the Tioga river, instead of a tributary of Pine creek. Old settlers say, that during times of high water, before the days of railroad embankments and other obstructions, the drainage of the "Big Marsh" was toward the north and the south, its waters finding an outlet into Crooked creek on the north, and Marsh creek on the south, thus constituting it a valley watershed, giving it a continuous and unbroken valley drainage in opposite directions. There are several of these valley watersheds in the county, their presence constituting a physicial peculiarity of this section of the State. It has been asserted that a dam fifty-four feet high across Pine creek, at Ansonia, would turn its waters into the Marsh creek valley, and cause them to flow—as it is contended they once did flow—into Crooked creek and the Tioga river.

The mean elevation of Delmar township is about 1,500 feet above tide water. The highest points are about 1,800 feet. The lowest, at Tiadaghton, about 900 feet. The altitude of Wellsboro, railroad level, is 1,295 feet. The township is thickly

settled and well cultivated, its farmers having a good market and trading point in Wellsboro, the county seat. The growth in population and material wealth has been constant. In 1880, the first census taken after the township was established within its present boundaries, showed 2,524 inhabitants, and that of 1890, 3,081.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

It is a matter of considerable difficulty to definitely determine who was the first settler in Delmar township, outside of the present limits of Wellsboro, upon the site of which Benjamin Wistar Morris settled in 1800. Within the next few years a number of gentlemen—either his relatives, friends or business acquaintances—became interested with him in the settlement and devlopment of the lands of the township, and several of them, following his example, removed hither and addressed themselves to the difficult work of establishing homes in the heart of a mountain wilderness.

Among those who may be classed as the advance guard of the army of settlers who soon found their way hither, were William Hill Wells and Gideon Wells, brothers of Mrs. Benjamin W. Morris; John Norris, David Lindsey, Alpheus Cheney, Daniel Kelsey, James Iddings, James Dixon, Richard Jackson and Rev. Caleb Boyer.

To William Hill Wells is usually accorded the credit of being the first person to attempt to clear a farm and establish a home in the township. He and his brother located in 1802 about two and one-half miles southwest from the site—in Wellsboro—of the old Morris mansion, now occupied by the residence of W. D. Van Horn. Here they remained a few years and then removed from the township, as did also James Iddings, James Dixon, Richard Jackson and Rev. Caleb Boyer, none of whose names appear upon the assessment list of 1812.

When William Hill Wells decided to remove from the township and to return to the vicinity of Philadelphia, he gave his farm and implements to Eben and Hetty Murry, Elias and Maria Spencer and Marcus Lovett, the colored slaves, whom he had brought with him, accompanying the gift of property with the more priceless gift of their freedom and manumission. The white neighbors in time dispossessed them of their property, and to the kindness of John Norris, Eben and Hetty Murry were finally indebted for the home that sheltered them in their declining days. A number of the descendants of these slaves are now residents of Wellsboro.

John Norris, a native of England, where he was born in 1768, and a graduate of Oxford, came to America toward the close of the Eighteenth century and in 1799 located on the headwaters of the First fork of Pine creek, near the present village of Texas, in Lycoming county. In the "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," by Sherman Day, we find the following concerning this old pioneer:

> Mr. John Norris, from Philadelphia, first came about the beginning of the year 1799, to the southwestern part of the county, as an agent for Mr. Benjamin W. Morris, who owned lands in that region. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mordecai Jackson, then a young lad. On Mr. Norris' arrival he erected a grist and saw mill on the waters of Little Pine creek, just within the boundary of Lycoming county. This establishment was known as Morris' Mills. * * * After remaining at Morris' Mills five or six years, and inducing some half dozen settlers to immigrate, Mr. Norris removed to the vicinity of the Big Marsh, and subsequently, in 1807, to the place where he now [1843] lives, within a mile of Wellsboro.



William Eberly

Soon after locating on Little Pine creek Mr. Norris leased a building in which he established a female seminary, he and his wife serving as teachers. While he was thus engaged Benjamin Wistar Morris appears to have persuaded him to undertake the work of promoting the settlement of the lands in and around Wellsboro, and as an inducement to do so deeded to him 200 acres of land adjoining "Morris' Mills" tract. Norris purchased of Morris another tract of 100 acres near the site of Stokesdale Junction, and thus became one of the earliest settlers in the township. Removing within a short time to near Wellsboro, he acquired prominence as a citizen and a public official

David Henry, whose name appears on the assessment list of 1812 as a "single freeman," settled in the northeastern part of the township. James Dickinson, whose name appears on the assessment list for 1816, settled about three miles southwest of Wellsboro. John M. and David Kilburn located between Wellsboro and Stokesdale about 1815. Mordecai M. Jackson, who was a brother-in-law of John Norris, and came with him, was a miller in Samuel W. Fisher's mill. Daniel Harvey Bacon, a prominent and well-known pioneer, settled with his family on Marsh creek, on 320 acres near the Shippen township line, in 1815.

William Eberenz, a native of Germany, came in 1817 and settled about three miles southeast of Wellsboro. Edmund Wetherbee settled between 1816 and 1818 in the Eberenz neighborhood. Allen Butler, a native of Vermont, and father of the late Rev. Selden Butler, of Deerfield township, a prominent Free Baptist minister, settled in 1817 near Stony Fork. William Stratton, an early court crier, located near Wellsboro before 1818. Zenas Field, a native of Massachusetts, came from Vermont in1817, and took up 154 acres of land southwest of Wellsboro. John Borden, who came about the same time, settled in the Stony Fork neighborhood. John Daily, who came about 1818, located south of the borough, near the Charleston line. Robert Francis, who was here in 1819, settled southwest of Wellsboro near Stony Fork. John Allen, Jonathan Austin, Smith Ainsworth, and Benjamin Borden, who were all here in 1820, settled in the neighborhood of Stony Fork. Frederick Hiltbold, also here in this year, settled in the Marsh creek valley, where his descendants still reside. Levi Hardy, John McCowan, Samuel Parrish and William Warriner all settled southwest of Wellsboro. Elijah Wedge settled on the site of Stokesdale between 1818 and 1820, resided there for a number of years and then removed to Niles Valley. Amos Coolidge, who came about 1819, settled south of Wellsboro, in what is known as Coolidge Hollow.

The names given are those of the principal settlers up to 1820. During the next decade the township filled up rapidly, farms being cleared, roads opened and mills and other enterprises established. The principal settlements were in the neighborhood of Stony Fork, the vicinity of Wellsboro, and at Stokesdale Junction, where the earliest mills were established. Year by year the township increased in population, there being a corresponding increase in the area of cleared land, until to-day it abounds in well-tilled fields and is dotted with farm houses, schools and churches all evidencing the presence of a thrifty and prosperous people.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The pioneer enterprises of the township were a saw-mill and a grist-mill erected by Samuel W. Fisher, of Philadelphia, on Marsh creek, below Wellsboro. These

mills are mentioned in an advertisement of Benjamin Wistar Morris in November, 1806, and were erected in order to grind the grain of the settlers in and around Wellsboro and provide them with lumber needful in building their homes. Mordecai M. Jackson had charge of the grist-mill as early as 1816. In 1819 John Norris became the owner of these mills and ran them until 1827, when the saw-mill ceased to be operated "in consequence of decay." About 1830 Norris sold the grist-mill to Mordecai M. Jackson, who had filled the position of miller under himself and Samuel W. Fisher. He rebuilt the saw-mill and carried on both enterprises until 1847, when he sold the grist-mill, then the only one running, to John Dickinson. In 1856 Mr. Dickinson added a saw-mill, and both mills were operated by him until 1880, when they were abandoned and a steam grist-mill erected in Wellsboro, near the railway station, by himself and Alanson Spencer, who had been his miller for twenty-four years. This mill is now owned and operated by Mr. Spencer. The old grist-mill, which may still be seen near the railroad, on Marsh creek, below the borough, though often repaired, is the building erected by Samuel W. Fisher more than ninety years ago, and is probably the oldest building in the county. It is certainly the oldest landmark in Delmar township, and unless torn down or burned bids fair to round out a century before falling into entire decay.

About 1818 Samuel W. Morris erected a large grist-mill and a saw-mill on Marsh creek, near the site of Stokesdale Junction. Mordecai Moore, whose name appears on the assessment list of 1812, had charge of the grist-mill, the saw-mill being in charge of George March. The site of these mills was then known as "The Marsh," and the settlers, many of whom were sufferers from chills and fever, attributed the prevalence of these malarial diseases to Mr. Morris' mill pond. About 1828 a number of them, from the Crooked creek neighborhood, in Middlebury township, as well as from the vicinity of the mill, disguised themselves as Indians, made a raid on the dam and tore it away. The remains of this old dam are still visible, and it is frequently alluded to as a "beaver dam," by those unacquainted with its origin and history. After the raid of the "Creek Indians," as they styled themselves, Mr. Morris made no further attempt to operate the mills.

In 1823 William Hoadley erected a grist-mill at Stony Fork, which he operated until 1834. Samuel Parrish erected a saw-mill at Stony Fork in 1825, which was run by himself and Zenas Parrish until 1833. In 1826 David Kilburn erected a distillery near Stokesdale, which he appears to have operated about three years. In 1830 or 1831 Allen Butler and Simeon Houghton erected a saw-mill near Stony Fork. It was run until 1841, Wellman Butler, Pharas Houghton, Jeremiah D. Houghton and Oliver Bacon being interested in it at different times. In 1841 William Eberenz erected a saw-mill on a branch of Stony Fork, about three miles southwest of Wellsboro, which he operated for nearly forty years. In 1832 Archibald Nichols & Company erected a saw-mill at Round Island, on Pine creek. Within a year it was transferred to Wilcox, Gates & Company, and afterwards had various owners. Among other early mill owners and operators were George Kress, who operated a saw-mill on Marsh creek near Stokesdale; Aaron Niles, Reuben Herrington, Russell Hewitt, Edwin Royce and Scoville & Osgood, who erected a mill on Pine creek, above Round Island.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools were established in Wellsboro, which early became the educational center of the county. As the township was settled subscription schools were started and were maintained until the going into effect of the public school law of 1835, after which public school districts were established and school buildings erected for the accommodation of the children of the various districts. Among the early teachers were Beadle Skull, Robert Campbell, Lyman Walbridge, Erastus P. Deane and Israel Stone. There are now thirty-one schools in the township in which thirty-two teachers are employed, and school is taught on an average of seven months in the year.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Baptist Church of Delmar originated in a conference held April 15, 1837, in the Butler school house. Those participating were Samuel Parrish, Elizabeth Parrish, Cornelius Putnam, Cynderilla Putnam, Joseph Butler, Olive Butler, Thomas Horton, Anna Horton, Isaac C. Horton, Rosanna Horton and Susan Horton. Covenant meetings were thereafter held monthly. Among those added by letter or baptism were: Nelson Field, James Campbell, Emma M. Campbell, Abigail Horton, Sally Ann Horton, Lucinda Field, Mary Field, Elizabeth Wilcox, Simon Wilcox, Caroline Catlin, Melissa McClure, Harriet Hildreth, Lucy Ann Hildreth and Susan Lawton. The foregoing, except Olive Butler, who joined the Mormons, became members of the church, which was formally organized March 7, 1838. Several ministers of the gospel, among them Rev. Sidney Smith, had preached in this place occasionally before the organization of the conference. Soon after its organization Rev. B. R. Swick came frequently from Hector, New York, preaching and performing pastoral duties. The names of the regular pastors are as follows: Revs. Ethan A. Hadley, 1840-41; Abijah Sherwood, 1841-44; Comfort M. Beebe, 1845-50; Abijah Sherwood, 1851-54; Myron Rockwell, 1854-58; Levi Stone, 1858-60; James Van Patten, 1861-62; Myron Rockwell, 1863-64; Philander Reynolds, 1864-65; Alexander Smith, 1867; William A. Smith, 1868-69; G. W. Remington, 1870-72; Philander Reynolds, 1872-75; James A. Boyce, 1875-85; A. B. Browe, 1887-88; Fisher Wilson, 1889; D. L. Lappeus, 1890; J. T. Bradford, 1893-94, and Philander Reynolds, 1895-96. A house of worship was erected and occupied in 1845, but was not completed and dedicated until 1851. It was used until 1894, when a new church was built one mile further south at Stony Fork. A parsonage lot was purchased and a parsonage erected in the early history of the church. It was afterwards sold and the present parsonage built in 1878. The present membership of the church is 125. A Sunday-school has been maintained almost from the beginning of the church's history. It now numbers sixty-eight pupils. Wilbur F. West is the superintendent.

Marsh Creek Baptist Church was organized December 2, 1880, and was the outgrowth of a revival held by Revs. Alfred Ward and James A. Boyce in the Kennedy Run school house. The names of the original members are as follows: Manuel Skelton, George W. Mason, Charles Sanders, Charles McCaslin, Jay Munson, M. P. Kelsey, Charles Hart, Daniel Barrett, Thomas Hunt, Alfred Ward, Edward Mason, Sarah Skelton, Charlotte Mason, Mrs. Charles Sanders, Mrs. Charles McCaslin,

Nettie Barrett, Martha Kelsey, Phoebe Rolles, Esther Barrett, Helen Hunt, Emma Campbell, Clara Paine, Caroline Holiday, Lois Beeman, Eleanor Travor, Anna Hunt, Clara J. Sanders. The pastors of this church have been as follows: Revs. James A. Boyce, 1881; Alfred Ward, 1882-83; S. F. Mathews, 1884-85; no pastor, 1886-90; E. B. Cornell, 1891; J. L. Williams, 1893-94; B. M. Posten, 1895, and W. E. Braisted, 1896. In 1894 the society dedicated a neat frame house of worship costing $1,000. It is pleasantly located near the mouth of Heise run. This church now numbers twenty-seven members. There are sixty-six pupils in the Sunday-school of which Mrs. E. L. Beeman is the superintendent.

The Delmar Free Baptist Church was originally organized during the thirties as the Stony Fork Free Will Baptist church. After flourishing for a time it went down and was revived in 1843. Some years afterward another church, known as the Middle Ridge Free Will Baptist church, was organized, and continued in existence until about 1874, when it merged with the church at Stony Fork, which then took its present name. A charter was applied for and the society incorporated September 15, 1875. In 1876 the present house of worship at Draper was completed at a cost of $2,200. Among the early ministers of this church were Elder Gowner, Calvin Dodge and Selden Butler. Since 1866 the pastors have been as follows: Revs. Jacob Ingerick, 1866; Nathaniel Hart, 1868; David A. Pope, 1869; Asa Dodge, 1871; O. C. Hills, 1874; A. G. Downey, 1881; George Donnoker, 1883; O. C. Hills, 1885; Hiram Witcher, 1890. Rev. G. N. White, the present pastor, took charge in 1896, the pulpit having been vacant for several years before his coming. The church now numbers twenty-seven members, with thirty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Mrs. Mary Lawton is the superintendent.

The Delmar and Shippen Free Baptist Church was organized April 1, 1894, with the following members: Elihu J. Dartt, Amelia Dartt, Stephen R. Campbell, Henry Darling, P. O. Darling, George Scranton, Rebecca Scranton, Walter Scranton, Samuel Scranton, W. M. Wilson and Ida Wilson. The pastor since the organization has been Rev. O. C. Hills. The church now numbers forty-eight members. There are seventy pupils in the Sunday-school of which O. J. Navil is the superintendent. In 1895 the society erected a frame house of worship, costing $1,500, in the Kennedy postoffice neighborhood.

The Coolidge Hollow Methodist Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of a class organized over forty years ago. Among the early members were Amos Coolidge and wife, Charles Coolidge and wife, Wesley Coolidge and wife, Joshua Peet and wife, Lyman Meachan and wife, and William Coolidge and wife. Meetings were held in the school house, the society being in the Wellsboro charge until 1886, when it was placed in the Round Top charge. In November, 1892, a neat church building costing $1,100 was completed. The church now numbers twenty-five members. The Sunday-school, which is in charge of Mrs. E. Watkins, has a membership of thirty-five pupils.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Middle Ridge was organized in 1858, the original members being Elijah Phillips and wife, Philura Phillips, Jackson Kennedy and wife, Oliver Phillips and wife, Alvah Kennedy and wife and Henry Wilson and wife. The early meetings were held in the Kennedy school house. The church was first placed in the Wellsboro and in 1876 in the Delmar charge,

and is now in the Ansonia charge. The following named ministers have served this church as pastors since 1871: Revs. O. P. Livingstone, 1871-74; J. D. Reyna, 1874-75; A. A. Kennedy, 1875-76; E. D. Rawson, 1877-78; P. M. Jerolman, 1878-80; A. G. Cole, 1880-81; E. W. Harned, 1882-83; J. E. Russell, 1883-84; G. H. Allatt, 1884-85; W. H. Ferrell, 1885-86; C. D. Rowley, 1886-87; A. T. Percy, 1887-92; J. S. Fausey, 1892-95, and Rev. G. W. Doane, the present pastor, who took charge in October, 1895. This church was incorporated in 1881 and a church building erected in the Kennedy postoffice neighborhood. It now numbers about thirty members and maintains a Sunday-school of fifty-five pupils, of which C. C. Maynard is the superintendent.

The Dexter Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1864. Meetings were held in the school house and with the Middle Ridge church until 1894, when the present house of worship was erected at a cost of $1,500. Previous to 1876 this church was in the Wellsboro charge, since which time it has been in the Delmar and Ansonia charges and has been served by the same pastors as the church at Middle Ridge. The present membership is fifty-six, with eighty pupils in the Sunday-school, which is in charge of Mrs. George B. Mathers. There is also an Epworth League of eighty members.

Cemeteries and graveyards, owing to its extensive area, are to be found in various parts of the township. One of the oldest is the graveyard adjoining the old Baptist church building at Stony Fork. The new cemetery, a few rods south, was incorporated May 4, 1886. The only incorporated cemetery in the township beside the one at Stony Fork is the West Branch Cemetery. It was incorporated November 27, 1882. The people of that portion of the township adjacent to Wellsboro bury their dead in the cemeteries in that place.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Stony Fork is situated in the southern part of the township, in the Stony Fork creek valley. The first store was opened here over forty years ago by Ebenezer Sherwood, whose successors were Peter G. Walker, Guernsey & Borden, Hiram S. Hastings, J. S. Coles, M. S. Coles & Company, and J. W. Hastings. In 1869 W. F. Horton opened a drug store and has continued in business to the present. In 1885 James A. Boyce erected the building now occupied by Dort Brothers, and conducted a general store in it until the fall of 1886, having for a partner Robert Steele, to whom he sold. In 1890 Mr. Steele sold to Oren A. and William J. Dort. M. S. Coles, who carries on a general store and hotel in the northern part of the village, erected the building now occupied by him in 1883.

The village proper was laid out about thirty-five years ago by J. S. Coles, who bought the land, previously used as a farm, from Leonard Palmer. He divided it into lots and sold them to whoever desired them, either for business or residence purposes. A postoffice had, however, been established previous to the purchase of this land by Mr. Coles, the first postmaster being Hiram S. Hastings. His successors have been J. S. Coles, Elizabeth Hoadley, Charles Orr, W. F. Horton, Sylvester Houghton, M. S. Coles, C. S. Houghton, Oren A. Dort and W. D. Allen, the present incumbent, who was appointed October 1, 1895. A daily stage conveys the mail to and from Wellsboro.

After J. S. Coles purchased the village site he erected a hotel building and carried on a hotel for a number of years. Among those who succeeded him as landlord were George W. West, Charles Walker and Edward Campbell. The present hotel building was erected in 1883 by M. S. Coles, who carries on a general store in the same building.

About 1865 John S. Fitch located in the village and began the practice of medicine, remaining until 1870. The profession is now represented by Dr. J. M. Gentry, who is the only physician in the township. He located in Stony Fork in June, 1884, and has built up a large and lucrative practice.

The Stony Fork Creamery Association was incorporated May 4, 1886, the directors being John W. Hastings, George Hildreth, James Vandegriff, W. S. Boatman and Julius Dort. This creamery has been in operation to the present time and has done much to make Stony Fork a dairying center. It is run on the co-operative plan. A feed mill and planing mill is operated by J. W. Bartle.

A number of secret societies have their meeting place in the village. Stony Fork Lodge, No. 564, I. O. O. F., was organized in August, 1886, with thirty-two members. The present membership is 112. This lodge owns a large and well-furnished hall building adjoining the old hotel property. Marinda Lodge, D. of R., organized in 1890, also meets in this hall, as does Stony Fork Castle, No. 23, K. G. E., organized with over thirty charter members. The present membership exceeds 100. Stony Fork Grange, No. 1,033, P. of H., was chartered July 1, 1891. It owns a hall building, originally erected for a store, which was purchased in the spring of 1894 for $1,000. This grange is strong and prosperous.

Stokesdale is the name of a village, situated on Marsh creek, a mile and a half north of Wellsboro. The first settler here was Elijah Wedge, who located on the village site in 1820, resided there a number of years, and then removed to Niles Valley. The village owes its existence to the establishment of the present tannery, in 1871, by Bailey, Lowell & Company. This firm consisted of John W. Bailey, F. K. Wright, O. B. Lowell and Edward G. Schieffelin. Wright and Schieffelin were the managers. In 1880 Wright and Bailey sold out to James H. Humphrey, of New York, and the firm became Schieffelin & Company. On October 17, 1883, the Wellsboro Leather Company was incorporated with a capital of $200,000, the stock being owned as follows: George H. Danforth, New York, $99,000; Edward G. Schieffelin, Wellsboro, $100,000, and M. F. Elliott, Wellsboro, $1,000. The company became the owner of the Stokesdale tannery property, including 175 acres of land and eighteen dwelling houses. On May 1, 1893, the control of the property was transferred to the Union Tanning Company, a member of the United States Leather Company, which operates a number of other sole leather tanneries in the county. This tannery, when operated to its full capacity, turns out 800 sides of sole leather a day. Edward G. Schieffelin, who has held the position of superintendent since 1891, is the only one of the original owners now connected with the enterprise. D. M. Lounsbury, the foreman, has been in the employ of the various owners since 1875. He also acts as station agent. A store, formerly carried on by the company, is now run by J. L. Landrus & Company. A postoffice was established here March 6, 1877. Edward G. Schieffelin, the first postmaster, held the

office until January 19, 1893, when the present incumbent, J. L. Landrus, was appointed.

Stokesdale Junction, situated three miles north of Wellsboro, at the "Big Marsh," is the junction of the Fall Brook and Pine Creek railways. The station was established here in 1883, upon the completion of the Pine Creek railway. Trains to and from Wellsboro connect here with trains to and from Corning and Williamsport.

Tiadaghton is the name of a railroad station in the Pine Creek valley, on the Pine Creek railway, near the southwestern corner of the township. A postoffice was established here in July, 1882, the first postmaster being Stephen Warriner. His successors have been B. H. Warriner, F. B. Osborn, H. J. Austin, and the present incumbent, Howard P. Beckwith, who was appointed in March, 1896. There are two stores in the village; the general store kept by F. B. Field & Son, and a grocery store carried on by Howard P. Beckwith, who also keeps the village hotel. A large steam saw-mill is operated by F. B. Field & Son. The Tiadaghton and Fahnastalk railroad is a line seven miles long which winds its way up the mountain, penetrating the forests in Elk township. The motive power is Shaw-gear engines, built especially for heavy grades.

Kennedy is a postoffice situated in the southwestern part of the township, near the head of Campbell run. The office was established here in 1881. O. J. Navil, the first postmaster, held the office until August, 1894, when Della Gross was appointed. She removed to Ansonia and was succeeded by Nellie Kennedy, the present incumbent. This is the meeting place of Kennedy Grange, No. 903, P. of H., which owns a hall building here and has a large membership.

Olmsville postoffice was established in 1883, at the home of S. A. Kilburn, about four and a half miles southwest of Stony Fork. He held the office until June, 1896, when J. D. Wilcox was appointed.

Knapp postoffice is situated in Broughton Hollow, on Wilson creek, in the southeastern part of the township. Daniel Knapp, the first postmaster here, held the office until his death, when the present incumbent, Miner Benjamin, was appointed.

Delmar is the name of a postoffice five miles southwest of Wellsboro. The office was established ten years ago. S. A. Hampton held the office of postmaster until 1890, when he was succeeded by D. D. Stubbs, the present incumbent.

Draper is the name of a postoffice on Stony Fork creek about a mile and a half southwest of Stony Fork. The postoffice was established here in November, 1888. The first postmaster, E. B. Carvey, held the office until 1889, when J. N. Warriner was appointed. In February, 1895, he resigned and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Albert Osborn. A store was opened here in the fifties by William McNitt, and was afterwards kept by Simon Wilcox, who also operated a steam grist mill until it was destroyed by fire. The present store was opened in 1892 by J. N. Warriner.

Balsam is the name of a postoffice situated about three miles southwest of Wellsboro, on the Stony Fork road. The office was established in May, 1895. Lizzie Hakes, the first postmaster, held the office until June 26, 1896, when G. B. Close, the present incumbent, who also carries on a general store, was appointed. A cheese factory, which was established here about twenty years ago by A. P. Cone, is now operated by Field & Avery. Middle Ridge Grange, No. 385, P. of H., one of the

oldest granges in the county, owns a two-story hall building here in which meetings are held regularly. This grange is one of the strongest in the county. It was incorporated April 18, 1881.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTIONS OF AREA—BOUNDARIES—DRAINAGE—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—POPULATION—THE PIONEERS—MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

CHARLESTON township was organized in December, 1820, and was taken from Delmar. It originally embraced the greater portion of the area of Duncan township, which was organized in December, 1873, and was taken from it, Delmar and Morris townships. In February, 1883, all that portion of its area lying east of Duncan was added to Bloss township. It is now about five and one-third miles from east to west, by ten and one-third miles from north to south, and contains about fifty-five square miles. Its boundaries are Middlebury on the north; Richmond, Covington and Bloss, on the east; Bloss and Duncan, on the south, and Delmar and Wellsboro on the west.

The drainage of the township is toward all points of the compass, the streams having their sources in marshy upland areas—with one or two exceptions—near the center of the township. Charleston creek, one of the principal streams, rises in Duncan township, pursues a winding course, first toward the northeast and then toward the northwest, through the southwestern part of the township, and enters Wellsboro's limits north of the State road. Its valley is traversed by the Wellsboro and Antrim railroad, constructed in 1872, Catlin Hollow run rises northeast of Cherry Flats and pursues a northwest course to the northwest corner of the township, when it passes into Middlebury township. It is fed by a number of small branches. Hill's creek rises near Whitneyville and flows north into Middlebury township. Elk run rises near the southeast corner of the township, pursues a northerly course to Cherry Flats, when it turns east into Covington township. Babb's creek rises in the Welsh settlement, southwest of Cherry Flats, and flows southeast into Duncan township. From the different courses of these streams it will be seen that the township forms a watershed between the Tioga river on the east, Babb's creek on the south, Marsh creek on the west, and Crooked creek on the north. The general surface is, therefore, considerably elevated, the average of the uplands being 1,600 to 1,800 feet above the sea level. Though

mostly upland, the township, except in the southern part, is not rough. Much of its upland area is comparatively level, and the slopes into the valleys gentle enough to permit hill-top, hill-side and valley to be cultivated. Many of the finest farms in the county are in this township, which has enjoyed a constant and progressive growth. In 1840 it had 1,010 inhabitants; in 1870, 2,014; in 1880, 2,193, and in 1890, 1,889. The falling off in the latter year was due to the loss of territory added to Bloss township in 1883.

THE PIONEERS.

Isaiah Washburne, a native of Connecticut, came into the county before 1805 and cleared the land that now forms a part of the site of Cherry Flats. This land lies on both sides of the line between Charleston and Covington townships. A few years later he sold his clearing to Levi Elliott, who with his brother, Nathaniel, became early settlers on the village site. Timothy Culver, who, it is said, came as early as 1805, settled near Cherry Flats, and gave it its name, from a small flat, forming its site, which was then covered by a thick growth of cherry trees. Aaron Gillett was another early settler on the village site, removing from the mouth of Mill creek, Tioga township, where he had located in 1798. He remained at Cherry Flats until 1811, when he removed to Richmond township and settled permanently at Canoe Camp.

Caleb Austin, who came about 1806, located on what is now the county poor farm, near where the State road crosses the western line of the township, and enters Wellsboro. This road was opened from Towanda, Bradford county, via Covington and Cherry Flats, to Wellsboro, in 1808. Its completion greatly forwarded the early settlement of the township.

Peter Shumway came from Massachusetts in 1805, remained a year near Mansfield, and then settled on Shumway Hill, where his grandson, W. P. Shumway, still resides. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and his great-grandson, Peter E. Shumway, of Wellsboro, has in his possession a discharge signed by George Washington, showing that his ancestor was a "soldier in the Fourth Massachusetts regiment," and that he "faithfully served the United States six years and three months." It also recites that "the above Peter Shumway has been honored by the Badge of Merit for six years' faithful service." This is surely a priceless heirloom.

Israel Greenleaf, a Revolutionary soldier, came at the same time as Peter Shumway and located north of him. He afterwards removed to Wellsboro and became an early hotel keeper there.

Roswell Bailey, a native of Vermont, came into the county about 1802 and located in Tioga township. About 1810 he removed to what is now known as the Dartt settlement, in Charleston township, and there became a pioneer settler. Here he engaged in farming and lumbering until his death. The tombstone over his grave in the Dartt settlement cemetery bears the following inscription:

Rozel Bailey,
Killed by the upsetting
Of his waggon,
Oct. 24, 1840.

At the time of his death he was engaged in hauling heavy castings for his saw-mill. The team ran away, while going down hill, upsetting the wagon and crushing him under its load. His sister, Betsey, came into the county with him, and in 1812 became the wife of Jonathan Lawrence. On February 11, 1891, being then a resident of Mansfield, she celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth, and lived nearly a year longer.

Nathan Niles, Jr., a son of Nathan Niles, a pioneer of Tioga township, located on the State road, near the Delmar line, before 1810. In 1811 Col. Justus Dartt, a Revolutionary soldier, and a colonel in the Vermont militia after the Revolution, came into the township and founded what is still known as the Dartt settlement. Thomas Prentiss, who settled near Shumway Hill, and Elijah Starkweather, who settled at the foot of that hill, were all in the township before 1812, in which year Sylvester Bailey and David Greenleaf, "single freemen," were residents of the township.

The assessment list of 1816 for Delmar township, which then embraced Charleston, contains the names of the following taxables, residing within the limits of the latter township: Caleb Austin, Roswell Bailey, Justus Dartt, Sr., Justus Dartt, Jr., David Henry, who settled on the State road; James Henry, James J. Porter, who located in the Dartt settlement; Andrew Wetmore, who settled on Wetmore Hill, near the Delmar line, and Oliver Willard, who located on the State road. For the year 1818 the names of Calvin Brown, Daniel Parker, Leonard and John Porter, Moses Wheeler, Asahel Wetmore and Sleeman Shumway appear. Jesse, William and Nelson Catlin, who came about 1818, settled northwest of the Dartt settlement on Catlin Hollow run.

In 1819 Joel Culver was living near Cherry Flats; Gideon Dewey and John Daily in the Dartt settlement; Daniel Dennison in Catlin Hollow; Orlando Willard, Isaac Wheeler and Calvin, Eli and Benjamin Gitchell, on the State road. The names of Frederick Hiltbold, Thomas Sampson, who settled at Cherry Flats, and Vine Seagers, who settled near Shumway Hill, appear on the list of 1820.

The foregoing embraces the names of the principal settlers of the township up to its organization. Many of their descendants occupy the old homesteads, and take high rank among the thrifty, prosperous and intelligent farmers of the county.

The oldest living citizens of the township are Holman Morgan, born November 17, 1801, and Edward McInroy, born December 25, 1801. Mr. McInroy has resided in Catlin Hollow since 1837, and Mr. Morgan has been a resident of the county since 1844. He now resides in East Charleston. Miss Hannah A. Wilson, who died at her home in the township, September 12, 1896, was born near the Young school house in 1814, and was a daughter of Daniel Wilson, who settled there about 1812.

MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

The pioneer saw-mill of the township appears to have been the one erected by Justus Dartt, between 1816 and 1818, in the Dartt settlement. This mill was built on Catlin Hollow run, and was operated by Mr. Dartt until 1829 or 1830. About 1819 Timothy Culver and Oliver Willard established a carding machine near Cherry Flats, and ran it two or three years. In 1830 or 1831 Elmer Bacon, father of Dr.

M. L. Bacon, of Wellsboro, and Benjamin Gitchell erected a saw-mill on Charleston creek, below Round Top. In 1837 Mr. Bacon became sole owner and operated the mill until 1846. About 1831 Roswell Bailey erected a saw-mill on Catlin Hollow run in the Dartt settlement. Mr. Bailey continued as a lumberman and mill operator until his death, heretofore referred to, October 24, 1840.

In 1827 Dr. Jacob Schieffelin purchased several thousand acres of land in the northern part of the township, on Hill's creek. Here he settled in 1828, and in 1830 he erected a saw-mill, which he ran about ten years. From this time forward mills were established rapidly in various parts of the township, and changes of ownership were frequent. Among those whose names appear on the earlier assessment lists of the township as mill owners or operators were: Philemon Culver, 1831; Watrous Seely, 1834; Erastus Smith, 1835-36; Wilson W. Bailey, 1837; R. W. Bailey, 1838-42; Asahel Culver, 1837-39; Joseph Bacchus, 1840-50; Richard I. Moon, 1838-42; Erastus Smith, 1840-47; David Smith, 1841-47; George Spratt, 1841-43; James Borst, 1842-48; William Dennison, 1843; Levi Aaron and Levi H. Elliott, 1843-48; David Morgan, 1843; Chester Partridge, 1843, and many others, among whom were Cyrus Wright and Dexter Catlin, who erected a mill on Catlin Hollow run between 1845 and 1850. In the latter year it was owned and operated by Cyrus Catlin. About 1849 or 1850 Philemon Culver erected a grist mill on Charleston creek, near the present county farm. It was operated by him for a number of years and subsequently by Robert Brundage, Bailey & Wright, Burton Shrader and S. L. Herrington. It was destroyed by fire about 1886, and was not rebuilt.

These early saw-mills and their successors have all passed away, the forests which fed them having been cleared off years ago, and the land on which they stood reduced to cultivation. The transformation was wrought slowly but effectively, and represents, in the hundreds of attractive homes that dot the hills and vales of the township; the highly cultivated farms that surround them; the schools and churches that have been established, and the rural villages that have grown up with the passing years, the patient industry and intelligent effort of four generations of an earnest, frugal and hard-working yeomanry.

SCHOOLS.

The early schools of Charleston, like those of other townships of the county, were maintained by subscription, and before the settlers were numerous enough in any one neighborhood to erect a school house, were taught in private dwellings. The earliest schools were established in the Dartt settlement and at Cherry Flats, the school buildings being log structures, replaced later by frame buildings. Perhaps no other township in the county has paid more attention to education or can boast better public school buildings than Charleston. Its school districts are small, and the pupils have shorter distances to travel than in other townships. Good teachers—usually graduates of the State Normal school at Mansfield—are employed, and fair salaries paid. There are at present twenty schools in the township, in which school is maintained six months in the year.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace for Charleston township; Benajah H. Ives, 1825; Jacob Babb, 1826; Chauncey Alford, 1827; David

Ellis, 1830; Joseph Aiken, 1832; John R. Ray, 1833; John F. Donaldson, 1834; Daniel Holiday, Jr., 1835; Simeon Houghton, 1836; Levi I. Nichols, 1836; Alanson E. Niles, 1840; Carlisle Atherton, 1840; Joel Culver, 1844; Isaiah Wilson, 1845; John Gibson, 1850; James Kelly, 1851; re-elected, 1856; Holman Morgan, 1856; re-elected, 1861, 1878, 1883 and 1888; Charles Close, 1861; re-elected, 1866; George W. Avery, 1866; Thomas D. Elliott, 1869; D. A. Evans, 1871; D. P. Benedict, 1873; Ira Johnston, 1882; William R. Jones, 1887; re-elected, 1892 and 1897; and C. H. Scouten, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Charleston Baptist Church was at first a branch of the Middlebury Baptist society and was formed as such August 26, 1843. On November 3, 1843, a conference to organize a separate church met and the church was formally organized April 30, 1844, with the following named members: Almira Catlin, Mary Wilkinson, Hannah Tipple, Lewis Bacon, Clarissa Mudge, Henry Bailey, Betsey Bailey, Isaac Wheeler, Amy Ann Wheeler, Matilda Dartt, James E. Smith, Emily M. Smith, Oliver Elliott, Clarissa Dartt, George Dartt, Calvin F. Butler, Catherine Madison, Lucy Davis, Rachel Partridge, Martha Lewis, David Lewis, Jane Hart, Maria F. Marvin and Robert Burley. At the time this church was organized, Rev. J. T. Coffin was pastor of the Middlebury church, and the new church fell under his care. His successors have been: Revs. Samuel Bullock, Elder Burman, C. Beebe, 1851; Levi Stone, 1855-59; J. Ingerick, 1860-62; P. Reynolds, 1863-65; C. A. Stone, 1867-68; M. Rockwell, 1873; N. L. Reynolds, 1875; D. T. Van Doren, 1877-81; V. P. Mather, 1882-84; H. M. Wolf, Jr., 1886-88; W. H. Porter, 1890-94; B. M. Posten, 1895-96, and Will E. Braisted, who took charge June 1, 1895. The early meetings were held in the school house. About 1854 the Baptists and Methodists joined in the building of a union church, in the Dartt settlement and also in Catlin Hollow. Within the past twenty years the Dartt settlement church has become the property of the Baptists and the Catlin Hollow church of the Methodists. The Charleston Baptist Church has now about 140 members. A Sunday-school with a total membership of eighty is maintained, of which Oris Smith is superintendent.

The Old School Baptist Church, the pioneer church of Cherry Flats, was organized sometime during the forties by Elder Eli Gitchell, who preached for the society over twenty years. Among the original members were Levi, Oliver and Levi H. Elliott, Norman Rockwell and members of the Ely, Wheeler and other families. When the present Baptist church building was erected this society owned a one-fourth interest in it, and held services every fourth Sunday. After a few years their membership began to be absorbed by the Regular Baptist church and soon dwindled away until the society passed out of existence.

The Regular Baptist Church of Cherry Flats was organized June 3, 1854, with the following membership: Oliver Elliott, Isaac Wheeler, Amy Ann Wheeler, Clarissa Mudge, Jane Hart, William West, Caroline A. West, C. Whittemore, Rachel Whittemore, Edwin Whittemore, Julia A.Whittemore, Julia A. Macumber, Eveline S. Culver, Ann Johnson, Levi Stone, Juliana Stone, Albert Stone, Emma A. Stone, Noah Wheeler, Thomas D. Elliott, Josephine Gillett, Mariah Gillett, Rachel Davis, Nancy

B. Mudge, Eliza Wheeler, Beluvia Fenton, May Whittemore, Alvira Bacon, Isaac E. Rumsey, Jacob Johnson and Margaret Reese. The names of the pastors who have served this church are as follows: Revs. Levi Stone, 1855-57; M. Rockwell, 1858-59; Philander Reynolds, 1862-65; C. A. Stone, 1867-69; M. Rockwell, 1873; F. Purvis, 1874; D. T. Van Doren, 1877-81; V. P. Mather, 1882-84; H. M. Wolf, Jr., 1886-88; W. H. Porter, 1890-92; James Jones, 1893-95; T. C. Davis, 1895-96. This church has no pastor at present. A frame church building was erected in 1855, during the pastorate of Rev. Levi Stone. It is still in use, having been kept in good repair. The church now numbers seventy-three members. There are sixty-two pupils in the Sunday-school, the superintendent of which is Mrs. Emma Bowen. P. P. Bliss, afterwards famous as a singer and an evangelist, became a member of this church September 8, 1855.

The Regular Baptist Church of East Charleston was organized in 1862. It was admitted to the Tioga Baptist Association in 1867 and incorporated June 1, 1867. The following names were signed to the petition: Rev. C. A. Stone, pastor; Chester Partridge and D. P. Benedict, deacons; Thomas D. Elliott, L. H. Robbins, Jeremiah Dockstader, John J. Niel and Charles D. Ferry. Mr. Stone continued as pastor until 1870, when for three years there was no pastor. Mr. Rockwell was pastor in 1873, after which time the church seems to have died out.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Catlin Hollow was organized about 1850. Among the early members were Cyrus Catlin and wife, Joel Catlin and wife, Edward McInroy and Dexter Catlin and wife. On September 15, 1854, the "Methodist and Baptist Union House, Catlin Hollow, Charleston township," was incorporated, the incorporators being Henry Bailey, president; Dexter P. Catlin, secretary; Edward McInroy, treasurer, and Cyrus Catlin and Joel Catlin, wardens. The incorporators erected a house of worship in Catlin Hollow, which was used by the Methodists and Baptists up to about 1880, when the building and grounds became the property of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Catlin Hollow, which was incorporated May 14, 1881, the incorporators being George Borden, Wesley Saxbury and James Boyce. The building was then thoroughly repaired and refurnished. This church was for a number of years in the Wellsboro charge, and between 1855 and 1860 in the Charleston charge, and has since been served by the pastors of the church in East Charleston. It has a large membership and maintains a well attended Sunday-school.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Charleston was the outgrowth of a class, the early members of which belonged to the church in Catlin Hollow. The society was incorporated February 13, 1857, the incorporators being Chauncey Dartt, Joseph Wilcox, Marcus Benedict, Harvey Adams and Alonzo Whitney. This church was constituted a separate charge before 1860, since which year it has been served by the following pastors: Revs. R. L. Stillwell, 1861; C. L. F. Howe, 1862; J. Shaw, 1863; C. Weeks, 1864-66; W. Statham, 1867; G. S. Transue, 1871-73; H. C. Moyer, 1874; G. W. Howland, 1875-76; J. V. Lowell, 1877 ; M. S. Kymer, 1878-79; Charles N. Patterson, 1881-82; G. W. Howland, 1883-84; A. G. Cole, 1885-86; H. J. Owen, 1887-1888; A. W. Decker, 1889-91; F. A. Peterson, 1892-95, and Rev. W. L. Clough, the present pastor, who came in 1896. Meetings were held in the school house and in the Union church in the Dartt settlement until 1877, when the present

house of worship was erected. The pastors of this church also serve the churches in Catlin Hollow and Cherry Flats.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Round Top was organized in 1863. Up to 1886 it was in the Wellsboro charge and was served by the pastors of the Wellsboro church. In 1886 it was made a separate charge and the pulpit supplied by appointment of the presiding elder until 1892, when Rev. L. A. Davis became pastor. He served until October, 1895, when Rev. Cornelius Dillenbeck, the present pastor, took charge. The early meetings were held in the school house on Shumway Hill and later in Coolidge Hollow. In 1891 a neat frame church building was erected, costing $2,000. The church now numbers ninety-five members. A Sunday-school of 118 pupils is maintained. In the summer of 1896 a parsonage, costing $700, was purchased.

Mt. Zion Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized about 1846, the early meetings being held in school houses. In 1861 a church building costing $1,000 was erected at Round Top. Among the ministers who have served this church have been Revs. Mr. Chapman, Stephen A. Leonard, Francis Strang, Elijah Peak, Seth Clark, John Haverly, Warren Whitmore, Holman Morgan and Samuel Mills. The present pastor is Rev. Caradoc Jones, who is also the pastor at the county poor house. This church maintains a good Sunday-school.

The Welsh Congregation and Society of Charleston was organized in 1840. An application for a charter was filed in the court of quarter sessions, Wellsboro, February 20, 1849, but the charter was not granted until November 15, 1856. The original petitioners were David W. Rees, David Edwards, William Bowen, David Morris and John Morris. A small chapel was erected about 1850 and used as a place of worship until 1867, when a church building, costing $1,500, was erected on the farm of David Bowen. Among the ministers who served this church as pastors were the following: Revs. John Davis, Richard Jones, Evan Davis, Philip Peregrine, J. F. Calkins, Henry Harris, F. Tilo Evans, James Evans, Abram Jones and Caradock Jones, who took charge in November, 1895. The present membership of the church is fifty, with about the same number in the Sunday-school, which is in charge of Fred Evans, superintendent.

The First Christian Church of Charleston was incorporated in 1872, the following named persons being the charter trustees: Joel Culver, Alonzo Kimball, Ephriam Hart, Alanson Thompson and Jeremiah Klock. A church building was erected on the State road, a short distance east of the county farm. Services were maintained regularly for several years. Lately, however, the society has so decreased in membership that no pastor has been employed, and no services held. A Sunday-school is, however, still maintained.

CEMETERIES.

The cemeteries of Charleston, owing to its large area, are numerous. Most of them were originally family graveyards which later became places of public burial. Among the earliest of these may be mentioned the cemetery adjoining the Baptist church at Cherry Flats, where members of the Elliott and other early families lie buried; the old graveyard on the Caleb Austin place, now a part of the county farm; the old burial ground in the Dartt settlement, and the cemetery near the Methodist

Episcopal church in Catlin Hollow. The incorporated cemeteries are the Shumway Hill cemetery, the East Charleston cemetery and the new cemetery in the Dartt settlement. The first was incorporated December 12, 1868; the second August 18, 1876, and the last April 11, 1881.

SOCIETIES.

The secret and benevolent societies of the township are confined to the Patrons of Husbandry and the Knights of the Maccabees, the different lodges of which have large memberships and are well attended. Charleston Valley Grange, No. 54, P. of H., is one of the oldest granges in the county. It was organized December 20, 1873, and now numbers 116 members. It meets at Round Top, in a hall building erected for its use in 1886-87 by a stock company. Aurora Grange, No. 874, P. of H., was organized March 8, 1889. It meets in the Packard building at Cherry Flats, and has nearly sixty members. Union Grange, No. 1107, P. of H., was organized March 6, 1891, with thirty-four members. In 1892 it erected a hall building in Catlin Hollow, at a cost of $800. It is prosperous and its membership is rapidly increasing. East Charleston Tent, No. 88, K. O. T. M., was organized November 17, 1893. It now has about fifty members and meets in the hall over Waldo Spear's store in East Charleston, which is also the meeting place of East Charleston Hive, No. 88, L. O. T. M. Catlin Hollow Tent, K. O. T. M., was organized March 7, 1896, with eighteen members. It meets in the Grange hall in Catlin Hollow.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Cherry Flats is situated on the State road, near the headwaters of Elk run, and was named by Timothy Culver, from a small flat forming part of its site, once covered with a thick growth of wild cherry. The line dividing Charleston from Covington township runs through it from north to south, a few feet east of A. J. Richards' store. The early settlement of the place has already been given. A post-office was established here about 1845. Norman Rockwell, the first postmaster, held the office until 1856, when Col. N. A. Elliott was appointed. His successors have been Abraham Johnson, Irving Harkness, G. S. Parsons, L. M. Rose, appointed in September, 1889; Albert F. Packard, April, 1892, and John C. Secor, the present incumbent, July 23, 1893. A daily mail is received by stage from Wellsboro. The first merchant was Oliver Elliott, who opened a general store in 1850, and continued in business until 1868, when he removed to Mansfield. The second store was opened in 1850 by Col. N. A. Elliott. Simeon F. Utter, William Adams, Norman Rockwell, J. W. Elliott and G. S. Parsons were among the earlier merchants. There are now two general stores in the place, one of which is kept by A. F. Packard and the other by A. J. Richards. Col. N. A. Elliott opened a hotel in 1851. In 1858 he sold it to Christopher Williams, who kept it until it burned down in 1861. It has had no successor. There are three churches in the village. The Baptist church, which is the oldest, is in Charleston township; the Methodist Episcopal and the Second Adventist across the line in Covington. The Cherry Flats Cheese Factory was established in May, 1893, by F. E. Zimmer, of East Charleston. Its patrons are residents of the eastern part of Charleston and western part of Covington townships. The average annual output is 70,000 pounds.

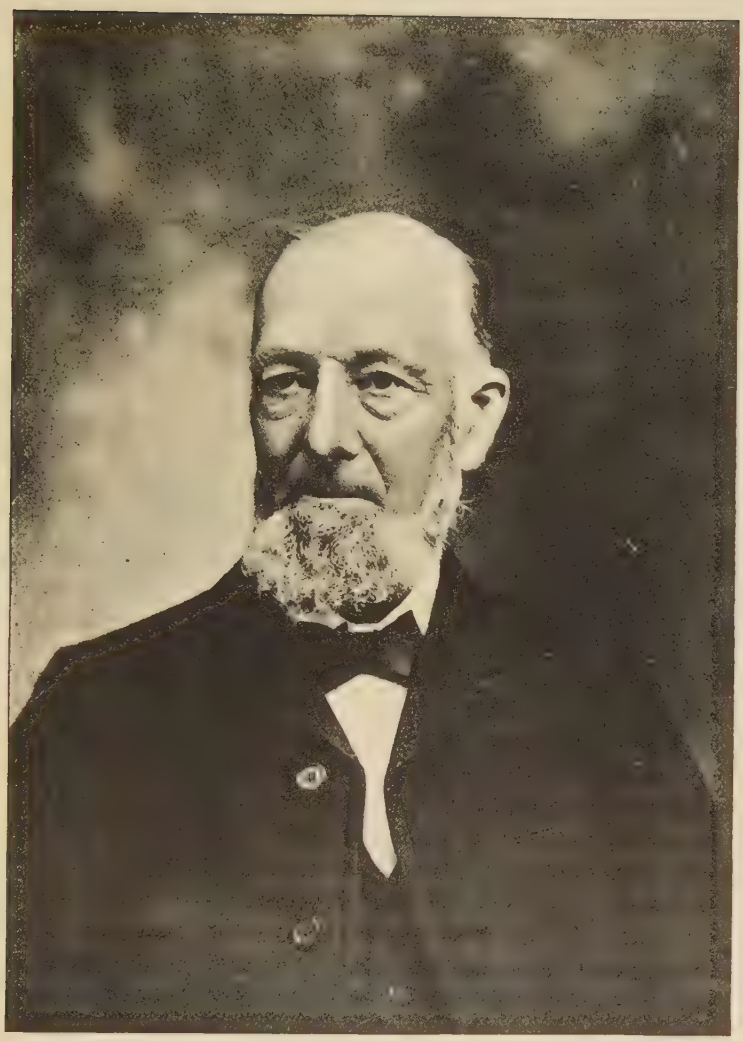
Whitneyville, or East Charleston postoffice, is situated in the northeastern part of the township, within a mile of the Richmond township line. One of the earliest settlers here was Asa G. Churchill, whose name with that of John Churchill appears on the assessment list of 1823. The name of Lemuel Churchill appears two years later. Tyrus Rice, another early settler in this neighborhood appears on the assessment list of 1838. The village, however, owes its existence to, and takes its name from, Alonzo Whitney and Capt. Nelson Whitney, who settled on its site in 1848. The father pursued farming until his death, May 1, 1881. The son, Capt. Nelson Whitney, devoted himself to farming until 1858, when he opened a general store, and soon did a business of about $20,000 a year. He also became interested in the East Charleston Cheese Factory and other enterprises. Among those who have succeeded him as merchants in the village have been Holman Morgan, John Kohler, and others. Waldo Spear, the present merchant, has been in business since 1883. A postoffice was established here about forty years ago, the first postmaster being Alonzo Whitney. Among his successors have been Elias Tipple, Miss Carrie Stone and Waldo Spear, the present incumbent, who came in 1883. A daily mail is received by stage from Mansfield. A carding machine and steam saw-mill were established over thirty years ago by Alonzo Whitney, and are now operated by Capt. Nelson Whitney.

The East Charleston Cheese Factory was established in 1863 by a stock company. It has been operated for several years past by F. E. Zimmer, who also operates factories in Cherry Flats and Canoe Camp.

The Dartt Settlement is situated on Catlin Hollow run, north of the center of the township. The pioneer settler here was Col. Justus Dartt, heretofore mentioned. He was the first postmaster of the office which was established there nearly three-quarters of a century ago. He continued to hold the office until his death. His successors have been Cyrus Dartt, John W. Bailey, James G. Dartt and C. B. Bean, the present incumbent. Mr. James G. Dartt, who held the office for many years, received a check for three cents, being the balance due him by the government upon final settlement. It is said to have been the smallest check ever cashed in the county. The first school in the township was taught, and the first saw-mill erected in the township was built here. The Union church, erected here about 1857 by the Methodist and Baptists, was one of the first houses of worship in the township. It is now owned by the Baptists. In the old cemetery lie the remains of Col. Justus Dartt and Roswell Bailey, as well as of other early settlers.

The Welsh Settlement is the name given to a section of the township southwest of Cherry Flats, in which a number of Welshmen and their families settled between 1840 and 1850. The earlier ones to locate were Thomas Evans, Lewis Lewis, Miles Harris, David G. Edwards, David Morris, Rees Morris, David Reese, John Jones and John E. Jones. Soon after coming they established a church in which worship has been regularly maintained to the present time. The members of this settlement enjoy a reputation for industry, thrift and honesty, and are among the most prosperous and successful tillers of the soil in the township.

Round Top is the name of a village on Charleston creek in the southwestern part of the township. It derives its name from the peculiar shape of the roof of the first school house, which was known as the "Round Top School House." A



W. D. Shumway

postoffice was established here in 1872, the first postmaster being Samuel Morgan. His successors have been George Rabb, Charles Close, Mrs. Jane Close and E. G. Close, the present incumbent, who took charge November 29, 1889. In 1872 Samuel Morgan opened the first store in the village. He sold it, in 1873, to Charles Close. After Mr. Close's death, in 1883, his widow carried on the business. In 1888 her son, E. G. Close, became proprietor. The Wellsboro and Antrim railroad, completed in 1872, passes through the village, in which there are now two churches, a grange hall, a public school building and a cheese factory, besides a number of private residences. The Round Top Cheese Factory was established in 1865 by a stock company. It was operated by Charles Close from 1870 until his death in 1883, and by his widow until 1888, since which time it has been run by E. G. Close. It has an annual output of 60,000 pounds of cheese.

Hill's Creek is the name of a settlement on Hill's creek near the northern line of the township. The pioneer here was Dr. Jacob Schieffelin. In 1827 he purchased a large body of land in this section of the township, on which he located in 1828. In 1830 he built a saw-mill and for a number of years thereafter was a leading lumberman. In 1863 Solomon Bennett and Ira Newhall erected a steam saw-mill here, and soon afterward sold it to Luther Bennett and George P. Card. Among the early settlers in this part of the township were Chauncey Ferry, Charles Ferry, Sr., Chester Partridge, Tilden Cruttenden, Virgil Sweet, Marcus Benedict, John Sampson, Capt. William Hill, whose name the creek bears, Thomas Kelly, James Roach, James Abernathy and Elisha Keeney.

CHAPTER XXV.

MIDDLEBURY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTION OF AREA—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES.

MIDDLEBURY township was created in September, 1822, and was taken from Delmar and Elkland townships. In May, 1831, a strip two miles wide from east to west was taken from it on the west and added to Chatham township. It is situated north of the center of the county, is bounded on the north by Farmington township; on the east by Tioga and Richmond townships; on the south by Charleston and Delmar townships, and on the west by Chatham township, and contains about forty-eight square miles. The township is rugged and mountainous. The principal stream is Crooked creek, which enters the township near the center of the

western boundary line; flows southeast to Middlebury Center, and there takes a northeast course, leaving the township near the northeast corner. Its branches are Cumberland creek, formed by Norris brook and Catlin Hollow run; Hill's creek, Stephen House run, Losey creek, White creek and Shingle School House run. The altitude in the Crooked creek valley ranges from about 1,100 feet at Hammond to 1,192 feet at Niles Valley, railroad grade. The mountains rise to an altitude of 1,800 to 2,000 feet above sea level. Owing to the numerous creek branches and to a gradual widening of the Crooked creek valley as it approaches the Tioga township line, a fair proportion of the area of the township is tillable. Its alluvium valley soils are very fertile and are especially adapted to the raising of tobacco, large quantities of which have been produced during recent years. Cereal grains, grasses and orchard fruits are also produced. The farmers of the township are, as a rule, prosperous. The township has had a steady and progressive growth. In 1840 there were 725 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,500; in 1880, 1,737, and in 1890, 1,658.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It is a difficult matter to determine who was the first white person to settle within the present boundaries of Middlebury township. The honor appears to belong to Elisha White, whose name is found on the census roll of 1800, and who came during that or the preceding year. He was a native of New England, and settled on the site of Holidaytown, where his son, Daniel White, born in 1815,—the oldest living person born in the township—still resides. Some of the immediate descendants of the old pioneers claim that Abner Kelsey settled before White, but the absence of his name from the census roll, would indicate that he did not come until later. Kelsey settled just below Middlebury Center, on Crooked creek, about where A. B. A. Briggs now resides. Roswell Ives settled on the 200 acres adjoining Elisha White on the north. John Ives, second, between Holidaytown and Middlebury Center, and Jesse Losey on Hill's creek. The Loseys and the Ives' were pioneers in Tioga township and borough, and are mentioned in the chapters devoted to them. The years of their coming into Middlebury cannot be definitely ascertained, but they were among the very earliest settlers. Their names appear on the assessment list of Delmar township, which then included Middlebury, for 1812.

Richard Goodwin, a native of New Hampshire, settled two miles below Middlebury Center in 1807, on land a portion of which is now owned by his grandson, George H. Goodwin. Thomas Keeney , a native of Hartford, Connecticut, settled in the autumn of 1815 just above Holidaytown. Elijah Wedge came into the county in 1815 and located at Stokesdale, but a few years later removed to and settled at Niles Valley. John Roe, a native of Vermont, also came in 1815, and settled on Crooked creek. Edsell Mitchell, a native of Tioga township, and reputed to be the first white child born in the county, came in 1816, and settled on the farm below Holidaytown, now occupied by his sons, Thomas E. and William A. Jacob Hymes, another early settler on Crooked creek, was in the township in 1816. John Losinger came about 1817 and is said to have been the first settler on the site of the village of Niles Valley, where he was operating a distillery two years later. Elpheus Button and James Bryant settled about 1820, in which year Aaron and Erastus Niles removed from Wellsboro and settled at Niles Valley. Aaron purchased the

Losinger land, the latter removing to the next place south, where he continued the manufacture of whiskey. In 1820, also, Solomon Westbrook settled near the mouth of Hill's creek. In 1823 George Abbott was living on the site of Keeneyville; Isaac Losey on Losey creek, in the western part of the township, having settled there about 1818-20; Jacob Kiphart near Keeneyville; Israel P. Keeney near Holidaytown; James Martin, William I. Millard, Jedediah Millard and James Maxwell below Holidaytown; Thomas Boyes near the Chatham township line; Jesse Streeter, David Sloat and Cornelius Saxbury near Keeneyville; Amasa Thompson below Holidaytown, and Smith and Harry Cornell on Crooked creek below Holidaytown. In 1824 Sala Cole, a native of Windham, Connecticut, settled on the old Cole homestead near Hammond, and Simon Snyder Chamberlain on Crooked creek. About 1824 Archibald Hazelett settled on the site of Middlebury Center, and between 1825 and 1830 Thomas Leete settled on Crooked creek near Hammond. In 1829 John West, a native of Massachusetts, settled on the farm owned and occupied by the late Nathan T. West near Middlebury Center. Sylvester and David Beckwith, who had previously located in Tioga, settled near the Tioga township line on Crooked creek. Here Sylvester erected, and for a number of years operated, a saw-mill. These were the principal settlers up to 1830. The farms they located upon were confined mainly to the Crooked creek valley. Tioga village was the nearest trading point for a number of years. Lumbering was the principal industry until the farms began to be cleared. The pioneers passed through the usual experiences and endured all the hardships of frontier life, except having to deal with a savage foe. By patient industry they laid the foundations of the prosperity now enjoyed by their descendants, besides establishing schools and churches, and doing their duty toward the upbuilding of the county.

EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES.

In 1820, when Aaron Niles came into the township, John Losinger had a small distillery on the site of the "Old Red Store," at Niles Valley. After selling his land to Niles, he removed to the adjoining place on the south and there resumed distilling. This appears to have been the pioneer enterprise in the township. John and Fred. Losinger afterwards erected a saw-mill on Norris brook. It was run by an over-shot water-wheel. In 1854 it gave place to a steam saw-mill erected by Solomon Bennett and John M. Randall. A store was run in connection with this mill. The firm afterwards became S. Bennett & Son, and later Bennett, Diamond & Randall. A grist-mill was erected in 1868. It was destroyed by fire in 1880. The saw-mill was operated until 1888. Another early saw-mill was erected on Crooked creek, near the Tioga township line, by Sylvester Beckwith, and operated by him for a number of years. The first grist-mill in the township was built on Crooked creek, above Middlebury Center, by Amasa Thompson, about 1830, or, perhaps, earlier. About 1835 he built another mill above the mouth of Hill's creek, below Holidaytown. It was run by himself and his son, Nathaniel Thompson, for a number of years. Nathaniel Thompson sold it to T. E. Mitchell. In 1885 William T. Compton secured the property and operated the mill until his death in 1890, when he was succeeded by his son, Jesse C. Compton, the present owner. It is devoted to custom work, and is known as the "Central Mills."

Elisha White built a saw-mill at Holidaytown over sixty years ago. It was afterwards operated by Benjamin Holiday, until about 1852. Charles and George Herrington built a grist-mill on Crooked creek, above Middlebury Center, about 1846. It was burned in 1848. About this time Joseph Lyons had a small feed-mill on his place near Niles Valley. About 1850 Arvine Clarke built the first steam saw-mill in the township, on Crooked creek, just above Hammond. From 1852 to 1860 Judge Levi I. Nichols and his son, W. A. Nichols, ran a steam saw-mill just above Middlebury Center. In 1866 Henry J. Shaff and Newbury Cloos, Jr., built a saw-mill on Losey creek, which they operated until 1894.

The Niles Valley Tannery, the leading manufacturing enterprise in the township, was established in the summer of 1871 by O. B. Lowell & Company. In 1884 they were succeeded by L. H. Lappell & Company. May 1, 1893, the property was acquired by the Union Tanning Company, and is one of the series of tanneries now operated by them in the county. This tannery manufactures what is known as Union Crop sole leather, and uses about 4,000 tons of hemlock and oak bark annually. About forty men are employed. James H. Orford is the superintendent, and S. H. Orford, foreman. The store, formerly run in connection with the tannery, is now carried on by Thomas Clarendon.

The Keeneyville Cheese Factory was built in 1885 by A. J. Smith, who ran it two years. It is now operated by A. C. Close. This factory has a capacity of from 75,000 to 100,000 pounds of cheese annually.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school in the township was taught in a log building, which stood just south of Daniel Holiday's barn. One of the early teachers here was Calvin Cowley, known as "Black Hawk." About 1827 Amanda Hill, a daughter of Ebenezer Hill, taught a school in Edsell Mitchell's barn. A school house was afterwards built across the road from Thomas E. Mitchell's residence, in which the Baptist church was organized in 1832. This building was used for about twenty-five years. Among the teachers here were Charles Churchill, Henry Warner, Mary Ann Bentley, Nancy Otterson, Rowena Porter, John Stevens and Chester Dolph. Schools were established at an early day also at Niles Valley and Keeneyville. In June, 1889, the old school house at Keeneyville was washed away by the great flood and a new one, costing $1,000, erected on higher ground to replace it. Good school buildings have also been erected at Hammond, Holidaytown, Middlebury Center, Niles Valley and other places in the township, in all of which competent teachers are employed, and the latest and best methods of instruction followed.

The office of justice of the peace of the township has been filled since its organization by the following named persons: Jacob Babb, 1826; Reuben Cloos, 1827; Lucius Barto, 1827; Chauncey Alford, 1827; Martin Bowen, 1831; Samuel Snow, 1832; Jesse R. Ray, 1833; John F. Donaldson, 1834; A. M. Compton, 1834; Daniel Holiday, 1835; re-elected, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1880, 1881; Simeon Houghton, 1836; Levi I. Nichols, 1836; Stephen Babcock, 1836; John C. Whitaker, 1836; Richard Ellison, 1839; Sylvester Beckwith, 1840; Oliver Briggs, 1840; David Beckwith, 1845; Benjamin King, 1850; Willis B. Daily, 1855; George D. Keeney, 1859; re-elected, 1864, 1869, 1881, 1886, 1891; Oliver P. McClure, 1860; A. J.

Smith, 1870; Thomas Keeney, 1871; William C. Stevens, 1874; C. J. Smith, 1876; S. I. Hayes, 1886; re-elected, 1891, 1896, and Lemuel F. Smart, 1896.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church of Middlebury is one of the oldest Baptist churches in Tioga county. The first steps toward organizing it were taken at a meeting held September 4, 1830, of which Rev. Samuel Grinnell was moderator and Edsell Mitchell clerk. July 2, 1831, a meeting was held, of which Elder Grinnell was moderator, at which it was voted to invite a council to meet on the third Wednesday of August, 1831. This council met August 17, 1831, and formally organized the First Baptist Church of Middlebury. The following was the order of exercises: Prayer of recognition, by Elder Elisha Booth; charge to the church, by Elder Thomas S. Sheardown; hand of fellowship, given by Elder Platt. September 10, 1831, Edsell Mitchell was appointed clerk, and Thomas Keeney, deacon. The names of the original members, as nearly as they can be ascertained, were Elder Samuel Grinnell, and Rosanna, his wife; Thomas Keeney, Edsell Mitchell, Nancy Mitchell, Chauncey Mann, Jeremiah Churchill, Nathan Abbott, Simeon Babcock, Charles Orchard, Michael Cady, Annette Flood, Katherine Matson, Martin Flood, Matthew Hymes, Rachel Stout, Mary Keeney, Elizabeth Churchill, Sally Cady, Zilpha Losey and Patience Churchill. The meetings of the church were held in the old school house on the Mitchell place. It was not, however, until 1890, in which year the church was incorporated, during the pastorate of Rev. Fisher Wilson, that the society succeeded in erecting its own house of worship. It now has a neat frame church building, representing an outlay of $1,700. A Sunday-school was organized May 23, 1891, with a membership of fifty, of which V. W. Lewis is the superintendent. The church now has about sixty members. The following named ministers have served as pastors since its organization: Revs. Samuel Grinnell, 1831-35; W. S. Smith, 1835-36; J. T. Coffin, 1842-44; Samuel Bullock, 1845; Elder Burman, 1847-48; C. Beebe, 1851-52; Elder Smith, 1855-57; Levi Stone, 1857; Elder Marriott, 1858-59; G. P. Watrous, 1863-65; C. A. Stone, 1867-69; C. Beebe, 1870; C. K. Bunnell, 1871-72; G. P. Watrous, 1873; H. E. Ford, 1874-76; D. T. Van Doren, 1877-79; George Crocker, 1882; R. K. Hammond, 1883-84; H. M. Wolf, Jr., 1886; S. Z. Batten, 1887; Fisher Wilson, 1890-91; W. H. Porter, 1892-94; S. P. Brundage, 1895-96; A. C. Bennett, 1896-97. The first prayer meeting in the township was held at the house of Edsell Mitchell. He was also superintendent of the Sunday-school for over forty years.

The Hammond Regular Baptist Church was organized at Hammond, July 31, 1894, with thirty-four members, as follows: G. L. Cole and Frank Pease, deacons; A. G. Hammond, clerk; Emmer H. Steele, treasurer; S. P. Spaulding, H. L. Stevens, Frank Hammond, C. H. Stevens, and Frank McKinney, trustees; and Martha, Amy, Keith and Callie Hammond, Daisy Hymes, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Farr, Jenny Farr, Lulu Nichols, C. G. Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth and Mrs. C. Cutter, Arthur Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stevens, Paul and Jenny Stevens, Mrs. Frank Pease, Morgan Pease, Mr. and Mrs. J. DeGrote, and Caroline, Emma and Louisa Root. The first pastor was Rev. W. H. Porter, who remained one year, when he was succeeded by S. J. Brundage. A. C. Bennett, the present pastor, who also has charge

of the churches at Tioga and Holidaytown, came in the autumn of 1896. A neat house of worship was dedicated February 21, 1895. The church now numbers forty-seven members. There are fifty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Arthur G. Hammond is the superintendent. A Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, with fifty members, was organized February 25, 1895. It is composed of the young people of the church.

The Keeneyville Free Baptist Church was organized in 1840 as the "Chatham and Middlebury Free Will Baptist Church," and was composed of the societies then existing in Chatham and Middlebury townships. In 1846 each society took a separate name, the one under consideration, being known as "Middlebury Free Will Baptist Church," until June 3, 1895, when it was incorporated as the "Keeneyville Free Baptist Church." The church was organized in Keeneyville by Elder Jesse Bennett, and among the original members were George Abbott, the first deacon, and Linda, his wife; Mrs. Reuben Stevens, Rachel Slote, Sarah Carpenter, Mrs. Hodskiss, Peter Huntsinger and Solomon and Sophronia Huntsinger. Nathan West, who joined in 1844, was a deacon for many years. About 1848 or 1849 the place of worship was removed to the Losey Creek school house, where the society held services for about thirty years, and then returned to Keeneyville, where a neat church building, costing $1,200, was erected in 1895. Elder Jesse Bennett was the first pastor; Rev. Selden Butler was pastor for about twenty-five years. A. G. Downey served from 1882 to 1885; O. C. Hills and Wesley Ingerick each one year; William Smith and wife came in 1890, and J. C. Warren, the present pastor, in 1894. The church now numbers twenty-four members.

The Free Baptist Church of Holidaytown was organized in 1888 by Rev. O. J. Moon, and the society incorporated September 2, 1889, by A. J. Dickinson, A. D. West, C. F. Sweet, George H. Rozell and Jacob Doan. It now numbers ninety members. The names of the pastors are as follows: O. J. Moon, 1888-89; H. M. Abbey, 1889; R. M. Cloud, 1893-94; J. C. Warren, 1895-96. The old house of worship, erected as a union church about 1858, and occupied for many years by the Regular Baptist society, was purchased at sheriff's sale in 1889 and is now the property of the society.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Middlebury, otherwise known as the "Shingle School House Church," was organized about fifty years ago. It has been in the Little Marsh and Farmington charges, except since 1893, when it was placed in the Keeneyville charge. Among the pastors who have served the society are Revs. Purvis, Ford, Charles Weeks, J. W. Miller, 1881-84; J. C. Stevens, 1884-86; W. M. DuBois, 1886-87; A. G. Cole, 1887-92; C. R. Morrow, 1892-93; W. R. Kenyon, 1893-94; A. Scrimshaw, 1894-95; A. T. Percy, 1895-96, and Uri Mulford, 1896-97. The society was incorporated July 7, 1884, in which year a house of worship, costing $1,400, was erected.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Keeneyville, incorporated May 9, 1892, was organized as the Keeneyville charge in 1893. Previous to that time it had been in the Little Marsh and East Charleston charges, and was served by the pastors appointed to those charges. The present society is the outgrowth of a class organized a number of years ago. Since it was organized as a separate charge the pastors—who have also served the churches at the Shingle school house and at Niles Valley—

have been as follows: Revs. W. R. Kenyon, 1893-94; A. Scrimshaw, 1894-95; A. T. Percy, 1895-96, and Uri Mulford, 1896-97. A church building costing $2,200 was erected in 1892, in conjunction with Middlebury Lodge, No. 844, I. O. O. F. This church has a growing membership.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Niles Valley, incorporated October 1, 1888, is the outgrowth of a Methodist class organized in 1862 or 1863. Among the original members were Joseph E. Lyon—the first Methodist in the valley—Abram Lyon, Mary Lyon (wife of DeLong Cutter), Sarah Lyon (wife of Lorenzo Cutter), Augustus Lyon, Lydia Lyon (wife of Orlando Jones), Mrs. T. Carpenter, James H. Niles and Emily, his wife, and John Diamond. The meetings were held in the school house. In 1886-87 a church building, costing $1,200, was erected. The pastors since the erection of the building have been Revs. H. J. Owen, 1887-90; A. W. Decker, 1890-92; F. A. Peterson, 1892-93; W. R. Kenyon, 1893-94; A. Scrimshaw, 1894-95; A. T. Percy, 1895-96, and Uri Mulford, 1896-97. Previous to 1893 this church was in the East Charleston charge. It is now in the Keeneyville charge. There are nearly fifty members in the church and forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which William Manning is the superintendent. There is also an Epworth League of thirty-four active members.

CEMETERIES.

The Holidaytown Cemetery Association, incorporated February 5, 1875, by Daniel Holiday, V. B. Holiday, Daniel White, Samuel H. Hays and W. W. White, own and control the old burying ground south of the village of Holidaytown. Here lies buried Jesse Losey, the first settler on the site of the borough of Tioga. He died March 12, 1844, aged 85 years. Here rest also the remains of the members of the Ives, West, Wedge, Archer, Dickinson, Holiday, Keeney and other early families. There is another burying ground on the side hill northwest of the village, in which a number of interments have been made. It is now on private property, and interments have ceased.

The Middlebury Cemetery Association, incorporated August 3, 1865, own a burial ground of one and a half acres at Hammond. The incorporators were: Daniel G., Henry A., Ezra I., George O., Martin and James M. Stevens, A. C. and Heber Cole, J. H. Westbrook, John Starkey, Chauncey LaForce, Cephas Bailey, A. A. M. Lane, Calvin Hammond, George Potter and William Chase.

The Niles Valley Cemetery Association was incorporated April 28, 1881, by Philander Niles, E. M. Niles, J. A. Fletcher, Abram Lyon and Henry Wedge. The burial ground owned by this association is situated on the hillside southeast of the village of Niles Valley. The remains of many of the early settlers of Niles Valley and Middlebury Center are buried here.

The Keeneyville Cemetery is situated west of the village of Keeneyville. It is neatly fenced and well kept, and is the resting place of many of the early settlers at Keeneyville and in the western part of the township. There is also an old neighboring burying ground on Losey creek, in the northwestern part of the township.

The Shingle School House Cemetery, near the Shingle school house, north of Keeneyville, is also an old burying ground. It is not incorporated.

The French Hill Cemetery Association was incorporated September 24, 1894, by

A. D. Shaff, S. J. Roe, N. T. French, P. D. Shaff, John Brown and James Shaff. This cemetery is situated in the northwestern part of the township at what is known as French hill.

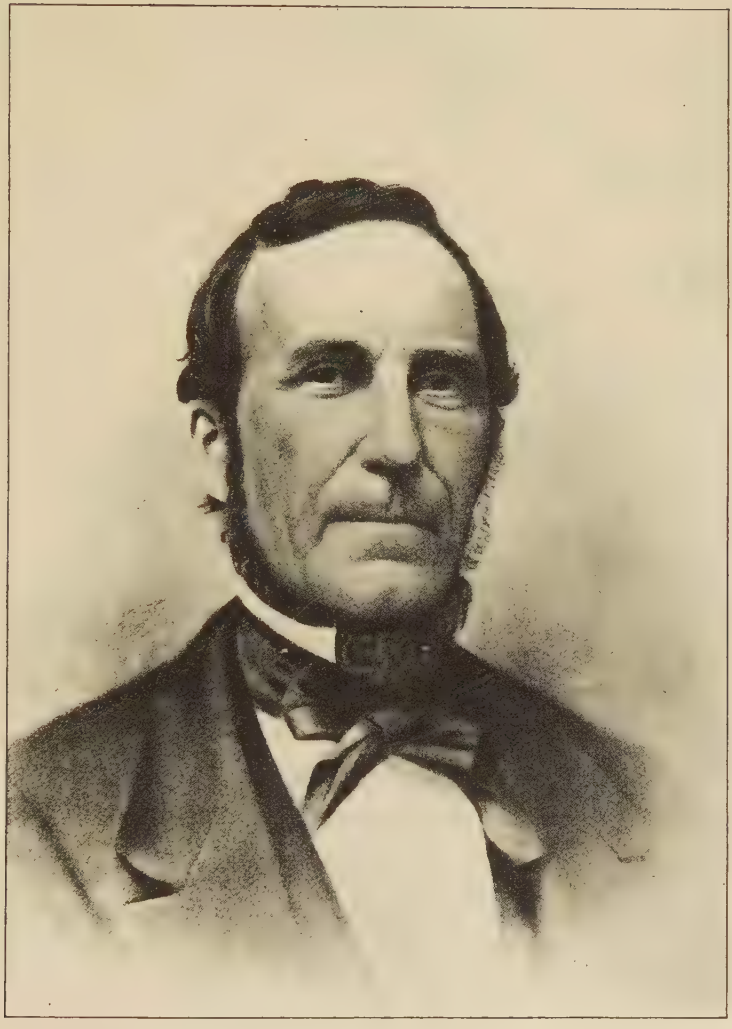
SOCIETIES.

Middlebury Lodge, No. 844, I. O. O. F., was organized June 27, 1873, with nine members. It now has 160 members and is one of the most prosperous lodges in the county. In 1892, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church of Keeneyville, it erected a building costing $2,200, and at the present time has $5,000 in the treasury. Middlebury Grange, No. 705, was organized May 14, 1874, with a large membership, and was incorporated August 24, 1891. It now has a membership of 135, owns a fine hall, with spacious carriage sheds and extensive grounds, and is prosperous. Niles Valley Grange, P. of H., was organized in 1889. It meets at Holidaytown and has a membership of seventy-five. Keeneyville Tent, No. 167, K. O. T. M., was organized May 3, 1893. For the past two years it has been the banner tent of the county and now numbers eighty-five members. Keeneyville Hive, No. 77, L. O. T. M., was organized April 18, 1895, and contains thirty-five members.

VILLAGES.

Holidaytown, or Crooked Creek Postoffice, is situated about a mile and a half south and east of the geographical center of the township, on Crooked creek. It was named Holidaytown for Daniel Holiday, who has resided in the village since 1832. The first settler here was Elisha White, who came in 1799 or 1800, and whose son, Daniel White, born here in 1815, is still living, his present residence being but a few rods distant from the site of the old cabin in which he was born. The first store was kept here from 1830 to 1835 by Daniel Holiday, who built a tavern in 1832, which he kept until 1857. It was burned in 1861. Another building was erected about 1870. I. P. Keeney was landlord here for three years, and was succeeded by H. P. Holiday, who closed the house as a hotel in 1892. The postoffice was established in 1829. Thomas Keeney was the first postmaster. He kept the office where his son Thomas now resides. His successors have been Benjamin Holiday, Edsell Mitchell, Ezra Potter, S. I. Holiday, John R. Redington, M. P. Kelsey, I. A. Newhall, E. C. Westbrook, A. J. Smith, M. G. White, T. M. Archer, W. J. Brown and H. L. Hays, the present incumbent. Previous to S. I. Holiday's appointment the office was kept at the home of the postmaster. Since then it has been either in the hotel or one of the stores. The present merchants are H. L. Hays and M. G. White, each of whom keeps a general store. There are two church buildings—the Baptist and the Free Baptist churches—and a public school building in the village. A planing-mill, shingle-mill and wagon shop is operated by George Baker. The station of the Fall Brook Railroad Company is in charge of Van Buren B. Holiday, who has filled the position since the opening of the road in 1873. Dr. James L. Beers, the resident physician, located here in 1889, and has built up a lucrative practice.

Niles Valley is situated near the southern boundary line of the township. It is at this point that Norris creek, after flowing almost due east out of Chatham township, where it has its source, turns north. At the tannery it unites with Catlin Hollow run to form Cumberland creek, which, after flowing a short mile, unites with



John C. Robb

Crooked creek at Middlebury Center. Just south of Niles Valley is the Big Marsh—the watershed of the valley. In times of high water, it is said, the water flows from this marsh north toward Norris brook and south toward Marsh creek. There is evidence going to show that this stream formerly flowed into Crooked creek and thence to the Tioga river. This matter is, however, more fully dealt with in previous chapters. It is said that Norris brook takes its name from a Mr. Norris, who was the first settler on the site of Niles Valley. It is more than probable, however, that it was named for John Norris, an early settler on the Big Marsh, who, in 1813, was appointed prothonotary and recorder, and afterward became one of the leading men of Wellsboro. John Losinger is usually spoken of as the first actual settler on the site of the village. In 1820 when Aaron Niles came and bought his land he had a small distillery on the site of the "Old Red Store." After selling his land to Niles he moved south to the adjoining place and resumed distilling. In 1820, Erastus Niles, a brother of Aaron, and David Greenleaf settled on the village site. In 1852 there were living in and around the village, Aaron Niles, Erastus Niles, Philander Niles, Joseph E. Lyon, Samuel Wedge and John Losinger. A postoffice was established in 1859, with Jerome B. Niles as postmaster. The office has since been held by John Dimond, John Fletcher, T. D. Rouse, John Fletcher and Stephen McInroy, who was appointed in July, 1893. The first store in the village was opened in 1868 by John T. Purvis, and conducted by him until 1885, when he retired from business. The store at the tannery was opened in 1871, and is now carried on by Thomas Clarendon. Fletcher & Wedge conducted a general store for several years. George R. Adams, who has been in business six years, and C. A. Stratton, who began business in March, 1894, are the present merchants. The Niles Valley tannery and the Methodist Episcopal church are dealt with elsewhere in this chapter. John T. Purvis, who was appointed when the road was opened in 1873, is the Fall Brook Railroad Company's station agent. The Niles Valley Hotel was opened in 1860 by G. W. Lloyd, and kept by him until his death in 1870, since which time the house has been carried on by his widow.

Middlebury Center, known for many years as "Potters," is situated south of the center of the township, at the junction of Cumberland and Crooked creeks. The first settler here was Archibald Hazelett, who located about 1824. The place took the name of "Potters" from Henry H. Potter, who came in 1843, and who, for over thirty years, kept hotel on the west side of the toll road. His sons, A. W., Benjamin and G. W., also kept this hotel. It was closed in 1892, and has since been used as a family residence. Before Potter's coming, Taft Aldrich and William T. Compton kept a log tavern near the same site. In 1884 the present Starkey House was built by H. M. Lowell. Its landlords have been H. M. Lowell, W. W. Finch, William Brown, A. M. Hazelett and Henry J. Shaff, each of whom kept it one year. In 1889 John Starkey bought the property. The buildings burned May 10, 1891. The present house was built on the same site and opened in the fall by Mr. Starkey, who still owns it. The postoffice was established in 1845, the first postmaster being Henry H. Potter, who kept it continuously till 1877, except between 1857 and 1861, when Henry New, the tollgate keeper held it. Archibald Hazelett held it from 1877 to 1881; H. M. Lowell, 1881-85; Frank Starkey, 1885-93, and George F. Davis, who was appointed in September, 1893.

OHIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Keeneyville is situated on Crooked creek, in the western part of the township. It was named in honor of Elias Keeney, a blacksmith, who settled on the village site previous to 1835. The village is now regarded as the largest and most important one in the township, notwithstanding the disadvantage of being distant several miles from the railroad. A postoffice was established here about 1856, R. F. Wilson being the first postmaster. The following named persons have since held the office: Jesse Keeney, M. W. Staples, A. J. Smith, J. C. Roe, Levi Beck, R. G. Close and Jared Davis, who was appointed in July, 1894. The first store was started before the Civil War by Charles O. Etz. The succeeding merchants were Chase & Hymes, Silas Staples, Hugh W. Wellington, Card, Staples & Son, Richard Keeney, and M. C. Potter, 1864 to 1889. In February, 1896, there were two general stores—Close Brothers, and A. J. & M. J. Smith, and one furniture store, kept by J. W. Roe. The first hotel in the village was opened in 1860 by R. L. Wilson. His successors were W. Stevens, M. C. Potter, John Carl, W. H. Wood and Gilbert B. Owlett. Dr. J. L. Blatchley also kept hotel for a number of years. The names of the physicians who have practiced here are: Dr. Leonard, Dr. Wiley, Dr. J. L. Blatchley, who remained over twenty years; Dr. Augustus Niles, who removed to Wellsboro, in 1893, after having practiced fifteen years, and Dr. Luther N. Cloos, who read medicine under Dr. Niles, and who bought his residence and practice in 1893. The village is in the midst of a rich agricultural section and has grown to be an important trading point. Its churches and the public school are well attended, and the different secret and beneficiary societies, which meet in the village, have a large membership and are prosperous.

Hammond is the name of a station and postoffice on Crooked creek, in the eastern part of the township. The postoffice was established here in 1873, since which time the office of postmaster has been filled by Alexander McLean, Frank Hammond, D. Carlton and W. H. Carlton, the present incumbent, who was appointed in March, 1892. Mr. Carlton also carries on a general store, the only one in the place. The railroad station agent is J. E. DeGrote.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—AREA AND BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—STREAMS AND DRAINAGE—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

FARMINGTON township was created in February, 1830, and was taken from Elkland township. It is nine miles in length from east to west, has an average width of four miles and contains about thirty-six square miles. It is bounded on the north by the boroughs of Osceola, Elkland and Nelson, and a part of the township of Lawrence; on the east by Lawrence and Tioga townships; on the south by Middlebury, and on the west by Chatham and Deerfield. Lying midway between the Cowanesque river, on the north, and Crooked creek, on the south, this township forms a part of the watershed between the two streams. Its surface is rugged, hills and valleys alternating. With but few exceptions, however, the former are tillable from base to summit, and at least seventy-five per cent. of the area of the township is under cultivation. It is distinctively an agricultural township and one of the best in the county. The drainage is principally toward the north and east. Thorn Bottom and Cummings' creeks, which rise west of the center of the township, flow northeast into Nelson township. The valley of the former, on account of its picturesque beauty, is known as Pleasant valley. Elkhorn creek rises near Farmington Hill and flows southwest into Tioga township, uniting with Crooked creek at Tioga. A few of the smaller tributaries of Crooked creek rise in the southern part of the township and flow south into Middlebury township. The township was heavily timbered when first settled. This has been cleared away, except a few acres here and there. The pine and hemlock has been manufactured into lumber. Owing to its small streams the township has not had many saw-mills within its boundaries, and the pine and hemlock logs have, as a rule, been hauled to Osceola, Elkland, Nelson, Tioga and other milling points, and there manufactured into lumber.

The township has no villages and it is claimed for it that there has never been a license granted to sell liquor within its boundaries. It has grown slowly but prosperously, and is in many respects the model farming township of the county. In 1840 it had 503 inhabitants; 1870, 997; 1880, 995, and 1890, 907.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It is a difficult matter to determine who was the first white man to settle within the present boundaries of Farmington township, or to definitely fix upon the year of his coming. Lemuel Cady, a carpenter and joiner, is credited with locating at Osceola about 1810. In 1812, so his living descendants say, he went into Farmington town-

ship, and bought 200 acres of land near what is now known as the Cady school house, but his name does not appear upon the assessment rolls of Elkland township, from which Farmington was taken, until 1817. In 1818 he returned to Osceola where he remained until 1823, when he went back to Farmington, bought a tract of land near his former location and became a permanent resident. He worked at his trade until 1839. The name of David Bryant appears on the assessment list of Delmar township for 1812, the territory of which then included Farmington, and so far as can now be learned, he appears to have been the first permanent settler. He located on the State road, on what was long known as the Bryant homestead. He was still a resident of the township in 1831, the year of its organization. The name of David C. Bryant makes its appearance on the assessment list of 1819. The name was spelled "Briant" by the assessors. The names of Ezra Cummings and Chandler W. Chamberlain, both residents of the township at its organization, appear on the assessment list of 1823, as does also that of Jacob Cummings. Martin Bowen's name is on the assessment list of 1828. In this year also appears the name of John McCallum. His descendants say he was the fifth settler in the township. The assessment list of 1829 contains the name of William Gee, whom his descendants say came in 1824. Moses Atwood appears to have settled about 1829. James Cook came in 1830 and erected a saw-mill. Peter Moury came previous to 1831, as did also Asa Moury. It has been stated that in 1828 there were but four log cabins in the township, and that in 1830, when the first election was held, there were but eleven voters. If this be true, the township must have grown rapidly during the next year, inasmuch as the assessment list of 1831 shows sixty-five persons, who were assessed as owners of seated lands and personal property within its boundaries. Among the more prominent of these, in addition to those already named, were Ives Chamberlain, Zebediah Clark, James Works, John and Daniel Crippen, Jacob Lichenthaler, David Cummings, Job Herrick, Lockwood G. Hoyt, Freeman Place, Alva Cummings, John C. Robb, Samuel P. Babcock, Jonathan Sobres, Nathan Bottom, Charles Carr, Randall Drake, George Stanley, William Perrigo, Johnson Butts, Henry B. Turk, Harvey Foster, Hiram Merritt, Samuel and Daniel Buckbee, and Abner Webster. Descendants of most of these pioneers are still to be found in the township. Like the early settlers in other townships of the county, they felled the forests, cleared the lands and planted homes for themselves and their descendants and lived to see the township transformed from a wilderness to a thrifty and prosperous agricultural community.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

James Cook erected a saw-mill on Elkhorn creek in 1831. In 1838 he was suceeded as owner by Ephanetus Cook, who sold to Northrop Young in 1849, who was succeeded in 1853 by Lyman Fisk. This mill was afterward changed to a steam mill and was operated until 1882, being owned at the time by A. J. Fisk. Peter Moury operated a saw-mill from 1844 to 1847. These appear to be the only saw-mills erected in the township.

The West Farmington Cheese Factory, located near the Cady school house, was erected in the spring of 1895. It is owned and operated by E. A. Bean, of Knoxville, and has an output of 70,000 pounds of cheese annually.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school was taught in the township in 1836 and was located in what is now known as the House district. Within the next few years school buildings were erected in other parts of the township. Although the public school law went into effect in 1835, the schools were supported by subscription until 1850. Ten schools are now maintained within the township, there being an average of seven months school each year. Good school buildings have been erected and a liberal policy pursued in supplying them with furniture, globes, maps, charts, etc. Competent teachers are employed and are paid fair wages.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the organization of the township: Martin Bowen, 1831; Samuel Snow, 1831; A. M. Compton, 1834; John C. Whitaker, 1836; Richard Ellison, 1838; Chandler W. Chamberlain, 1840, John C. Robb, 1840; Rockwell W. House, 1845; John A. Kemp, 1845; re-elected, 1850; John Peters, 1850; Seneca Horton, 1855; J. B. Redfield, 1855; Reuben T. Hall, 1858; M. D. Bosard, 1860; James Beebe, 1863; re-elected, 1868; Andrew J. Doane, 1864; A. J. Smith, 1866; J. M. Shaw, 1869; William Campbell, 1869; Aurel J. Fisk, 1874; Edgar D. Fish, 1877; re-elected, 1882; R. S. Lugg, 1879; J. H. Merritt, 1885; re-elected, 1890, 1895; Justus Leonard, 1887; re-elected, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Congregation of Farmington was organized February 10, 1844, at the house of Johnson Butts near Farmington Hill. The constituent members were Johnson and Lucy Butts, John C. Robb, Miss Prudence Crippen, Mrs. Prudence Foster, and Josiah H. and Mary Ann Foster. The elders have been Johnson Butts, Peter M. Close, John C. Robb, Harvey Foster, P. L. Butts, O. H. Blanchard and D. P. Close. Rev. S. J. McCullough, who organized the church, was its pastor till 1848. His successors have been Revs. Thomas E. Woodcock, J. Gordon Carnahan, F. Rand, 1859; Fred Graves, 1866; S. A. Rawson, 1873; Benjamin Russell, 1880; C. B. Gillette, 1881; R. G. Williams, 1885; S. P. Gates, 1889; J. I. Campbell, 1890; John H Elliott, 1892, and W. C. McCormack, who took charge in January, 1896. He is also pastor of the church at Tioga. A church edifice was erected in 1851 at a cost of $1,200, and has been repaired as needed. The congregation is a strong one. Services have been held with but occasional interruption since the society was organized and a good Sunday-school maintained. The society was incorporated February 14, 1853, upon the petition of John Harrower, Peter M. Close, Isaiah H. Foster, Johnson Butts, John C. Robb and Leverett L. Wilson.

The Farmington Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1845. The following are the names of the original members: Daniel S. Buckbee, S. P. Buckbee, Mrs. Hannah Buckbee, Miss Katie Buckbee, Mrs. John Crippen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. John Edgbert, Mrs. Katie Tremain, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Mulford, and H. B. Turk. The following named pastors have served this church: Revs. G. W. Terry, Mr. Grandin, A. R. Jones, Mr. Davison, E. D. Rosea, Mr. Christian, R. L. Stillwell, James Duncan, J. M. Powell, J. H. Austin, 1860-63; G. N. Packer, 1863-64; C. L. F. Howe, 1864-66; V. Brownell, 1866-67; W. M. Haskell, 1867; W. H. Rumsey, T. L. Weaver, John Van Kirk; Harvey Lamkin,

1873-76; C. J. Bradbury, 1876-77; G. W. Howland, 1877-79; Harvey Lamkin, 1879-81; J. W. Gamble, 1881-83; J. D. Requa, 1883-85; R. E. Thomas, 1885-86; F. A. Peterson, 1886-88; W. L. Linaberry, 1888-89; C. M. Gardner, 1889-91; D. O. Chamberlayne, 1891-92; L. P. Thurston, 1892-95; Uri Mulford, 1895-96, and D. E. Stiles, who took charge in October, 1896. The society was first organized by Daniel Buckbee, and services were held in a log school house. In 1852, during the pastorate of Rev. A. R. Jones, a church edifice was erected on Farmington Hill, at a cost of about $1,500. The society now numbers sixty-three members. There is a good Sunday-school and a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Farmington—also known as the Pleasant Valley Church—was organized in November, 1883, by Rev. James Scovill, pastor. The following are the names of the original members: S. C. Doane, class leader; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Teachman, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Dusen, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Cady, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Casbeer, Mrs. Charles Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Seely, and Mrs. Redfield. The names of the pastors are as follows: Revs. James Scovill, 1883-85; M. D. Jackson, 1885-86; William S. Crandall, 1886-88; D. L. Pitts, 1888-90; Melvin J. Smith, 1890-91; J. W. Miller, 1891-94; A. G. Cole, 1894-96, and W. J. Wilson, who came in October, 1896. The first trustees were Rev. Charles Weeks, Simeon Cady and Aaron Baker, under whose supervision a church building costing $1,300 was erected in 1883, on land purchased from Simeon Cady. It stands in the valley of Thorn Bottom creek, in the midst of a prosperous agricultural section. There are at present fifty members in the society, which is in the Osceola charge. There are sixty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Aaron Baker is the superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

The Farmington Cemetery Association was incorporated December 2, 1872. The cemetery owned and controlled by this association embraces two acres of land and was opened in 1854. It adjoins the Presbyterian church. The incorporators were James Beebe, R. H. Close, O. H. Blanchard, Reuben T. Hall, O. L. Butts, George White, James L. Robb and P. M. Close. It is neatly fenced and well cared for. It has been for nearly half a century the burial place for the families resident in the eastern part of the township.

The Union Cemetery Company of Farmington was incorporated December 5, 1873. The incorporators were Andrew Van Dusen, Edgar M. Stevens, James E. Peters, J. B. Redfield, Carlos H. House, William Welch, A. B. Wright, William Pierce, Willard Cass, E. D. Fish, Charles Edwards, William Van Dusen and Milo Anderson, all representatives of old families in the western part of Farmington and eastern part of Chatham townships. This cemetery, known as the Peters cemetery, is situated on high ground near the old parsonage. It contains the graves of many of the first settlers of the township.

The Cemetery Association of North Farmington was incorporated April 13, 1882, by J. W. Teachman, Osceola; Warren Phelps, Farmington, and Rev. Charles Weeks, Nelson. This cemetery is located about half a mile east of the Pleasant Valley church, on the road to Nelson. The land was given by Rev. Charles Weeks and wife. The deed and charter require that the money derived from the sale of lots shall

constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be devoted to keeping the grounds in proper condition and repair. The first interment was made here in 1851. It was a family burying ground for many years.

The Moury Cemetery, a family burying ground, was incorporated April 20, 1886, by Jonathan and Charles W. Mourie, Daniel Moury, Ira H. Moury and Henry Moury. This was the private burying ground of the Moury family. It was incorporated to preserve it in perpetuity as a cemetery.

Besides these incorporated cemeteries there are several private burying grounds in different parts of the township. Among these may be mentioned the Gee burying ground, and the Jacob Prutsman burying ground. All the public and private cemeteries are well cared for and contain an unusually large number of handsome marble and granite monuments.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

The West Farmington Postoffice was established about 1858, the first postmaster being C. H. House. His successors have been Ansel Wright, John Hammond, Rockwell House, Adelbert Van Dusen, Willard Cass and Elizabeth Cass, the present incumbent, who was appointed in July, 1895.

Farmington Hill Postoffice, in the eastern part of the township, was established in 1861. There have been but two postmasters, Reuben T. Hall, who held the office until November 27, 1882, when George White, the present postmaster, was appointed. Farmington Hill Grange, No. 841, which was organized March 8, 1888, meets in a hall near the Farmington Hill Methodist Episcopal church. It now numbers sixty-four members.

Elbridge Postoffice was established in 1883. J. E. White was the first postmaster. His successors have been Charles McCallum, J. E. White, Mrs. C. B. Moury, J. B. McCallum, and Mrs. C. B. Moury, the present incumbent. Mrs. Moury also carries on a general store. The office is near the center of the township. Elbridge is also the voting place of the township.

Odle Corners Postoffice, in the western part of the township, near the Deerfield township line, was established in July, 1893. Mary Odle, the postmistress, has kept a store here for twenty years.

CHAPTER XXVII.

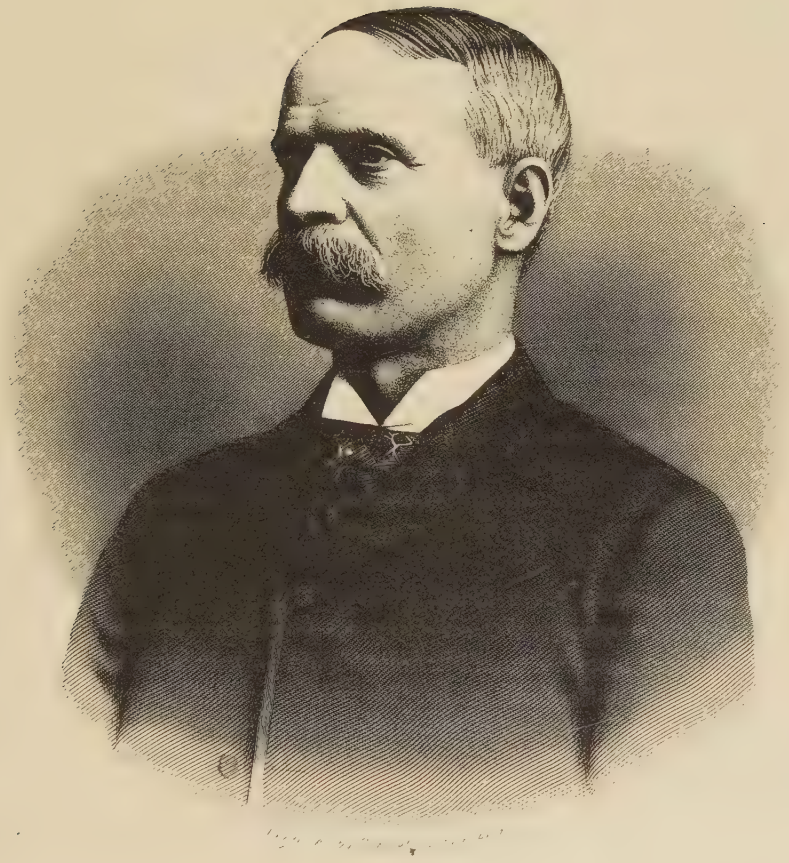
ELKLAND BOROUGH.

THE OLD TOWNSHIP OF ELKLAND—ITS ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES—REDUCTIONS OF AREA—ORGANIZED AS A BOROUGH—ENLARGEMENT OF BOROUGH LIMITS—PIONEER SETTLERS—VILLAGE GROWTH—LATER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—HOTELS—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—POSTMASTERS—PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES.

IN 1814 the township of Elkland—now no longer in existence—was organized. Its territory, taken from Delmar township, extended along the New York state line from the ninety-third to the one hundred and fourth mile-stone—a distance of eleven miles. It extended north and south a distance of ten miles, and embraced within its boundaries the present boroughs of Nelson, Elkland and Osceola, all of Farmington, and parts of Lawrence, Deerfield and Middlebury townships. In December, 1816, a part of the township of Lawrence was taken from it, and in September, 1822, another portion of its territory went to Middlebury township. In February, 1830, the territory of the township of Farmington was taken from it. Those several reductions confined it to a narrow strip, about eight miles long, from east to west, by two and three-fourths miles wide, from north to south. By an act of the legislature, approved April 10, 1849, its territory was still further reduced by the creation of the borough of Elkland, to which, from time to time, additions have been made. In January, 1857, all that part of the township not embraced in Elkland borough limits, lying west of a line extending through the center of that borough, from north to south, was erected into the township of Osceola, and in December, 1857, all lying east of the same line became the township of Nelson, and Elkland township passed out of existence. By the subsequent extension of the Elkland borough limits south of the Cowanesque river, the townships of Osceola and Nelson both suffered material reductions of area. There is still left, however, a narrow strip between the southern boundary of Elkland and the northern boundary of Farmington township, the western half of which belongs to the borough of Osceola, and the eastern half to the borough of Nelson. Some years ago a movement was afoot to annex this strip to Elkland borough and thus give it and Osceola and Nelson boroughs more symmetrical boundaries, but for some reason the annexation was not made.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

A man named Baker Pierce, who died in 1815, and whose remains were buried in the old pioneer graveyard at Osceola, appears to have been the first settler within the boundaries of Elkland borough. Just when he settled or how long he remained cannot now be ascertained, but it must have been during the earlier years of the first decade of the present century. The next to settle was the Taylor family, who located



D. L. Pattison

at Barney Hill. This family consisted of Mrs. Permelia Taylor and her three sons, Ebenezer, Philip and Mitchell, who emigrated from the Delaware Water Gap, New Jersey, to the Wyoming valley, thence to Pipe Creek, below Owego, from which place, in 1806, they came to the Cowanesque valley. Ebenezer and Philip soon afterward removed to Osceola. The latter, his mother and his brother, Mitchell, all died before 1815, and were buried at Barney Hill. In 1882, their resting place being disturbed by the building of the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad, Capt. Charles R. Taylor and Charles Tubbs—descendants in the fourth generation of Mrs. Permelia Taylor—removed their remains to the cemetery at Osceola.

It appears that William Courtright acquired title to the land first bought and settled on by Philip Taylor, which, in 1814, he conveyed to Lintsford Coates. The Coates family came early, as early, so it has been stated, as 1806. In 1808, however, Timothy Coates, Sr., acquired the title to 170 acres of land, situated between the lands of Cyprian Wright and those of Amasa Culver, and covered by warrant No. 233, within the limits of what is now Nelson borough, and later he and his son, Lintsford, bought land and became residents of Elkland. The exact year, is, however, difficult to ascertain. Daniel Holiday was here previous to 1810, in which year his son, Daniel, now a resident of Holidaytown, Middlebury township, was born.

In March, 1811, came a colony from Elmira and Southport, New York, consisting of Samuel Tubbs, Sr., his sons, Samuel, James and Benjamin, and his sons-in-law, John Ryon, Jr., David Hammond and Martin Stevens. The members of this colony became the owners and occupants of all the land from Barney Hill on the east to the Stull farm on the west, including the Davenport Island and farm on the south side of the river. John Ryon, Jr., and his brother James, settled in the center of Elkland, which became known as Ryonsville. John Ryon, Sr., who joined the settlement later, was the first postmaster of the village, and resided there until his death in 1832. John Ryon, Jr., early became a prominent and leading spirit. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1816, a member of the legislature in 1822 and 1823, and a member of the state senate in 1824. He was the first merchant of the village and its most prominent citizen. In 1848 he removed to Lawrenceville, where he died July 22, 1859. Samuel Tubbs settled on what is now known as the Dorrance farm, and soon became identified with the material growth of the village. David Hammond settled on the old Hammond homestead, now owned by Mrs. C. L. Pattison.

The names given are those of the pioneers who settled within the borough limits, so far as it has been possible to ascertain them. In time the village took the name of Elkland, growing steadily year by year. It is now one of the most prosperous and progressive boroughs in the county.

VILLAGE GROWTH.

As early as 1815 Col. Samuel Tubbs and his sons excavated a mill race around the south side of what afterward became known as Davenport Island, and erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill. Col. Lemuel Davenport, who came about 1820, or soon after, acquired this property and owned and operated the mills. In 1870 they were purchased by Hon. John W. Ryon, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. In 1885 the grist-mill was changed to a roller-mill. In 1890 the machinery, etc., was re-

moved to a site north of the Fall Brook railroad, at the head of Parkhurst street, and the present mill erected. In 1894 a grain elevator with a capacity of 14,000 bushels of grain was built. During the latter part of 1895 the mill was completely remodeled and the latest improved machinery added. It is now a 500-barrel mill, and is one of the best equipped in the State. John W. Ryon, Jr., is in charge. William Martindell is the superintendent and head miller. About 1840 D. B. Schoff erected a water-power saw-mill on the river in the southern part of the village, and operated it for a number of years. It was torn down in 1869 by George Dorrance.

The first store in the village was opened about 1824 or 1825 by John Ryon, Jr., and Robert Tubbs. In 1828 Joel Parkhurst, who had previously been in business with his brother in Lawrenceville, came to Elkland, joined with and later bought them out. He became within a few years, not only a leading business man, but the wealthiest citizen of the Cowanesque valley, maintaining at the same time a well-deserved reputation for liberality, enterprise and public spirit. In 1832 George L. and Samuel Ryon opened a store and continued in business until 1843. About 1833 Timothy S. and David Coates engaged in merchandising and lumbering, continuing until 1854, when Clark Kimball, of Osceola, succeeded David. Other changes occurred previous to Mr. Coates' retirement in 1859 or 1860.

As the country became more settled, the village grew slowly, new stores being started, a school house built, a church organized, and such other trade and industrial enterprises set on foot as the condition and necessities of the people demanded. In the winter of 1839-40 James Tubbs, father of Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, and who is still living, taught a school in the village. Recently, in a reminiscent article published in the Elkland *Journal*, he described this school and the pupils who attended, and closed with the following description of the village:

> At the time of my school Elkland was a mere hamlet, not even a four corners, as there was no street from Skinner's store to the river. On what is now Buffalo street two families lived—Anson Blackman's and Alvinzi Foote's. Stanley, the tailor, had just occupied the house in which Dr. Rockwell now lives. Martin Stevens, carpenter, and Asaph Johnson lived on the farm where the Postal Telegraph Company's office is, and Benjamin Tubbs on the lower part of the Dorrance farm. The leading citizen was John Ryon. He had been representative and senator, and at the time of my school had a seat upon the bench as associate judge. He gave the land where the school house was built; the land for the cemetery, and the site for the Presbyterian church, which had then been built about one year. His son, John W., has become my most distinguished scholar, having been a member of Congress. Elisha B. Benedict was the physician of the place, and Rev. Octavius Fitch, the Presbyterian minister. Joel Parkhurst, who settled in Elkland eleven years previously, kept a store on the site of the *Journal* office, and was the postmaster. The mail arrived twice a week at the postoffice. There was no bridge across the river.

LATER ENTERPRISES.

The Elkland Tannery was established about 1851 by James Hancock on the south bank of the Cowanesque river. He was soon succeeded by S. G. Tabor & Son. In 1853 Joel Parkhurst acquired the property, which he continued to own until 1873, when he sold it to Joseph Cornelius. He owned and operated it in connection with his sons until 1893, when it passed into the hands of Proctor, Hunt & Co, of Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Cornelius retaining an interest in the business. In

January, 1893, the tannery was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt on the present site, north of the Fall Brook railroad, beginning operations November 11, 1893. The new tannery has a capacity of 600 hides per day and is one of the largest in the county. F. M. Cornelius is the superintendent. The company also owns and carries on a large general store.

Decker & Metcalf's Sash, Door and Blind Factory was established about 1857. They ran it nearly twenty years. The property had various owners afterwards, finally falling into the hands of C. L. Pattison, who removed the plant north of the railroads and incorporated it with the furniture factory.

The Pattison National Bank is the successor of a private bank established in 1867 by Joel and John Parkhurst, under the firm name of J. & J. Parkhurst. In October, 1869, C. L. Pattison was admitted and the name changed to J. Parkhurst & Company. On August 1, 1889, John Parkhurst retired and his son, L. K. Parkhurst, was admitted. The name was then changed to C. L. Pattison & Company. In June, 1890, Mr. Pattison and his wife became sole owners. C. L. Pattison died April 10, 1896. Soon after his death steps were taken to re-organize the institution as a national bank, and on June 2, 1896, a charter was secured for the Pattison National Bank, so named in honor of the deceased financier, which was formally organized by the election of the following officers: Orville Pattison, president; Jerome Bottom, vice-president; W. Burton Foote, cashier; S. A. Weeks, teller, and Orville Pattison, W. Burton Foote, and S. A. Weeks, of Elkland; Jerome Bottom and J. D. Campbell, of Nelson; J. T. Gear and I. M. Edgcomb, of Knoxville, and John W. Hammond, of Osceola, directors. This bank is ably conducted, occupies a handsome building, erected expressly for its use, at a cost of $15,000, and is one of the strongest financial institutions in the county.

The Cowanesque Valley Oil Company was incorporated in July, 1877, the incorporators being Garrett W. Benson, Olean, New York, and John Parkhurst, Charles L. Pattison, Benjamin Dorrance and J. C. Edwards, of Elkland. An oil well was sunk on the Hammond place southwest of the borough. Oil and gas were both found, but in limited quantities.

The Tioga Telephone Company was incorporated November 28, 1881, the incorporators being James Horton, Westfield; J. W. Hammond, Osceola; J. D. Campbell, Nelson; Charles L. Pattison, Elkland, and Austin Lathrop, Jr., and G. R. Brown, Corning, New York. The capital stock is $2,500. This company operates a line of telephone in Tioga and Potter counties. In Tioga county it includes the boroughs of Nelson, Elkland, Osceola, Knoxville and Westfield.

The Elkland Furniture Association (Limited) was incorporated March 25, 1882, by Charles L. Pattison, William L. Simmons and Abram Coon, with a capital stock of $6,287.34. Its object was the manufacture and vending of furniture of every description. The plant was installed in ample buildings north of the railroad, and a large business soon built up. In 1890 one hundred hands were employed. The factory was destroyed by fire January 7, 1893. A movement to rebuild was immediately set on foot, but was not successful.

The Favorite Folding Chair Company, with a capital of $26,300, was incorporated May 5, 1883, for the purpose of manufacturing chairs of every description. The incorporators were B. H. Parkhurst, John Parkhurst, L. K. Parkhurst, Richard

K. Skinner, J. C. Edwards, C. L. Pattison, of Elkland; E. B. Campbell, of Nelson, and H. F. Evans, of New York. This company continued in operation for several years.

The Elkland Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of toys and novelties, was established in Elkland in January, 1887. F. W. Crandall, the superintendent, is the son of Asa Crandall, known as the maker of Crandall's building blocks and who ran a furniture factory in Covington in 1840. Mr. Crandall was in the same business in Montrose, Pennsylvania, where his large factory burned August 27, 1886, involving a loss of $46,000. His present plant is located in the old chair factory building. From sixty to seventy-five men are constantly employed, the annual output amounting to about $40,000. Toys and novelties are shipped to all parts of the world.

The Elkland Carriage Works was established in the old rink building in 1889, by B. H. Parkhurst, and operated until his suspension in 1893. Over sixty hands were employed, the annual output exceeding $100,000. A factory building north of the railroad was erected in 1890. This property is now owned by the National Advertising Company, who purpose engaging in the manufacture of snow shovels and other articles of utility.

The Elkland Planing Mill was established in 1890 by E. B. Campbell and J. C. Edwards. Since August, 1895, it has been run by I. H. Fields, who employs eight hands. In addition to his planing mill business Mr. Fields engages in the manufacture of hardwood bedsteads.

The Elkland Foundry was established in 1891 by C. B. Bailey. It was destroyed in the fire of January 7, 1893, and rebuilt in the following spring. It is now operated as a foundry and machine shop by William Wilhelm.

The Elkland Basket Works was established in 1893 by C. B. Bailey and F. G. Bemis for the manufacture of fruit and farm baskets. About seventy-five hands were employed, the output amounting to about $60,000 annually. The plant was removed to Coudersport, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1896.

The Elkland Pure Oil and Gas Company was organized in February, 1896, for the purpose of making a thorough test for oil and gas on lands leased for that purpose. The officers are F. W. Crandall, president; M. G. Fitzpatrick, secretary; A. W. Campbell, treasurer; George C. Signor, R. P. McCann, F. T. Smith, J. W. Ryon, Jr., Jay Beard, J. C. Dulso, G. S. Walker, Charles Cornelius, W. G. Humphrey, C. B. and C. E. Bailey, directors. A well was sunk about half a mile southwest of the village, and gas and oil both struck, but not in paying quantities.

The Elkland Bicycle Club was organized in July, 1894, as a stock company, with B. H. Parkhurst, president; Dr. W. H. Humphrey, vice-president; George C. Signor, corresponding secretary; Fred W. Crandall, treasurer, and Fred T. Smith, secretary. This club owns twelve acres of enclosed ground northwest of the business part of the borough, containing a half-mile track, grand stand, judges' stand, etc. Race meetings are held here each season, and state records have been made on this track.

SCHOOLS.

The early schools in Elkland, as in other places throughout the county, were supported by subscription, and until the building of the first school house in 1827,

were taught in any house that could be secured for the purpose. The year when the first school was opened has not been ascertained, but it was probably as early as 1814 or 1816. Among the first teachers were Henry Womer, Miss Mary Ryon and Harriet B. Wright. Miss Wright, who afterwards became the wife of Ira Bulkley, taught a term of thirteen weeks beginning June 14, 1824, in an old log dwelling house "located where C. L. Pattison now resides." She had eighteen pupils—eight boys and ten girls. They were John, Amariah and Hannah (wife of George L. Ryon) Hammond; Esther Wright (second wife of Ira Bulkley); Elizabeth Cook (wife of Orsemus Rathbone); Willis and Nancy (wife of Brockhurst L. Baker) Hammond; George L. and Harris T. Ryon; Benson, Elizabeth and Charles Tubbs; Maria Coates (wife of Lorenzo Cook); Edward, Charlotte and Hester Buck; Phebe Mascho, who died young, and her brother Charles; and a girl named Rifle, who lived in the family of John Ryon, Sr. Miss Wright's pay for teaching was "calculated at one dollar per week, or one bushel of good merchantable wheat." In 1892 her sister Esther, one of her pupils, who became the second wife of Ira Bulkley, dictated for publication an article which appeared in the Elkland *Journal*, in which she said:

> Elkland, at that time, did not show signs of becoming a village. It had no tavern, nor store, nor shop of any kind—not even a distillery. There was no church in the Cowanesque valley, and the itinerant Methodist ministers who passed this way once in six weeks, held preaching services in some barn in the summer season. John Ryon, Sr., was postmaster and kept the office at his dwelling house, at which the mail arrived by carrier on horseback, once a week (Tuesdays). "John Ryon, Esq.," as my father wrote his name among the patrons of my sister's school, was at that time a member of the state senate, deservedly popular, a most generous and obliging gentleman.

In 1827 the first school building was erected. It is still standing just west of the Presbyterian church and is occupied as a dwelling by James Brocksley. It was built by Rodney Shaw, afterwards a well known citizen of Mansfield. At the raising there was used one and one-half gallons of whiskey, bought of H. Freeborn, of Shaver's Point—now Lawrenceville—for fifty cents. This school house was also used as a church until 1835. It was built by subscription. One of the early teachers here after the adoption of the public school system was James Tubbs, who taught in the winter of 1839-40. In the article already quoted from, he says: "I had no blackboard. My only classes were in spelling and reading. Grammar was not a branch of study in my school. In arithmetic I had no class. Each student began and ciphered as far as he or she could in the science of numbers with my assistance. In teaching geography the same method was pursued. Considerable attention was given to penmanship."

The second school house was built in 1855, and was a two-story frame, with rooms for two departments. In 1876 Joel Parkhurst proposed to give the district a new brick school house, costing $4,000, provided the people would raise a fund of $1,500, to be placed at interest and the interest used to keep the house in order and purchase apparatus. The offer was accepted and the building erected. It ranks as third among the school houses of the county. Prof. M. F. Cass has been principal of this school since 1891, and has proven himself an able, efficient and popular educator.

HOTELS.

For some time previous to 1836, a man named Smith kept a wayside inn on the site of the old Case Hotel—now the Sandbach House. In the year named Leander Culver bought it, and became the first regular hotel keeper in the village. In 1851 he built the present building, which has since had numerous landlords, among whom were Charles Ryon, Life Blackman, David Dunbar, John E. Westlake, A. J. Fillman, Peter Duvall, Fred Bunnell, "Sandy" Simpson, A. D. Graves, W. R. Coles and T. D. Case. In September, 1894, after Mr. Case's death, the property was purchased by Mrs. Mary Sandbach, of Wellsboro, who placed her son, Richard E. Sandbach, in charge as manager. The name was changed to the Sandbach House. It is well conducted and popular.

In 1841 D. B. and J. W. Schoff built a hotel near the Dorrance farm. It burned in 1867. In the same year another hotel was built on its site by Enos D. and Leander Culver. About 1871 it was converted into a dwelling, and since 1880 was owned by C. L. Pattison.

The Signor House was built about 1880, Robert Traver being the first landlord. In the spring of 1886 George C. Signor bought the property, and in the summer of 1894 rebuilt the hotel, expending $2,000. The building was thoroughly remodeled inside and out, and is now one of the best hotels in the county. Mr. Signor is a popular landlord and commands a large share of the traveling patronage.

The Arlington Hotel was opened in July, 1891, near the Fall Brook railroad depot, by Robert Traver, as landlord. It was destroyed by fire December 17, 1893, being owned and occupied at the time by J. G. Parks.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The borough of Elkland was incorporated by a special act of the legislature, approved April 10, 1849, and in May following the first election was held at the house of J. L. Davenport, resulting in the election of John Parkhurst, burgess, and Leander Culver, J. L. Davenport, J. C. Whitaker, D. B. Schoff and Joel Parkhurst, councilmen. The following are the names of the burgesses since elected: John Parkhurst, 1850; W. T. Humphrey, 1851; E. I. Kelsey, 1852; Edward Kennedy, 1853; S. E. Hunt, 1854; Truman Sanford, 1855; Joel Parkhurst, 1856-60; F. G. Loveland, 1861; Kasson Parkhurst, 1862; John Parkhurst, 1863; John Chase, 1864; Joel Parkhurst, 1865; J. C. Whitaker, 1866; Joel Parkhurst, 1867; T. S. Coates, 1868; Joel Parkhurst, 1869-74; C. P. Evans, 1875; R. K. Skinner, 1876; T. D. Chase, 1877; W. W. Wright, 1878; Henry Miner, 1879; G. T. Harrower, 1880; T. Coates, 1881; R. P. McCann, 1882; John Parkhurst, 1883; W. H. Redfield, 1884; E. G. Webb, 1885; John Parkhurst, 1886; J. E. Wilcox, 1887; John Brown, 1888-89; G. G. Dorrance, 1890; John Brown, 1891; Joseph Smith, 1892; G. S. Walker, 1893; Charles L. Pattison, 1894, served until his death, April 10, 1896; E. B. Campbell, 1896, and J. C. Edwards, 1897.

The names of the persons serving as justices of the peace during the existence of Elkland township are as follows: John Ryon, Jr., 1816; Cyprian Wright, 1819; Nathaniel Seely, second, 1819; Amariah Hammond, 1825; Reuben Cloos, 1827; Martin Bowen, 1831; Samuel Snow, 1832; A. M. Compton, 1834; John C. Whitaker,

1836; re-elected, 1840; Richard Ellison, 1838; re-elected, 1840; Luke B. Maynard, 1841; re-elected, 1853; William Barker, 1844; G. C. Blake, 1847; Daniel Shumway, 1847; Albert M. Loop, 1849; Andrew K. Bosard, 1850; re-elected, 1855; Allen Seely, 1855, and G. H. Baxter, 1857.

The following named persons have served as justices of Elkland borough: Charles Ryon, 1850; re-elected, 1855; Joel Parkhurst, 1850; John Parkhurst, 1855; re-elected, 1860, 1865; Enos L. Culver, 1860; F. G. Loveland, 1864; re-elected, 1869, 1874, 1882, 1889; T. C. Coates, 1870; E. B. Benedict, 1872; A. A. Amsbury, 1874; W. B. Meade, 1876; J. C. Whitaker, Sr., 1880; John S. Ryon, 1880; William Potter, 1883; C. C. Ward, 1884; re-elected, 1885; Windsor Gleason, 1888; re-elected, 1893; Robert P. McCann, 1890; John S. Ellis, 1894; re-elected, 1895; Alonzo Porter, 1895.

POSTMASTERS.

A postoffice called "Ryonsville" was established in the village in December, 1822, John Ryon, Sr., being the first postmaster. In 1830 he was succeeded by Joel Parkhurst, who was succeeded in June, 1834, by Samuel Ryon. In 1838 George L. Ryon was appointed. About this time the name of the office was changed to Elkland. He was succeeded in 1839 by Joel Parkhurst, whose immediate successors were John and J. G. Parkhurst. The next incumbent was Frank G. Loveland, who was succeeded in 1886 by John S. Ryon. In 1889 E. G. Webb was appointed. He was succeeded May 28, 1894, by Robert P. McCann, the present incumbent. In 1890 Elkland was made a presidential office and brought within the civil service rules.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

In 1830 Seth John Porter came to Elkland and began the practice of medicine. He was also a minister of the gospel and, as stated elsewhere in this chapter, organized the first church in the village. He remained until September, 1833, when he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and soon afterwards died. Dr. Elisha B. Benedict, also a minister of the gospel, came about 1831, and practiced until his death in 1872. In January, 1849, Dr. William T. Humphrey, a native of Bainbridge, New York, and a graduate of the Albany Medical College, came to Elkland from Addison, New York, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He remained until 1857, when he removed to Osceola, where he has continued in practice to the present time, with the exception of three years and seven months spent in the service during the Civil War. Dr. W. W. Wright, a native of Greene county, New York, came with his parents to Tioga county in 1844, graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1848 and began the practice of his profession in Elkland in 1850, and is still engaged in active practice. W. E. Hatheway, a homeopathic physician, located about 1876 and practiced several years. Dr. Thomas N. Rockwell located in Elkland in 1887 and continued to practice until his death, January 30, 1896. Dr. W. G. Humphrey, a son of Dr. W. T. Humphrey, began practice in Elkland in 1890 and has continued to the present time.

Col. R. T. Wood, who is still a resident of the borough, began the practice of law in Elkland in 1853. S. D. Brooks came in 1855 and remained until 1867. Kasson Parkhurst practiced but a short time, during and after the Civil War. John S. Ryon

was admitted to the bar in 1877 and has practiced in Elkland to the present time. Colonel Wood and himself are the resident attorneys.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Elkland *Journal* was established by Edward M. Bixby, April 4, 1876, and was edited and published by him until February 19, 1878, when he was succeeded by Messrs. Ryon & Ward, who were succeeded by Wood & Buckbee. In May, 1878, Fred L. Graves assumed control. On January 1, 1882, he was succeeded by J. J. Van Horne & Brother, who continued as editors and publishers until July 10, 1891, when the property was purchased by Will C. Griffiths. Mr. Griffiths greatly improved the paper both in typographical appearance and as a medium for local and general news. Lack of paying support, however, compelled him to suspend publication in the fall of 1896.

CHURCHES.

The First Congregational Church of Elkland was the name of a church organized in 1832 at Elkland by Rev. Seth John Porter. The gospel had been preached in the valley before 1800 by itinerant ministers and by lay preachers of local repute, belonging to the Methodist and Baptist denominations. In 1830 Seth John Porter came into the valley to practice medicine. It soon became known that he was also a minister of the gospel and a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary. He began to preach in the old school house where James Brocksley now resides, and in 1832 organized a Congregational church, composed of the following members: Elihu and Henrietta Hill, William and Anna Barker, Hubbard and Eunice Clark, Anna Bacon, Clara Tubbs, Jane Christian, Almina Christian, Lydia Clark, Margaret Blend, Jane Blend, Polly Johnson, Nancy Rathbone, Hannah Hammond and Sylvina Bacon. Elihu Hill was chosen deacon. The membership of this church was scattered from Beecher's Island along the valley almost to Knoxville, a few residing across the State line on the north, while others came from Brookfield and Farmington townships. The church increased in membership, and in August, 1834, a second Congregational was organized at Beecher's Island, by Rev. David Slie. September 26, 1834, these two churches met at the Ryon school house and united into a church to be called First Congregational Church of Elkland. January 23, 1835, at the house of Amasa Culver, in what is now Nelson, this church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, and became a church of that denomination. During the years 1830-33 the churches mentioned were ministered to by Rev. Seth John Porter. Octavius Fitch came in 1833 and remained one year; Oren Johnson came in 1834 and remained two years.

The Presbyterian Church of Elkland and Osceola is the successor of the First Congregational church already mentioned. It was organized, as already stated, January 23, 1835. For a time meetings were held in the school house at Elkland, in the Bulkley school house in Osceola, in Deacon Elihu Hill's barn and in private dwellings. In the fall of 1837 and winter of 1838 a rough board structure, 32x48 feet, was erected, where the Presbyterian church now stands, on land given by John Ryon. It was roofed with boards, "looked like a political wigwam," and was called the "Tabernacle." There were forty-six slips or pews in this church, each pew

having a door. The pew holders were stockholders, and held their pews or slips in perpetuity. One of the certificates of stock still in existence reads as follows:

This certifies that Hannah Stevens has become a stockholder in the association known as the First Presbyterian Church and Congregation, of Elkland, to the amount of twenty-five dollars, in consideration of which sum, the payment of which is acknowledged, Slip No. 15, valued at twenty-five dollars, in the house of worship owned by the association aforesaid, is hereby conveyed to said Hannah Stevens, her heirs and assigns, forever.

The "Tabernacle" burned in the spring of 1853, and was not rebuilt until 1868. In 1851, while the township of Elkland still existed, and before there was any territory known as Osceola, this same church built a second church edifice in what is now Osceola, in which, after the burning of the church in Elkland, services were held, as well as occasionally in Elkland. In 1868 a building used as a union church by the Presbyterians and Methodists was erected. It may be well to say here that the church in Elkland and the one in Osceola form one society, incorporated December 26, 1844, as "The Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Elkland," the corporate name being changed December 2, 1874, to "The Presbyterian Church of Elkland and Osceola." The same ministers and same officers have served both congregations. Ground was broken for the present church building, known as the "Parkhurst Memorial Church," July 9, 1889. It is located on the original church lot, is 87x73 feet, and is one of the handsomest and costliest church buildings in northern Pennsylvania. The foundation is of native blue stone, the masonry being broken-range, rock-face ashler. The edifice proper is of brick, with brown-stone trimmings. The architecture is an adaption of the Romanesque. It was built as a memorial to the late Joel Parkhurst, by the members of the Parkhurst family, consisting of B. H. Parkhurst, Mrs. C. L. Pattison and Mrs. J. B. Grier. It cost, including furnaces, organ, etc., $17,000. It was furnished by the congregation at a cost of $1,500. A pulpit set, costing $130, was given by Mrs. Rebecca Parkhurst and L. K. Parkhurst as a memorial to John Parkhurst. The names of the pastors who have served this church, as well as the church in Osceola, are as follows: Revs. E. D. Wells, 1835-36; Oren Johnson, 1837-38; Octavius Fitch, 1839-40; Darius Williams, 1841; Lewis R. Lockwood, 1842-44; E. Bronson, 1845; D. Harrower and John Saylor, 1848; B. F. Pratt, 1849; H. E. Woodcock, 1851; Lewis R. Lockwood, 1852; David M. Smith, 1855; Joel Campbell, 1856; Joshua Lane and Thomas S. Dewing, 1857; Edward Kennedy, 1858; Elisha Bly Benedict, 1866, and John Cairns, 1870. Rev. Solomon H. Moore, D. D., the present pastor, took charge in 1879. Besides the congregation at Osceola, he has charge of the church in Knoxville. There are in the church in Elkland 125 members, and in the Sunday-school 100 pupils. A parsonage costing $1,500 was purchased in 1886.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Elkland was incorporated April 23, 1879. It originated in a class organized over fifty years ago, its members being drawn from the church at Osceola, at that time in the Knoxville charge. The first meetings were held in the school house. In 1856 a house of worship—used as a union church—was erected. On September 25, 1891, the present building was dedicated. It is a handsome frame edifice and cost $5,800. The old building was moved back of the new one and is used as a Sunday-school room. Since its organization this church

has been served by the same pastors as the one in Osceola, the history of which is given in the chapter devoted to that borough. The church now numbers about 125 members, with about sixty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which W. E. Cornelius is superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

The pioneer cemetery was on Barney Hill. Here Mrs. Permelia Taylor and her sons, Philip and Mitchell Taylor, and other early settlers, were buried. In 1882 the bodies of Mrs. Taylor and her sons were removed to Osceola and re-interred in the cemetery at that place.

The Presbyterian Graveyard near the Presbyterian church is another early burial place. Interments were made here up to about twelve years ago. A large number of those who died in Elkland during the earlier years of its history were buried in the cemetery at Osceola.

The Highland Cemetery Association of Elkland was incorporated January 26, 1885, by L. K. Parkhurst, B. H. Parkhurst, G. G. Dorrance, C. L. Pattison and J. S. Ryon. The capital stock of this association is $2,000, and the cemetery owned and controlled by it is situated on the hillside in the northern part of the borough.

SOCIETIES.

Within the past twenty-five years a number of secret, social and benevolent societies have been organized in Elkland, some of which had but a brief existence. The pioneer society, Elkland Lodge, No. 1360, K. of H., was organized January 16, 1879, with twelve charter members, and is now in a prosperous condition. Cowanesque Union, No. 534, E. A. U., was organized January 26, 1887, and has a good membership. J. Edgar Parkhurst Post, No. 581, G. A. R., was organized April 5, 1889. It now numbers among its membership twenty veterans of the Civil War. Elkland Tent, No. 213, K. O. T. M., was organized April 9, 1894, with twelve members. It is growing and prosperous.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OSCEOLA BOROUGH.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION—UNUSUAL AREA—THE VILLAGE OF OSCEOLA—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—THE WORD "COWANESQUE"—ITS DERIVATION AND DEFINITION—"PINDARVILLE"—ORIGIN OF NAME—POPULATION—LANDS AND SETTLEMENT—EARLY AND LATER INDUSTRIES—INNS AND HOTELS— SCHOOLS—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—PHYSICIANS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SECRET SOCIETIES.

IN January, 1857, all that part of the old township of Elkland, lying west of a line extending north and south through the center of the borough of Elkland, was erected into the township of Osceola, which, in 1878, acquired a large accession of territory from the township of Deerfield, giving it an area of 7,800 acres. November 29, 1882, the entire township was incorporated as the borough of Osceola, thus giving it the largest territory of any borough in the county. Like Nelson, Osceola is a township with a borough organization, the greater part of its area being made up of farming lands. The borough center is in the village of Osceola, on the north bank of the Cowanesque river, at the mouth of Holden brook. The elevation here, railroad grade, is 1,166 feet, the hills on either side of the valley rising from 400 to 600 feet higher. The Cowanesque river follows a generally northeast course through the borough territory, leaving the larger portion of its area to the north of the stream. Between the north bank of the river and the foot of the hill, extending from the mouth of Holden brook to Academy Corners, in Deerfield township, a distance of over four miles, is an island of varying width containing about 1,600 acres, to the existence of which, before the water was drained off, the river owes its name, the word Cowanesque meaning, in the Indian language, "the river of the long island." Its etymology is thus set forth by Capt. J. W. Powell, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C., in reply to a letter of inquiry from Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola:

> The word Cowanesque seems to be no other than Ka-hwe-nes-ka, the etymology and signification of which is as follows: Co for Ka, marking grammatic gender and meaning *it;* wan, for hwe-n, the stem of the word o-whe-na, *an island;* es, an adjective, meaning *long;* que, for ke, the locative proposition, meaning *at* or *on;* the whole signifying *at or on the long island.*

The island conformation is still partly preserved by Island Stream, fed by springs and creeks from the north hill. The principal tributaries of the river are Holden brook—named after William Holden, the first settler at its mouth—and Camp brook on the north, and Windfall brook on the south. Red House Hollow creek is a tributary of Holden brook, and Brier Hill creek of Windfall brook. That portion of the borough lying in the river valley is composed of level alluvial bottom lands, very fertile and productive; that lying along Holden brook, Windfall brook, and on either

side of the river valley, is broken and hilly, the hills terminating in a series of abrupt elevated knobs. The land lying just east of the village of Osceola was at one time a swamp, which was reduced by ditching into Camp brook.

Before the establishment of the postoffice in 1851, what is now the village of Osceola was known as "Pindarville," due to the fact that in 1840 Robert H. Tubbs contributed some poetic effusions to the *Lawrence Sentinel*, dating them from "Pindarville." The name attached itself to the place and was in common use for ten years. When an application for the establishment of a postoffice was made, the names "Pindarville," "Bridgeport" and "Osceola" were suggested. A public meeting decided in favor of "Osceola," the name of the once famous Seminole chief. The name was afterwards applied to the township and later to the borough.

Notwithstanding its extensive area the greater portion of the population of the borough is within the limits of the village of Osceola. The number of inhabitants in 1860 was 450; 1870, 523; 1880, 790, and in 1890, 838.

LANDS AND SETTLEMENT.

The greater portion of the lands within the borough boundaries of Osceola were purchased from the State of Pennsylvania by, and were patented to, John and James Strawbridge. Warrants, covering other tracts, were issued to William Lloyd, Robert Blackwell, T. M. Willing and Thomas Willing. Each of the tracts purchased by John and James Strawbridge bore a distinguishing name. Those covered in part by the village of Osceola were named "Chatham" and "Huntingdon." The others bore such names as "Coventry," "Cornwall," "Colchester," "Confidence," "Pleasant Valley," "Spring Garden" and "St. James." The warrants for the first five of these tracts were obtained May 17, 1785, and the surveys for "Chatham" and "Huntingdon" made June 22, for "Coventry" and "Cornwall" June 23, "and for "Colchester" September 2, 1786. The surveys of the other tracts were made in 1792, 1793 and 1794. In naming their tracts the Strawbridges followed an English fashion. To these original grantees from the State the present owners of the lands within the borough limits trace their titles.

As was the case in many other places in the county, the permanent settlers of Osceola were preceded by those who made but a temporary stay, whose names even have not, in all cases, been preserved. They were usually squatters, who embraced the first opportunity to sell out and move further west, leaving to others the task of clearing and cultivating the lands. The first actual settler, who came to stay, was William Holden, who had made a previous settlement at Lawrenceville, as early as 1788. Holden, who was a bachelor, came about 1795 and built his cabin on the eastern bank of Holden brook—which was named for him—near its mouth, within the present village of Osceola. His main employment was building post and rail fences for new settlers. Following William Holden came a number of temporary settlers, some of whom came before 1800, and all of whom had moved elsewhere not much later than 1810. Among these was Cooper Cady, who settled on the Cowanesque near the Elkland borough line, and who afterwards removed to Troupsburg, New York. Then came Caleb Griggs, who built a cabin on the Cowanesque below the Tubbs grist mill. A man named Smith became the first settler on the John Tubbs place. Griggs and Smith died and were buried here. The second settler

upon the village site of Osecola was Nathaniel White, whose deed from George Strawbridge, as administrator and owner, was dated December 31, 1807. Daniel Phillips was the first settler near the mouth of the Island Stream, and James Whitney on the Charles L. Hoyt place. Whitney sold his land to Henry Mott. White, Phillips and Mott afterwards removed to Marietta, Ohio. John Parker, a Mr. Randall, Nathan Lewis, who made a clearing, still known as "Lewis' lot," on the hill side, north of Osceola, and a man named Sesher, were also temporary settlers. Sesher had a cabin on Island Stream. It burned one night about 1800, and he was never seen or heard of afterwards. There were rumors of foul play, but the guilt of the crime, if crime there was, was never fixed on anyone.

In 1800 Israel Bulkley came from his native town of Colchester, Massachusetts, and settled upon the tract previously occupied by Sesher's cabin. He also purchased the possession of Randall. Bulkley had a Connecticut title, but afterwards purchased the land from the owner of the Pennsylvania title. He was a man of means and enterprise and brought with him from Connecticut an improved breed of cattle and other live stock, established a blacksmith shop, dealt in merchandise, built a grist mill, carding mill and distillery, and was a land surveyor and an agent for the Strawbridge estate. He planted a nursery from which the first orchards in Tioga county were raised. He was the owner of a negro female slave, whose freedom was subsequently purchased by one of her own race.

The Taylor family, consisting of Mrs. Permelia Taylor and her three sons, Ebenezer, Philip and Mitchell, emigrated first from the Delaware Water Gap, in New Jersey, to the Wyoming valley, where they participated in the Pennamite War; from thence to Pipe Creek, below Owego, and in 1806 to the Cowanesque valley. They first settled at Barney Hill, below Elkland. Ebenezer first bought out Caleb Griggs in Osceola, but soon sold to his brother Philip. He next bought the farm known as the John Tubbs farm, which he sold to Robert Tubbs. His third purchase was the farm of Henry Mott, known as the C. L. Hoyt farm. Here he made his home and resided during the remainder of his life.

Paul Gleason, a native of Charleston, Massachusetts, settled on the farm now owned by George Baker. His father, Abner Gleason, came later. He was the first shoemaker here, and established a shop in front and a little to the east of the residence of Charles Tubbs. In front of this shop was the only grindstone in the neighborhood. Lemuel Cady, a native of Connecticut, and a carpenter, came about 1810, but removed to Farmington township in 1812.

The Tubbs family came into the Cowanesque valley from Newtown, now Elmira, New York, in 1811. Samuel, Sr., and his sons Samuel, James and Benjamin, located in Elkland. Robert, as already stated, purchased a farm from Ebenezer Taylor, in Osceola, living the first year in a small log house near the site of the grist mill. In 1817 Samuel Tubbs, Jr., removed from Elkland and purchased part of the Daniel Phillips farm. Nathaniel Seely, a native of Southport, New York, came in 1812, and purchased the farm of Nathaniel White—upon which the main part of the village of Osceola is built—and later the Nathan Lewis lot. He was a farmer, an early hotel keeper, and justice of the peace from 1820 to 1840.

Andrew Bozzard (now spelled "Bosard"), a native of what is now Monroe county, Pennsylvania, came in 1813, and purchased a part of the farm originally

occupied by John Parker. He was the first carpenter and joiner to become a permanent settler. He became a saw-mill owner and a manufacturer of household furniture, spinning wheels and coffins. In 1823 Stennett Crandall, a native of Rhode Island, and a shoemaker, settled on the B. F. Colvin farm on Holden brook. Here he had a shop in his dwelling and worked at his trade. Abel Hoyt came in 1835 and bought a part of the Parker farm. Reuben Cook, to whom a more extended reference is made in the chapter on Nelson, returned to the valley in 1820, from Marietta, Ohio, and became a resident of Osceola, remaining until his death, June 25, 1829.

EARLY AND LATER INDUSTRIES.

The first saw-mill within the borough boundaries was built between 1812 and 1816 by Ebenezer Taylor and Andrew Bozzard on Holden brook, about a mile above its mouth. This mill was burned in the latter year. In 1828 Andrew Bozzard and Truman Crandall erected a mill half a mile further up the stream. Mr. Bozzard soon afterward became the sole owner of this mill, which was operated by him until 1852, and after that by his son, Arthur F. Bosard. In 1837 Robert Tubbs erected a saw-mill on the north bank of the Cowanesque river, near the Elkland borough line. This mill is still in operation and is now owned by L. B. Cadogan. It has been several times enlarged and improved. In 1849 a saw-mill was built near the mouth of Island Stream, by Culver & Slosson, and was driven by water brought in a race from the Cowanesque river. It burned in 1860. A steam saw-mill, driven by a thirty-horse-power engine and rigged with a circular saw, was built in 1864 by George Sharp Bonham on Holden brook, and was run up to a few years ago.

Israel Bulkley erected a flutter-wheel grist mill in 1814, the water being taken from the Cowanesque river in a race to the Island Stream. This mill site was north of the Charles Bulkley residence. It had one run of buhrs and was operated until 1829. In 1850 Robert Tubbs built a four-run grist mill near his saw-mill. Since 1871 steam power has been used during low water in the river. This mill descended to H. and J. Tubbs, sons of Robert, and has had several owners. It is now owned and operated by L. B. Cadogan.

A log distillery was built previous to 1812 by Israel Bulkley near his grist mill. He paid one dollar a bushel for corn, and whiskey was correspondingly high. He quit the business before 1816. Andrew Bozzard built a log distillery in 1816 on the highway in front of the Alvers Bosard residence, getting water from a spring on the north side of the road. He ran this distillery about six years. In 1818 George Parker built a distillery, also of logs, on the north side of the road, opposite the C. B. Hoyt residence, which he operated until 1824. It became a popular drinking resort.

A carding mill was erected in 1814 by Israel Bulkley. It was driven by the water power used at his grist mill. In connection with it he also had a fulling mill, both in charge of Henry B. Trowbridge. In 1827 Josiah Holcomb engaged in the manufacture of wooden ware in Osceola, procuring black ash knots from the swamp and fashioning them into sugar bowls, salt dishes and whiskey kegs, some of which are still preserved in the homes of the old families. A potash manufactory was established in 1839 by Robert Tubbs. In 1841 he added a pearling oven to his works.

He hauled the potash and pearlash to Ithaca, New York, and Williamsport, Pennsylvania, whence they were shipped to New York and Philadelphia. He operated his works until 1843. In 1827 he began the manufacture of brick, continuing at intervals for a number of years, and in 1829 built one of the first brick houses erected in Tioga county. The mason work was done by Stephen Potter, of Potter Brook. This house is still standing, in good repair, and is used as a residence. Andrew K. Bosard began the manufacture of brick in 1848, and continued about twenty-five years, when he sold out to Henry Seely, who ceased business about 1880. A kiln of limestone was burned in 1848, on Holden brook, by Philip Taylor. The quality of the lime was poor and the enterprise abandoned. Two kilns of tar were burned in 1838 by Isaac Van Zile, who hauled his knots and pitch-pine wood from Norway Ridge. He continued the business two or three years. A few kilns of tar were also burned in 1839 by Jacob Rowley, on the farm now owned by Charles Tubbs. Charcoal was burned as early as 1810 by Israel Bulkley. Until coal came into use, it was used for blacksmithing, and charcoal pits were generally put up and burned by the blacksmiths.

The first blacksmith shop was built in 1810 by Henry Mott. In 1815 Godfrey Bowman built a small log shop, which he carried on until 1818, when he was succeeded by Bela Graves, who made a specialty of cutting tools and trap springs. Bartholomew Thing opened a shop in 1822, and was succeeded by Lewis Lowell Carr, who worked at his trade here from 1824 to 1830. About 1825 George Bulkley established a shop on his farm—later a part of the Charles Bulkley farm—and carried it on until 1850. In 1828 William Barker built a shop, and carried it on until 1860, when he was succeeded by his son George. In 1850 Oliver Rice Gifford opened a shop which he carried on for many years. All these shops, except that of George Bulkley, were in the village of Osceola.

The Banking House of Morgan Seely was established in 1877 and has been successfully conducted by its founder ever since. It enjoys the reputation of being a safe and sound financial institution. On April 1, 1897, the name was changed to the Cowanesque Valley Bank, with Morgan Seely, president; Frank J. Seely, vice-president, and Ed. M. Seely, cashier.

Two attempts to discover petroleum oil at Osceola have been made, and two wells sunk, but without success. The first was made in 1865, when the Osceola Oil and Mining Company—chartered July 24, 1865—was organized with a capital stock of $500,000, the incorporators being B. F. Paxton, S. P. Wolverton, J. R. Barker and H. S. Marr, of Northumberland and Schuylkill counties, Pennsylvania. A well was drilled to the depth of 800 feet on the Charles Bulkley farm, by Joseph Barker, but no oil was found. In 1879 a stock company was formed, the officers of which were Hoyt Tubbs, president; Charles Tubbs, secretary, and Morgan Seely, treasurer. A test well was drilled by Hoyt Tubbs on the lands of Allen Seely, to a depth of 1,300 feet without striking oil. The well was then abandoned.

In 1852 Hoyt Tubbs and Truman Crandall erected a tannery on the Cowanesque river, opposite the mill pond. Mr. Crandall disposed of his interest to Lyman P. Hoyt in 1857. He conducted the business until 1860, from which time until 1864 the tannery lay idle. In the latter year Robert Hammond leased the property. In March, 1866, the building was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. In 1866

R. Hammond & Company built the present tannery upon Holden brook in the northern part of the village of Osceola and operated it until May 1, 1893, when it passed into the control of the Union Tanning Company. The output of this tannery averages about 100 sides of sole leather a day. The superintendent is Robert Hammond, and the foreman John Duly.

In 1854 Enoch M. Steen and Eleazer Clark built a sash, blind and door factory, which they operated until 1863, when they sold out to Hoyt Tubbs and V. C. Phelps. This factory was operated until 1872, when it shut down, having had various owners. In 1872 a cheese factory was established on Holden brook by William Bosard and James F. James. In 1875 it was purchased by Hoyt Tubbs and A. F. Rose, who conducted it until 1877, when it shut down.

INNS AND HOTELS.

The first "Inn" was opened in Osceola in 1812 by Nathaniel Seely. No liquor license was required in those days and the public patronized the bar as well as sought his place for the purpose of being fed and lodged. He continued in the business until 1830. In 1824 George Parker opened a house. He was succeeded in 1830 by Aaron Buck. The place was purchased by Abel Hoyt in 1835, who closed it as a house of public entertainment. The Osceola House was built on the site of the present hotel in 1851 by Allen Seely, who kept it until 1861. He had numerous successors, among them James Atherton, Joseph Weaver, Charles Culver, John S. Seely, Stewart Daily, W. E. Cooper, Benjamin B. Barse, Charles Graham, James Martin, Eugene O. Martin, Arthur F. Bosard and Hoyt Tubbs. This house was destroyed by fire in 1870, and rebuilt in 1873, from which time until 1882 it was known as the Bosard House, when it resumed its former name. It was destroyed by fire in 1888. In December, 1891, the present Osceola House, erected by William Wildrick, was opened, with W. A. Newcomb as landlord. Since the spring of 1895 it has been kept by W. R. Colvin.

SCHOOLS.

Mary Ann Landon, the first teacher in Osceola, taught school in 1812 in an old log house upon the Island Stream, near the residence of Abel Hoyt. Among her pupils were Ira Bulkley, Hiram Bulkley, Horace Hill, Elisha Hill, Benjamin Hill, Edwin Hill, Ann Tubbs, Julia Gleason and Nelson Gleason. This was a characteristic, primitive, pioneer school. The children living east of Holden brook crossed that stream on a fallen tree, there being no bridges. From 1814 to 1822 an old log shop, in front of the Vine Crandall residence, was used for school purposes. Still later another log house west of John Tubbs' residence was fitted up for school purposes, and also one on the site of the present Methodist church. Schools were also kept in the dwelling houses of Robert Tubbs and William Barker. The Bulkley school house was erected in 1822 and was the first building erected for school purposes. It was used for twenty years. Among the early teachers in these various schools were John Hammond, 1813; Jonathan Bonney, 1814; Chester Giddings, 1815; Mahala Seelye, 1816; Caroline Gardner, 1817; Nathaniel Seely, 1818-19; Martin Stevens, 1820; William F. Gardner, 1821; Amasa Smith, 1822; Elihu Hill, 1823; John Smith, 1824, and Polly Howland, 1825. In 1836 a new school house

was built on the road leading toward Camp brook. It was burned in 1845. Here taught Andrew Keller Bosard, Robert H. Tubbs, Lavina Leonard, Elizabeth Tubbs, Mary Stull, Harriet Beebe, Edwin R. Hill and Sally Tubbs. From 1845 to 1850 school was held in old houses in the village. In 1849 a new school house was built upon Holden brook by subscription, and in 1859 the subscribers deeded it to the Osceola school district. It was used as a school house until 1869. In 1871 the present school building was erected, at a cost for the lot of $200 and for the building of $2,000. It has since been improved to meet the increasing demands of the district. From 1888 until 1896 this school was in charge of Prof. Artemas Edwards, an experienced and able educator. The present principal is Hugh Sherwood. In 1845 a school house was built by H. B. Cilley in the Brier Hill district. It was destroyed by fire in 1866 and rebuilt. In 1878, by the addition to its area of a portion of Deerfield township, Osceola township, as it was then, and borough, as it is now, acquired the Holden brook district and school house, a portion of Bulkley District, No. 2, and of District No. 11, then of Deerfield township.

The Osceola High School was established in December, 1860, for the purpose of affording facilities for pursuing an academic education. The enterprise was set on foot by a number of leading citizens, who subscribed the necessary money, the second and third stories of the H. & J. Tubbs block being fitted up for chapel, recitation rooms, and apartments for non-resident students. The school opened with 100 students in December, 1860. The faculty was composed of Anderson Robert Wightman, A. B., principal; Samuel R. Thayer, A. B., assistant principal; Jane A. Stanton Wightman, preceptress; Mary Abigail Stanton, assistant preceptress; Prof. Isaac Gunn Hoyt, instructor in music. A large boarding house containing twenty-four rooms, known as "The Castle on the Hill," was built in 1861, and an equipment of philosophical apparatus purchased. Various changes in the faculty were made up to 1866, when the school was formally closed and was succeded by a select school, taught in 1867-68 by James Huntington Bosard, and in 1869-70 by Charles C. Ward.

The Osceola School of Musical Instruction was opened in 1872 by Prof. Isaac Gunn Hoyt. It existed four years, both vocal and instrumental music being taught, and diplomas awarded those taking a full course of instructions.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The township of Osceola was incorporated as a borough November 24, 1882, and the first election held in February, 1883. The office of burgess has been filled by the following named persons: Robert Hammond, 1883; James Tubbs, 1884; M. L. Bonham, 1885-86; Robert Hammond, 1887; Albert L. Tubbs, 1888-90; Hiram Taylor, 1891-93; C. W. Morgan, 1894-96, and D. Baxter, elected in 1897. Hon. Charles Tubbs has held the position of clerk since the organization of the borough.

During the years Osceola was a township, the folowing named persons served as justices of the peace: Isaac B. Taft, 1857; Lyman P. Hoyt, 1858; A. K. Bosard, 1860; re-elected, 1865, 1871, 1875; Norman Strait, 1861; re-elected, 1866; E. E. Bosworth, 1870; C. L. Hoyt, 1872; Morgan Seely, 1876; J. W. Hammond, 1879;

O. S. Kimball, 1880; Morgan Seely, 1882. Since its incorporation as a borough the office has been held by the following named persons: O. S. Kimball, 1885; C. R. Taylor, 1886; re-elected, 1891; L. P. Davis, 1891; James A. Rogers, 1892; Frank R. Hazlett, 1894.

A postoffice was established at Osceola February 16, 1852. The office of postmaster has been filled by the following persons: Enos Slosson, appointed April 3, 1852; James Mapes, September 2, 1856; Joseph Barker, March 28, 1859; H. C. Bosworth, August 7, 1861; Edward E. Bosworth, January 6, 1871; C. H. Bosworth, April 29, 1879; L. P. Davis, May 30, 1886; Ella Strait, April 1, 1890; James A. Rodgers, July 25, 1892, and James Kelly, August 1, 1896.

PHYSICIANS.

The wife of Reuben Cook, familiarly known as "Granny Cook," though not a recognized member of the medical profession, had a large obstetrical practice during the first quarter of the present century. Her fee was invariably one pound of tea. The first regular physician, however, to locate at Osceola was Adolphus Allen, who practiced here from 1813 to 1816. Henry C. Bosworth, a native of Vernon, New York, who graduated from Geneva Medical College in 1837, located at Osceola in 1852, and continued to practice until his death, December 5, 1870. William W. Day, a homeopathist, located at Osceola in 1855, and remained until the autumn of 1867, when he removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin. In April, 1857, Dr. William T. Humphrey, a graduate of the Albany Medical College, removed from Elkland to Osceola, and still continues in the active practice of his profession. Adelbert J. Heggie, who acquired his medical education in Georgetown, D. C., and in the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, located at Osceola in 1866, remaining about twenty years. Wilmot G. Humphrey, a son of Dr. William T. Humphrey, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1880, and immediately began practice at Osceola. In 1890 he removed to Elkland. Charles H. Bosworth, a son of Dr. Henry C. Bosworth, entered upon the practice of medicine at Osceola, March 1, 1882, and has continued as a resident physician to the present time. Dr. T. N. Rockwell practiced here from August 1 to October 1, 1886, and then removed to Elkland. Dr. E. E. Clark, now a resident physician, began practice in Osceola in May, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Osceola, incorporated August 25, 1879, was organized sometime during the twenties, and was the outgrowth of early camp meetings to which the settlers flocked from near and far. The earliest laborer in this field appears to have been Capt. Ebenezer Taylor, who was a local preacher. His co-laborers were David Jay and Elihu Hill. Meetings were held in cabins, in barns, in school houses and in the open air. The first camp meeting was held on the river bank on the farm of George Newton Bulkley, in September, 1828, and was in charge of Rev. Parker Buell, presiding elder. Rev. Samuel Conant, Peter Sliter and others participated in this meeting. Another camp meeting was held in September, 1829, and a third one in 1835, at each of which a number of persons were converted. Presiding Elder Abel conducted the second, assisted by Revs.

Asa Orcutt, Amos Carey and John Copeland. The third was conducted by Rev. Nathan Fellows, assisted by Rev. Darius Williams and others. From 1861 to 1868 the society worshiped in the Presbyterian church. In 1867 the society was organized anew under the name of "The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Osceola." February 25, 1868, a church building, costing $3,000, was dedicated, and in 1881 a parsonage built at a cost of $1,500. The names of the ministers, so far as it has been possible to ascertain them, who have served this church are as follows: Revs. Asa Orcutt, Amos Carey, John Copeland, Caleb Kendall and I. J. B. McKinney, 1820 to 1830; Revs. Bell, Dewey, Nathan Fellows, David Fellows, Theodore McElhany and Ralph D. Brooks, 1830 to 1840; Francis W. Conable, Milo Scott, Samuel Nichols John Abbott, J. L. S. Grandin and Henry Bascom Turk, 1840 to 1850; A. D. Edgar, Austin P. Davison, James Duncan, 1854; Samuel Nichols, 1855; R. L. Stillwell, S. P. Guernsey and Elisha Sweet, 1850 to 1860; C. L. F. Howe, 1861; C. Dillenbeck, 1862-63; William E. Pindar, 1864; O. B. Weaver, 1865-67; Isaac Everitt, 1868-70; J. H. Blades, 1871-72; G. C. Jones, 1873-74; Henry C. Moyer, 1875-77; F. M. Smith, 1878; W. D. Taylor, 1879-81; S. M. Dayton, 1882-83; D. W. Gates, 1884; C. M. Gardner, 1885-86; J. O. Jarman, 1887-90; I. K. Libby, 1891-95, and John Segwalt, who took charge in October, 1895. The church now numbers about 100 members. There are sixty-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which A. Cadogan is the superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

Those of the first settlers who died between 1795 and 1815 were buried on a triangular-shaped piece of ground on the west bank of Holden brook near its mouth. Rude, inscribed stones marked their resting places. These were broken down and destroyed between 1848 and 1860, during which time the site of this old burial ground was occupied as Culver & Slosson's mill yard. The land is now cultivated as a garden. Here were buried Cooper Cady's wife, a Mr. Smith, Caleb Griggs and wife, Baker Pierce, three children of Daniel Phillips, and others.

The Osceola Cemetery Association was incorporated April 21, 1876, the following named persons being the officers and incorporators: Robert Hammond, president; Russell Crandall, secretary and treasurer; and C. R. Taylor, E. E. Bosworth and George Tubbs. The grounds of this association are on the north side of the Cowanesque road, west of the village. They are inclosed with a neat and tasteful picket fence. Above the ornamental entrance gate is the inscription, "Man goeth to his long home." The first person buried within this inclosure was Abner Gleason, who died about 1812, and who was the owner of the land. In another grave lie the remains of Nathaniel P. Moody, a Revolutionary soldier and a graduate of Yale College. Here also lie the remains of Reuben Cook, the pioneer, of Sarah Cole, his wife; Reuben, his son, and Phelind, his son's wife. Here also rest the remains of members of the Taylor, Tubbs, Gleason, Bosard, Crandall and other pioneer families, whose graves are cared for and whose memories are held in veneration and esteem by their living descendants.

Holden Brook Cemetery is an inclosure of about an acre of ground, on the Philip S. Taylor farm. The first person to be buried here was Silas Overfield

Taylor, who died in 1855, since which time the place has been free for burial purposes to the public.

Fairview Cemetery Association, with a capital of $3,000, was incorporated October 2, 1882, the incorporators being Albert Dearman, Knoxville; Morgan Seely, Osceola, and O. P. Babcock, Elkland. The grounds of this association adjoin those of the Osceola Cemetery Association and are tastefully laid out for burial purposes.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Osceola is the meeting place of a number of representative secret societies, all of which are well attended and prosperous. Osceola Lodge, No. 421, F. & A. M., was organized July 22, 1868, and now numbers thirty-three members. Capt. Alfred J. Sofield Post, No. 49, G. A. R., was organized January 18, 1876, and is one of the oldest posts in the county. Osceola Lodge, No. 843, K. of H., was organized January 8, 1878, and Vidette Lodge, No. 115, K. & L. of H., December 20, 1878. The former has twenty-four and the latter forty-eight members. Osceola Union, No. 219, E. A. U., was organized January 18, 1881, and Osceola Tent, No. 160, K. O. T. M., April 4, 1893. The latter now has upwards of sixty members.

CHAPTER XXIX.

NELSON BOROUGH.

ORGANIZATION—AREA AND BOUNDARIES—STREAMS—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—PHYSICIANS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES.

THE borough of Nelson was created May 8, 1886, and is simply the township of Nelson incorporated into a borough. It has the same boundaries and the same area as the old township, and embraces within its limits 6,201 acres, or nearly ten square miles. It has an average length, from east to west, of three and a half miles, and an average width, from north to south, of two and three-fourths miles. It is bounded on the north by New York state, on the east by Lawrence township, on the south by Farmington township and on the west by the boroughs of Osceola and Elkland. The Cowanesque river enters it from the west, about a half mile south of the State line, pursues a winding course, slightly southeast, and passes into Lawrence township, south of the center of the eastern boundary line. A number of small branches flow into it from the north and south. Those on

the north beginning at the west are Rathbun or Wright brook, and a stream flowing through the John Mascho farm, known as Drew creek south, and Baldwin brook north, of the State line. The little stream that flows through Nelson village is known as Cook creek, while the one that flows into the river on the C. F. Merritt farm is known as Crowl creek. On the south side of the river are two creeks, Thorn Bottom creek, which rises in Farmington township, and empties into the river above the village of Nelson, and Cummings' creek, which unites with the river near the Lawrence township line. The river valley in the western portion of the borough is level and averages over half a mile in width, above Nelson village. The eastern portion is more restricted and broken. The hills on either side are lower and less bold than those further up the valley, and are tillable, the soil being fertile and productive. The Fall Brook railway passes through the borough, following the north side of the river valley. The Addison and Pennsylvania passes through the northeastern portion and has a flag station, called Nelson, within the borough limits.

The unusual area of the borough, and the large amount of finely farming land embraced within its boundaries make it necessary to distinguish, in writing, between the country proper and the village of Nelson, or Beecher's Island, as it was formerly called. The village of Nelson, though a component of the borough, occupies but a small portion of its area, and lies on both sides of the Cowanesque river, about a mile west of the Lawrence township line. It contains the borough building, two churches, a graded school building, the railroad station, the postoffice, a hotel, and had about 300 of the 540 inhabitants within the borough limits in 1890. For convenience, therefore, and to avoid confusion, it will be referred to by its old name of Beecher's Island, a name familiar to every old resident of the county.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white person to settle within the present borough boundaries was Reuben Cook, Sr. This pioneer, mention of whom is also made in the Osceola, Deerfield and Westfield chapters, was the first white settler in the Cowanesque valley, west of Lawrenceville. He was a Revolutionary soldier and drew a pension from the State of Pennsylvania, under the following act, approved June 16, 1823, by Joseph Heister, governor:

SEC. 3. Be it enacted, etc., That the state treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to Reuben Cook, of Tioga county, a Revolutionary soldier, on order, Forty Dollars immediately, and an annuity of Forty Dollars during life; to be paid half yearly; to commence on the first day of January, 1823.

"In May, 1792 or 1793," says Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, "he moved into Nelson township, locating on a little flat north of the present residence of Harris T. Ryon. He lived in a bark cabin all summer, and planted an Indian girdling to corn and turnips. In the fall of that year he built a log house and lived in it three years. An Indian erected his wigwam near by, and they hunted and fished in company in the greatest friendship. The river was full of trout and it was no trouble to kill a deer. He never lived long in a place. At different times he owned valuable farms in Deerfield, Westfield, Osceola and Elkland boroughs. In 1814 he went to Marietta, Ohio, but returned to this valley in 1820, living at Osceola until he died. He pos-

sessed the true pioneer spirit—was always willing to sell out and move west." He was born at "Old Harford, West Division," August 25, 1747, and died at Osceola, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1829. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Cole, was born at Flat Brook, New Jersey, June, 1757, and died at Osceola, March 25, 1833. He lies buried in the cemetery at Osceola. His son, Reuben Cook, was born at Hooper's Patent, on the Susquehanna, below Owego, July 10, 1782, and died in Brookfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1881, in his one hundredth year.

The next settler appears to have been Dorman Bloss. His name is found on the census roll for 1800, as a "millwright." In 1805 he sold a hand grist-mill to Elihu Marvin, of Mansfield, who hauled it from Nelson overland on an ox sled. He did not, however, make purchase of land until January 2, 1807, when he bought a portion of the tract called "Retreat," now within the boundaries of the village of Nelson. He left the valley in 1818.

No further permanent settlement appears to have been made within the borough limits until about 1805 or 1806, when John, Thomas and Hopestill Beecher settled on and around a piece of land—now within the village of Nelson—to which the name of Beecher's Island was soon after given. At that time it seems the Cowanesque river was known as Log creek, and so is described in the deeds to the Beechers, to Dorman Bloss and to other very early settlers in the Cowanesque valley. The lands settled upon by the Beechers are described as "late of Daniel Verden," and were part of a tract called "Retreat." The deeds are dated October 15, 1806, and that to John Beecher was delivered in the presence of Dorman Bloss and Thomas Overton. The name Beecher's Island had its origin in the fact that the land settled on lay between two channels of the Cowanesque river, the one a main and the other a branch channel, the inclosed land being an oblong strip, now forming a portion of the village site.

About 1806 or 1808 Daniel Strait came from Lindley, New York, and located upon what is now known as the Hazlett farm. In 1810 he sold out to John and Samuel Hazlett and removed to Steuben county, New York. The Hazletts came from the north of Ireland. The greater part of the land then purchased is still owned by their descendants. In 1810 Joseph Campbell, Sr., a native of Scotland, also came from the north of Ireland, and settled at Beecher's Island. The Hazletts and his family appear to have been members of the same party and to have crossed the ocean together. His eldest daughter, Sally, was the wife of Samuel Hazlett, and the next oldest daughter, Jane, was married to John Hazlett, at Beecher's Island, April 11, 1811. Amasa Culver, a native of Connecticut, also came in 1810, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by Mrs. Betsey Tubbs. His daughter, Content Culver, who became the wife of Walter C. Bottum, was born within the present borough limits in 1810.

James Daily settled soon afterward. His son, Perry Daily, who died July 18, 1896, was born here in 1814, and at the time of his death was the oldest person born in the township. Cyprian Wright came about 1812 and settled on the land adjoining Amasa Culver, on the east. He kept an early way-side inn, the first in the present borough limits. William Allington settled about 1812 and John and George Allington before 1816. Calvin Chamberlain came about 1815. Amariah Hammond, a native of Connecticut, came in 1817 and settled between Nelson village and Elkland,

near the Byron Shaw place. He taught school in 1821, in a building which then stood near the William Merritt residence, below Nelson village. Samuel Rathbun, a native of New York state, came into Tioga county about 1814 and appears to have resided until about 1817 or 1818 at Lawrenceville, and then to have moved within the present borough of Nelson, and to have settled on and improved the farm now owned and occupied by the widow of his eldest son, Henry Rathbun.

In 1818 Mrs. Sarah Blackwell, of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, a widow, married John Campbell and came to live at Beecher's Island. Her son, Enoch Blackwell, born in Jersey Shore, June 12, 1814, afterwards became prominent as a mill owner and merchant at Beecher's Island. Richard Ellison and James McGinley, Scotch-Irish and Calvinists, were also among the early settlers at Beecher's Island. Among other early settlers, the year of whose coming cannot be ascertained, were George W. Phelps and John Vroman. Walter C. Bottum, a native of Connecticut, came in 1827. His father, Clark Bottum, came later. Walter C. engaged in lumbering and during an active career erected three saw-mills in the Cowanesque valley. In 1830 Artemus Losey, a native of Orange county, New York, settled at Beecher's Island and bought the John Campbell saw-mill, still owned and operated by his son, J. T. Losey. From this time forward settlers came in rapidly, so that in 1835, when the Congregational church was organized, it numbered fifteen members, all residents of Beecher's Island and vicinity. Most of the families already named were represented, as well as those of Samuel Snow, Nahum Kelley, Sabra Daily, Hubbard Clark, William Clark and M. Cummings. Among the more prominent of the later settlers were Henry Smith, who came in 1832; Sylvester Stewart, a soldier of the War of 1812, who came in 1838; John Weeks, also a soldier of the War of 1812, who came the same year; Harris T. Ryon, who came in 1839; Dr. Albert M. Loop, who first came in 1838, went to Illinois, from which he returned in 1840, and permanently settled at Beecher's Island; Daniel Angell, a shoemaker, who came in 1842; Luther Rice, a carpenter, who came in 1843; Samuel Edgcomb, who came in 1845, and Louis Bevier, a tanner, who came in 1849.

MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

John, Thomas and Hopestill Beecher, who settled on Beecher's Island in 1805 or 1806, erected a saw-mill about 1810 on the site of the present J. T. Losey mill, familiarly known as the old Campbell mill. About 1818 this property passed into the hands of John Campbell, who operated a saw-mill on the same site till 1830, when he sold it to Artemus Losey. Mr. Losey, who was a skilled mechanic, added to his lumber business the manufacture of household furniture. He also built several carding machines and a number of melodeons, and was known as a man of energy and enterprise. Since his death, in 1869, the mill property has been owned and operated by his son, J. T. Losey. This mill, one of the oldest in the county, has been rebuilt and improved.

The Nelson Flouring Mill, water power, was originally built by John Campbell about 1818, and owned and operated by him until his death, in 1855, when it became the property of his stepson, Enoch Blackwell. He operated it until his death, in 1884. About 1830 Mr. Campbell established an upper leather tannery in connection with his mill property. For several years during his lifetime, and that of Mr.

Blackwell, this tannery was carried on by lessees. After Mr. Blackwell's death the mill property passed into the possession of his son, E. C. Blackwell, who is the present owner. A store established by Mr. Blackwell's father was carried on in connection with the mill for many years. It burned in 1885. Mr. Blackwell also operates a power cider mill with a capacity of 100 barrels a day.

Among the early saw-mill owners and lumbermen within the present borough limits was Hon. James Ford, of Lawrenceville, the first congressman from Tioga county. He operated a saw-mill on the Cowanesque on the Samuel Rathbun place, in which he had a two-third interest, Samuel Rathbun having the remaining one-third. They conducted it until 1828, when Mr. Ford's interest was bought by Samuel and Alfred Rathbun. Samuel Rathbun in time became the sole owner of the mill, which he operated until his death, in 1847. Walter C. Bottum and Gilbert Phelps & Company erected a mill on Thorn Bottom creek, near its mouth. Mr. Bottum became an extensive operator and erected no less than three saw-mills during the next thirty years. Among those who operated mills, usually as part owners, between 1830 and 1850 were Richard Ellison, John Vroman, John Young, Charles Bottum, Hubbard Clark, Thomas Rathbun, Leander Culver, John Flint, John Brownell and others. At the present time the mill owned and operated by J. T. Losey is the only one within the borough limits.

Luke B. Maynard, whose name appears on the assessment list of 1832, was the pioneer merchant of Nelson. He remained but a few years. Hunt Pomeroy, father of the late "Brick" Pomeroy, the noted editor of the La Crosse (Wisconsin) *Democrat*, opened a store in Nelson in 1840, and had for a partner Hiram Beebe, the first merchant of Lawrenceville. Anson Buck and John Brownell were also early merchants. The old store building, first occupied by Luke B. Maynard, was on the site of the present Newcomb Hotel. It is now owned by John M. Hammond, and stands near his residence. In 1849 G. H. Baxter and G. W. Phelps engaged in mercantile business. The partnership lasted a year, when Mr. Baxter continued as a dealer in groceries and provisions. In March, 1866, A. J. Howell opened a store in Nelson. In the same month of the same year M. B. Seely came to Nelson. Mr. Howell now keeps a grocery store and Mr. Seely a general store. They are the two oldest merchants in the place.

A wayside inn kept by Cyprian Wright was the first within the present borough limits. The "Old Log Hotel," as it is familiarly called by those of the present generation, was the first hotel at Beecher's Island. It was built on the corner north of the present Newcomb House about 1830, by Samuel Snow. In 1835 Amariah Hammond purchased the property, and his son, John M. Hammond, kept the house until 1841. In 1865 it was torn down and a store building erected on its site.

The Newcomb House was erected in 1836 for a store building by Artemus Losey, and was occupied for a number of years by Pomeroy & Beebe. It was afterwards changed into a hotel. Among the early landlords were Hunt Pomeroy and Samuel Edgcomb. Since 1878 this house has been kept by W. A. Newcomb.

The Nelson Separator and Butter Company was organized in 1893, with Byron Shaw, president; C. S. Baxter, secretary; M. B. Seely, treasurer; E. V. Turpening, butter maker, and J. E. Leteer, assistant. The creamery, which was equipped with

modern appliances, was changed to a cheese factory in 1895. It has a capacity of about 100,000 pounds per annum.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The township of Nelson was formally organized as a borough May 8, 1886, in anticipation of which the court had on April 20, the date of incorporation, appointed the following as burgess and councilmen to serve until the next regular election: Henry Baxter, burgess; Philip Tubbs, C. F. Culver, C. F. Margraff, J. D. Campbell, G. H. Baxter and Samuel S. Heysham. The names of the burgesses since elected are as follows: W. A. Newcomb, 1887; C. F. Margraff, 1888-89; M. F. Cass, 1890; C. F. Margraff, 1891-92; J. D. Campbell, 1893-96, and M. B. Seeley, elected in 1897.

The following named persons have been elected justices of the peace for the township, and, since its incorporation, for the borough of Nelson: Anthony W. Lugg, 1858; re-elected, 1864, 1880; Marcus H. Brooks, 1859; re-elected, 1864; C. P. Wright, 1865; re-elected, 1870, 1875; J. D. Campbell, 1868; re-elected, 1873; D. H. Hughy, 1878; C. B. Goodrich, 1882, and William H. Baxter, 1883. Nelson borough: C. R. Copp, 1886; re-elected, 1891; C. B. Goodrich, 1887; re-elected, 1891; A. C. Campbell, 1887; W. H. Baxter, 1889; J. T. Losey, 1894; Byron Shaw, 1896.

A postoffice was established at Beecher's Island about 1832, to which the name of Nelson was given. For what or for whom it was thus named no one now living, of whom inquiry has been made, can tell. The first postmaster was Joseph M. White, who held the office for about twenty years. His successors have been: G. H. Baxter, 1853-56; Dr. A. M. Loop, 1856-61; G. H. Baxter, 1861-79; H. Baxter, 1879-80; M. B. Seely, 1880-85; Dr. A. M. Loop, 1885-89; G. H. Baxter, 1889—died May 5, 1892; Miss Nora Baxter, May, 1892, to May, 1896, and W. H. Baxter, appointed in May, 1896.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. A. M. Loop, one of the oldest physicians in years and practice in the county, began practice at Beecher's Island in 1840. He is the oldest practicing physician in the county. Among those who have since resided there and practiced medicine are: Dr. Aaron Niles, who located in 1875, and remained until 1878; Dr. S. W. Linwer, who came in 1879, and remained eight years, and Dr. W. Rumsey, who came in 1887, and remained two years. The present resident physicians are Dr. A. M. Loop, Dr. Calvin S. Baxter, who came in 1887, and Dr. William B. Stevens, who came in 1891.

SCHOOLS.

In 1821 Amariah Hammond taught a school, below Beecher's Island, near the William Merritt place. Among his pupils was his son, John M. Hammond, born in 1816, who came to Beecher's Island in 1817 with his parents and is one of the oldest living residents of the borough. Samuel Snow was an early teacher here. The earliest school within the village of Nelson or Beecher's Island, is still standing just east of the Presbyterian church. It was built in the later thirties, and is

now occupied as a dwelling. Before the erection of the Presbyterian church, meetings were held in this school house. The Rathbun school house, north of the river in the western part of the present borough, was also one of the earliest school houses, and like the school houses of those days was used as a house of worship. It was built about 1834. Owing to the extensive area covered by the borough, there are four school districts within its limits. The principal school is the graded school of Nelson village. A handsome two-story frame school building erected here in 1876, at a cost of about $3,000, provides ample accommodations for the pupils of District No. 1.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Second Congregational Church of Elkland was organized in August, 1834, its membership being gathered at or about Beecher's Island. They were fifteen in number, consisting of Hubbard and Eunice Clark, James and Mary Campbell, Samuel Snow, Nahum Kelley, Sabra Daily, Dolly and Sarah Bottom, Hannah Culver, Jane Ellison, William and Caroline Clark, Milla Cummings and Eliza Phelps. Samuel Snow was chosen deacon of this church. The first meeting was at the Rathbun farm. September 26, 1830, this church and the First Congregational church, organized in 1832, at Elkland, met in the Ryon school house at Elkland, and united in one church, under the name of the First Congregational Church of Elkland. There were thirty-two members. On Friday, July 23, 1835, this society was changed to a Presbyterian church, under the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Elkland. It became the parent of the Presbyterian churches at Beecher's Island and East Farmington.

The First Presbyterian Church of Beecher's Island was organized March 2, 1844. It consisted of the following members to whom letters were granted,—in order that they might form this church—from the First Presbyterian Church of Elkland: Joel and Mary Jewel, Joseph and Anna Campbell, John and Mahala Hazlett, Charles and Mary Ann Lugg, Charles and Lovina Blanchard, Harris T. Ryon, Samuel Hazlett, Edward Mapes, Sarah Campbell, Mary Ann Campbell, Oliver Blanchard, Robert and Susan Casbeer and Enoch Blackwell. James and Joseph Campbell and Joel Jewell were the first ruling elders. Soon after the church was organized Joel Jewell was licensed to preach and became the first pastor. During his pastorate, which continued until May, 1846, the house of worship, still standing, was erected by his brother, Edward Jewell. He assisted in the work of building. This building which stands on land acquired from John Hazlett, represents with the improvements and repairs an expenditure of about $2,000. The names of the pastors who have served this church are as follows: Revs. Joel Jewell, 1845-46; E. D. Wells, 1846-48; S. J. McCullough, 1848; Rev. John Sailer, 1851; pulpit supplied by various pastors till 1855 when A. C. Woodcock came; J. Gordon Carnahan, still living, December 14, 1856, to September 2, 1858; supplied, 1858-60; Francis Rand, 1860-64; Frederick Graves, 1865-67; S. A. Rawson, 1867-72; Benjamin Russell, 1874-80; C. B. Gillette, 1881-85; R. G. Williams, 1885-88; S. P. Gates, 1889-90, and Hallock Armstrong, who came in July, 1891. Mr. Armstrong was ordained in 1851 and during the fifty-five years of his ministry has missed but two Sundays on account of sickness, and has moved but twice in the

last thirty-four years. The church now numbers thirty-six members. The average attendance of the Sunday-school is fifty. Charles Merritt is the superintendent. There is a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor connected with this church.

The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Nelson, incorporated December 5, 1867, was organized about forty-five years ago. There are no records of its early history accessible. It has been in the Knoxville, Farmington and Lawrenceville charges and was set off from the latter in 1881. Among its early pastors was Rev. William Potter, who entered the ministry in 1847. The pastors of the various charges named served this church up to 1881, since which time the following named ministers have officiated: Revs. F. C. Thompson, 1881-83; James Scovil, 1883-85; C. J. Bradbury, January to October, 1885; M. D. Jackson, 1885-86; William S. Crandall, 1886-88; D. L. Pitts, 1888-90; J. Melvin Smith, 1890-91; John Miller, 1891-94; A. G. Cole, 1894-96, and W. J. Wilson, the present pastor, who came in October, 1896. The present church building was erected in 1868, and dedicated in September, 1869. It cost $1,600. In 1890 the residence of James Paul was purchased for a parsonage. It cost with repairs $1,000. The church now numbers about sixty-five members. There are forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Rev. Charles Weeks, a retired minister, is the superintendent.

The Cemetery adjoining the Presbyterian church is on ground acquired from John Hazlett at the same time as the lot on which the church now stands. The first funeral service held in the church and one of the first bodies to be buried here was that of Mrs. Charlotte (Baxter) Hoyt, wife of David Hoyt. She died March 1, 1845. Below the village, near the Merritt place, is the old Hazlett family burying ground. With the exception of an occasional family graveyard these comprise the burial places within the borough.

SOCIETIES.

The secret, social and benevolent orders are well represented in Nelson. Nelson Lodge, No. 434, I. O. O. F., which was instituted February 14, 1874, with fourteen charter members, is growing and prosperous. Wallace Bogart Post, No. 362, G. A. R., was organized September 1, 1883, with seventeen members. Notwithstanding deaths and removals it maintains its organization and meets regularly. Nelson Lodge, No. 67, I. O. G. T., was organized March 27, 1893, and embraces in its membership a large number of the young people of the borough. Alert Grange, No. 905, P. of H., was organized January 18, 1890. It now numbers over sixty members and contemplates erecting a hall building in the near future. Nelson Tent, No. 180, K. O. T. M., was organized June 5, 1893. It has now about fifty members and is growing rapidly.

CHAPTER XXX.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—CHANGES OF AREA—STREAMS, SOIL AND FOREST GROWTH—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS— THE STRAWBRIDGE LANDS—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—EARLY PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

DEERFIELD township, so named from the abundance of deer within its boundaries at the time of its first settlement, was organized in 1814, and was taken from Delmar township. Its original area of about 150 square miles, embraced the territory within the boundaries of Brookfield, Westfield and Chatham townships, nearly all of Clymer, and the greater part of the borough of Osceola. The territory embraced in Westfield, Brookfield and the larger part of Clymer was taken from it in 1821, and that of Chatham, as first created, in 1828. In 1850 the area embraced within the limits of Knoxville borough was separated from it. In 1878 it recovered from the northern part of Chatham a strip two miles north and south, by six miles east and west. The same year an L-shaped strip was taken from its northeastern quarter and added to Osceola. As now constituted, it contains, exclusive of Knoxville, an area of 20,725 acres. It is bounded on the north by the State of New York and Osceola; east by Osceola and Farmington; south by Chatham, and west by Westfield and Brookfield.

The Cowanesque river enters the township from the southwest, and flows through it in a northeasterly direction. Near the Brookfield township line it receives Inscho run and, at Knoxville, Troup's creek, both of which flow from the northwest, out of Brookfield township. At Academy Corners it receives Yarnall brook, which flows north out of Chatham township. Other small, unnamed streams find their way down the ravines on either side of the river valley, which is wider here than in Westfield township, the hills that line it being less bold and precipitous. The valley land is noted for its richness and productiveness, and is cultivated like a garden. The hillsides and uplands are also fertile, and Deerfield, as a whole, ranks among the leading agricultural townships of the county. The altitude above tide water in the river valley will average 1,200 feet; the summits of the hills rise from 400 to 600 feet higher. When the township was first settled its entire surface was covered with a heavy forest growth of white oak, maple, walnut, butternut, buttonwood, pine and hemlock. This has nearly all disappeared before the woodsman's ax, and the land whereon it stood now produces annual crops of grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables.

In 1814, when it was created, it contained sixty-three taxable inhabitants. The census returns of 1820 showed a population of 678; 1830, 568; 1840, not separately mentioned; 1850, 721; 1860, 677; 1870, 665; 1880, 908, and 1890, 883.

EARLY SETTLERS.

James Strawbridge, the first white man to settle in the township, is supposed to have located on the site of the village of Academy Corners during the Revolutionary War. Here the settlers who came in 1798 found a log house and a partly cleared field, enclosed with a log fence, on the north bank of the Cowanesque river, and on the south side, near the mouth of Yarnall brook, a nearly completed mill race. One tradition asserts that he was compelled to abandon his home here on account of the hostility of the Indians, at the time of Sullivan's Expedition up the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers, while another fixes the date of his settlement six years later, and asserts that he "was driven away by white squatters, who killed his oxen, purloined his plow, and destroyed his crops, on the belief that his claim to title in the lands was antagonistic to their interests." Be that as it may, the fact remains that on May 17, 1785, Strawbridge obtained land warrant, No. 451, which he located June 25, of the same year, on land along the Cowanesque river, and on a portion of which stands the village of Academy Corners. Strawbridge subsequently located other warrants, and also acquired the lands located upon by warrants issued in 1785 and 1786 to Thomas Proctor, and in 1790 to James Stewart. This gave him the ownership of all the land in the Cowanesque valley north of the river within the township. To each tract, according to an English custom, he gave a distinguishing name. The one where he made his first settlement, he called "James' Choice." That on which the borough of Knoxville stands was named "Delight," while the others received such names as "Mount Pleasant," "Blooming Grove," "Fertility," "Richland" and "Spring Field." These lands, as a whole, became known as the "Strawbridge Tract."

It appears that James Strawbridge, the patentee, during his lifetime, executed a mortgage to Jonathan Smith and others, of Philadelphia, as trustees, for the widow and heirs of John Strawbridge, deceased, which mortgage was foreclosed and these lands sold by the sheriff at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1807, when George Strawbridge, a brother of James Strawbridge, became the purchaser, and from him the settlers derived title. January 24, 1822, he conveyed the unsold lands to Jonathan D. Ledyard, his brother-in-law, who on March 6, of the same year, sold to Silas Billings the same lands, amounting to "about 7,000 acres," from whom and his heirs they afterwards passed into the hands of actual settlers. In 1792 and 1793 the lands south of the river were surveyed upon patents issued to Thomas M. Willing, Robert Blackwell and William Lloyd. They were subsequently acquired by William Bingham, the elder, and became a part of the "Bingham Estate."

Although James Strawbridge, either through fear of the Indians, or by reason of the depredations of white squatters, was compelled to leave his improvements on the Cowanesque, he did not abandon the title to either them or the land. In 1797 he approached Ebenezer Seelye, a native of Connecticut, and a Revolutionary soldier, then residing temporarily near Painted Post, New York, and offered him the land, including the improvements, for $2.50 an acre. Seelye accepted this offer, but not caring to venture into the wilderness alone, he offered to William Knox, Sr., the improvements if he would join him. The offer was accepted by Knox, and in

1798 he and his son, William, camped on and enlarged the Strawbridge clearing. In the spring of 1799 the two families journeyed from Painted Post to Nelson, first known as Beecher's Island, and from there traveled up the Cowanesque river on the ice to their new home in the wilderness. The Knox family located on the old Strawbridge clearing and the Seelye family half a mile further east, building a cabin of bark, which was replaced a year and a half later by a log house. These two families thus became the first settlers in the township.

On March 28, 1800, the first male white child born in the Cowanesque valley was added to the household of William Knox. This was James Knox, who died September 20, 1881, having spent his entire life in the township. On May 4th of the same year a daughter, Sally, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Seelye, who afterwards became the wife of Prince King, of Westfield township. She was the first female white child born in the township.

Among the first to settle in the township after the Knox and Seelye families, was Bethlehem Thompson, who located on the Emmer Bowen place, but soon sold out to Reuben Cook. In 1803 John Howland and his son, Dr. Eddy Howland, whose Puritan ancestors came from England in the Mayflower in 1620, settled on what was long known as the Eddy Howland place. They came from Rhode Island. Emmer Bowen, a native of Rhode Island, came in 1804 and bought out Jesse Rowley, who appears to have been here at that time. James Costley, an early grist-mill owner, came before 1805 and settled south of the river opposite Knoxville. Rev. David Short settled in 1806 upon the farm afterward owned by A. H. Bacon, and lived there until 1813. Newbury Cloos settled in 1807, in which year also Joshua Colvin settled near Academy Corners. About this time, also, John and Reuben Short, Jonathan M. Rogers, Curtis Cady, David Short and James Yarnall settled. Mr. Yarnall located on the brook south of Academy Corners that bears his name. In 1808 James, John and William Falkner settled in the eastern part of the township. In 1811 Jonathan, Solomon and Alexander Matteson and their parents came from Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York. Jonathan, with whom the old folks lived, settled on the site of Knoxville, his land embracing the greater part of the present borough area. Solomon and Alexander settled east of him. In 1811 Levi Cook, a blacksmith, the year of whose coming cannot be ascertained, sold his place east of Knoxville to Zadoc Bowen, a carpenter, and a brother of Emmer Bowen, Sr. Joseph Falkner, Sr., a native of the State of New York, was an early settler, and cleared the farm now occupied by the widow of his son, Joseph Falkner. Eleazer Clark, a native of Rhode Island, came on horseback from his native state in 1814, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, E. H. Clark. James King, a native of Rhode Island, settled in the western part of the township sometime between 1815 and 1820. About 1821 the family removed to Westfield township. John Wakeley was also an early settler. He removed to Brookfield township in 1827. George Champlin, a native of Rhode Island, came in 1821, worked a farm on shares for a year, and then removed to Potter county. Fifteen years later he settled in Westfield township. Hiram Gilbert, a carpenter, and a native of New England, settled in the township in 1824, worked at his trade for several years, and then embarked in the boot and shoe business in Knoxville. Moses Inscho, well known as a lumberman, came in from Lawrence township in

1825. Nathan Baker, a native of Otsego county, New York, settled in 1828 on the farm now owned by his grandson, Allen Baker. Others came whose names and the year of their coming have not been ascertained, but the names given are, with a few exceptions, those of men who cleared the lands upon which they located, and became permanent residents of the township. In this, as in other townships, there were those who made but a temporary stay, and who always found it more in harmony with a moving and adventurous spirit to be with the advance guard of the westward marching army of civilization.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

Lumbering became an important industry in the township soon after its settlement began. The predominance of white pine of a fine quality led to the early establishment of saw-mills, first to supply a growing local demand, and later for shipment. The Cowanesque river was the only highway connecting the settlers of the valley with the outside world. Down this stream, whenever the stage of water permitted, logs and lumber were rafted. All the early mills were run by water power, an under-shot flutter wheel being the one generally used. The usual capacity of a saw-mill was 1,000 feet of pine lumber every twelve hours, an infinitesimal quantity compared with the output of a thoroughly-equipped steam saw-mill of the present day.

In 1804 Eddy Howland built a flutter-wheel saw-mill on the Cowanesque river above Knoxville. In 1818 he sold it to Caleb Smith. About 1826 it became the property of Moses Inscho, who operated it until 1847. He was a well-known and extensive lumberman. A saw-mill was built about 1810 on the Cowanesque river, just below the woolen mills near Academy Corners, by Emmer Bowen and Ebenezer Seelye. It was operated for nearly thirty years. In 1815 Jonathan and Alexander Matteson and Joshua Colvin built a saw-mill on the south bank of the Cowanesque river opposite Knoxville. The first saw-mill on Troup's creek was built in 1820 by Luke Scott. Ten years later it was undermined and destroyed by high water. A saw-mill was built in 1830 on Yarnall brook, about two miles above its mouth, by Reuben Cloos. In 1831 James Yarnall built one near the mouth of the same brook. In 1832 Luman Stevens built a mill farther up the brook near the township line. This mill was operated until 1866. In 1868 Levi Stevens erected on its site a new mill, 32 by 68 feet, driven by a center-vent water wheel. A circular saw was used. In 1873 steam was substituted for water power. This mill burned in 1879 and was rebuilt. In 1848 Joseph Yarnall built a large mill near the mouth of Yarnall brook. Water was taken from the Cowanesque river, and three saws driven by the power obtained. In 1853 this mill was sold to J. W. and H. E. Potter, and operated by them until 1861, when a flood destroyed the dam and otherwise injured the property. In 1848, also, Joseph Dake built a mill on the south side of the Cowanesque. It was run by a center-vent water wheel which operated two upright saws. This mill was owned by various persons until 1880 when it ceased operations. In 1881 Walker & Lathrop, of Corning, New York, erected a mill at the mouth of Inscho run. It was run by steam power. There is no saw-mill now in operation in the township.

A log grist-mill was built by Bethlehem Thompson in 1811, about a mile above Knoxville. It was propelled by an over-shot water wheel, the water being conducted from Inscho run in wooden troughs hewed out of pine trees. This mill was purchased by Abram Smith and operated about ten years. In 1815 Josnua Colvin brought a copper still and other apparatus from Herkimer county, New York, and started a distillery in a log building, near a large spring north of Academy Corners. He made whiskey for home consumption, exchanging six quarts of whiskey for one bushel of rye or corn. In 1818 John Knox purchased Colvin's outfit and built a log distillery by the Strawbridge spring, east of Academy Corners. This he conducted for about five years.

About 1814 Eddy Howland bought a stock of goods and began merchandising in a small way. Most of his sales were for barter, grain, maple, sugar, pelts and lumber being accepted in exchange for goods. In 1877 the "Boss Store" was established by Charlotte A. Inscho at the west end of Troup's creek bridge. With the exception of the stores at Academy Corners, noticed elsewhere in this chapter, these two stores have been the only ones established in the township.

From 1819 to about 1824 or 1825 John Knox carried on a hotel in a hewed-log building, a short distance east of Academy Corners. From 1830 to 1840 Julius and Elanson Seelye operated a lime kiln on the hill north of the woolen factory at Academy Corners. In 1851 Loren Carpenter built a sash and blind factory on the Cowanesque road between Academy Corners and Knoxville. This he operated until 1863. From 1862 to 1870 he was also engaged in the manufacture of brick, burning one or two kilns a year.

In 1820 two tanneries were built, one by Peter Rushmore, on the west side of Troup's creek, above Knoxville, and the other half a mile east of Knoxville, by Martin Bowen. Rushmore operated his tannery about ten years, tanning upper leather and skins to supply home demands. Bowen tanned upper leather on shares for one-half of the finished product. He continued in business till about 1835.

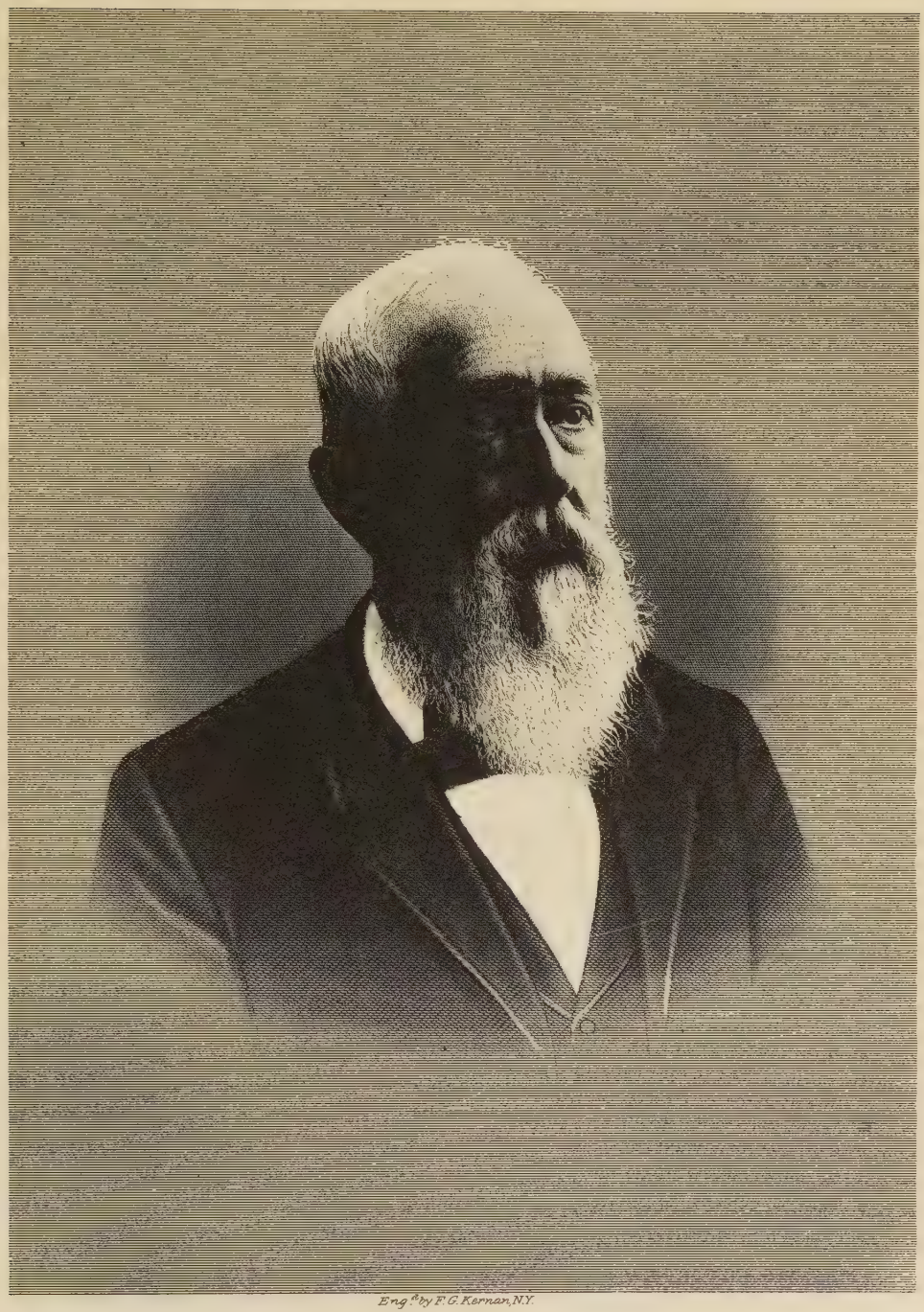
The first cider mill in the township was built in 1817 by Eddy Howland, who operated it for about ten years, manufacturing cider for himself and neighbors. In 1828 Ebenezer Seelye built a cider mill which he operated about twelve years.

The Moses Lee Cheese Factory, the first in the township, was built by Moses Lee in 1862, in what was then a part of Chatham township, a short distance north of East Chatham postoffice. He operated it until 1877.

The E. A. Bean Cheese Factory was established in 1875, by E. A. Bean, who still owns and operates it. It is located on the west side of Troup's creek, just outside of Knoxville borough. The output of cheese averages 100,000 pounds annually. Mr. Bean also owns and operates a cheese factory at Austinburg, Brookfield township, and one near the Cady school house in Farmington township.

The Taft Broom Factory was established in 1872, by Asa Delos Taft, just east of Academy Corners. He manufactures between 20,000 and 30,000 brooms a year. In 1889 Mr. Taft erected a fruit evaporating plant, which he also operates, handling a large quantity of fruit each season.

J. S. Ingham & Sons Woolen Mill is one of the oldest manufacturing enterprises in the county. The beginning of its history dates to 1837, when William Hurlbut and Eleazer S. Seely purchased from Julius Seelye, a water privilege and began the



Engd by F.G. Kernan, N.Y.

C. J. Billings

erection of a woolen factory one mile east of Academy Corners. A building 26 by 70 and three stories high was erected. In 1839 the enterprise passed into the hands of a stock company composed of Eleazer S. Seely, Elanson Seelye, John Brownell, C. C. Welch, Abel Hoyt, Joseph Weaver, A. J. Monroe, Benjamin S. Bowen and Emmer Bowen. Machinery was purchased and business begun in the spring of 1841, with C. C. Welch, foreman. In July, 1843, the shares of the other owners were purchased by Benjamin S. and Emmer Bowen. They continued to operate it until February 7, 1847, when the building, machinery and 13,000 pounds of wool were destroyed by fire. A new building 36 by 80 feet was erected, outfitted with the latest improved machinery, hauled overland from Rochester, New York, and operations resumed June 1, 1848. In 1853 a shingle mill was added and did a large business. In 1863 the entire property was purchased by Joseph Ingham, a native of Leeds, England. In 1864 his son, G. W. Ingham, became a partner, the business being conducted until 1876 under the firm name of J. Ingham & Son. From 1865 to 1876 the firm consisted of Joseph, Joseph S. and Henry Ingham, each owning one-third interest. In 1876 Henry sold his interest to Joseph S. The father died in 1879, and the business was conducted by J. S. Ingham until 1887, when the business of manufacturing cider and fruit jellies was added, and the combined enterprises have since been carried on under the firm name of J. S. Ingham & Sons.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the Cowanesque valley was taught in the winter of 1802-3, by Betsey Bodwell—afterward the wife of John Hovey—in a log building, eighteen feet square, near the burying ground on the Loren Carpenter place. The building —a typical pioneer school house—was covered with a cobbed roof and floored with puncheons. The benches were split basswood logs with legs. There was a fireplace at one end, the smoke from which escaped through a hole in the roof. Among those who attended this school were Reuben Cook, Jr., Asahel and David Rixford, Elanson, Harvey, Julius, Anna, Mehitabel, Betsey and Lucina Seelye, Abel and Matilda Cloos, and Archibald, John, William and Betsey Knox. Among the early teachers of this school were Caroline Scott, 1809; Mr. Maxwell, 1814; John Knox and Amasa Knox, 1816. The text books during the first term were limited to Webster's spelling book and Webster's reader, known as "The Third Part." Another early school house was built near the woolen mill factory. This was known as the Quaker school house. In 1821 a school building known as "Liberty School House" was erected at Academy Corners. Gaylord Griswold Colvin taught the first term here. The common school law of 1834 was promptly accepted by the people of the township, since which time new districts have been created and new school houses erected to meet the demands of an increasing population.

Union Academy is the name of an institution of learning which flourished for a number of years at Academy Corners. Its history is as follows. About 1845 an effort was made to establish in the township an institution of learning higher than the ordinary district school. The idea originated with Allen Frazer, Jr., M. D., who enlisted the aid and co-operation of Caleb Short, John Knox and other citizens. Money was raised by subscription and the erection of a building begun at Academy Corners. Before it was completed, S. B. and William Price bought it, finished it,

and opened it for educational purposes, under the name of Union Academy, December 7, 1847. The first principal, Hannibal Goodwin, was assisted by the Price brothers. In 1848 Prof. Young Y. Smith was placed in charge. In 1849 the Price brothers assumed the principalship, with Mrs. S. B. Price as preceptress, a position she held for fifteen years. William Price left the school in 1850 and Samuel B. Price became principal. During 1859 and 1860 the building was leased and the school conducted by Prof. Anderson Robert Wightman, assisted by Mrs. Jane A. (Stanton) Wightman, Miss F. A. J. Conover, and Miss Mary Abigail Stanton. Classes were also taught during a part of this time by Orrin Mortimer Stebbins and Charles Tubbs. Prof. S. B. Price resumed control of the school in 1861. In 1867 Elias Horton, Jr., bought the property, and with the assistance of his wife conducted it until March 1, 1871, when two of the four buildings, which had been erected from time to time, were consumed by fire. They were not rebuilt and the academy passed out of existence. During the twenty-three years of its history there was an average annual attendance of about one hundred students, embracing both sexes. The site of the academy is now owned by William D. Knox, who resides in one of the buildings.

EARLY PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

Eddy Howland, the pioneer, was the first practitioner. The next was Dr. Simeon Power, who came into the county in 1805. He combined coopering with his practice, and boarded with James Costley, on the south side of the river opposite Knoxville. In 1808 he removed to Tioga, remaining there until about 1821 when he located in Lawrenceville, where he passed the remainder of his life. Jonathan Bonney, a one-legged man, practiced through this section during the early part of the century. Allen Frazer, Jr., a thoroughly educated physician came into the township in 1825. He died in 1872. During his lifetime he was prominent, not only as a physician but as a citizen, and held a number of offices of trust and honor.

The justices of the peace of this township appointed and elected since its organization are as follows: Eddy Howland, 1810; re-elected, 1838, 1840, 1845; Titus Ives, 1815; Arnold Hunter, 1819; Archibald Knox, 1819; re-elected, 1845, 1850; Henry B. Trowbridge, 1823; Godfrey Bowman, 1823; Jonathan Bonney, 1824; John Goodspeed, 1828; re-elected, 1840; Luke Scott, Jr., 1827; Shelden Tuttle, 1828; Isaac Metcalf, 1828; Allen Frazer, 1830; Colton Knox, 1832; Archibald Campbell, 1833; Edward C. Young, 1834; John Wakley, Jr., 1835; Byram Hunt, 1838; John Knox, 1850; re-elected, 1855; Eleazer S. Seely, 1852; re-elected, 1858 and 1863; Jeremiah Stoddard, 1860; John Howland, 1866; Caleb Short, 1872; re-elected, 1877, 1882; William A. Falkner, 1876; re-elected, 1881, 1886, 1891; Daniel H. Lee, 1887; re-elected, 1892, 1893; H. F. Daniels, Jr., 1896.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Deerfield was organized in March, 1829, by Rev. Samuel Wise, with twelve members, among whom were Orpha Costley, Orva Howland, Laura D. Whittaker, Hannah C. Whittaker, John C. Whittaker, Electa Matteson, Anson Rowley and wife, and Enoch Coffin and wife. This society never had a house of worship of its own. It worshiped at different times in the Liberty

school house, Union Academy chapel and the present school house at Academy Corners. The following named pastors have served this church: From 1830 to 1840—Revs. John Steds, Walter Brown, Valorus Beebe, James Bignall and Hiram Bacon; 1840 to 1850—Revs. William Mack, Calvin Dodge and Daniel W. Hunt; 1850 to 1860—Revs. Asel Aldrich and Selden Butler; 1870 to 1880—Revs. W. M. Peck and W. M. Sargent. For a number of years the society has had no regular pastor, the members attending the church at Knoxville. A Sunday-school is still maintained.

The First Baptist Church of Deerfield was organized in 1844, and was known for many years as the Chatham and Farmington Baptist church. The first meetings were held in the Wass school house in Chatham township. Among the original members were Walter Van Dusen and wife, Chadwick Clark and wife, Hannah Seelye, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Treat, Mrs. Sally Curran, Mrs. Strong, Edward Fish and wife, and William Simpson and wife. Walter Van Dusen and Philip Vincent were the first deacons. Meetings were held in school houses in Chatham and Farmington township. In 1880 the name of the church was changed to the First Baptist Church of Deerfield, and in 1886 the society in Knoxville united with this church and took its name. On February 28, 1888, a new church building costing $2,000 was dedicated. The church now numbers fifty members, with thirty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Fred. Matteson is the superintendent. Among the early pastors of this church were Elder Hunt, Samuel Bullock, Elder Farley, and others. Since 1865 the pastors have been as follows: C. Beebe, 1866-70; C. K. Bunnell, 1872-74; J. M. Taylor, 1875-76; H. E. Ford, 1877; P. Reynolds, 1878-80; Abner Morrill, 1883; R. K. Hammond, 1884-85; G. P. Watrous, 1888-89; S. A. Field, 1890-91; H. J. Colestick, 1892; J. W. Lyon, 1894, and C. T. Frame, the present pastor, who took charge in February, 1896.

East Deerfield Free Baptist Church, incorporated November 26, 1872, known as the "Butler Church," was organized in September, 1852, by Rev. Selden Butler. Among the original members were Rev. Selden Butler, S. P. Babcock and wife, Oliver and William Babcock, Mrs. Sylvia Wheaton, Jared Upham, Stephen Odell and wife, Henry Seamans and wife and Luther Bradley and wife. For several years the congregation worshiped in school houses, barns and dwellings. Finally through the efforts of Rev. Selden Butler, who gave the site on which it stands, embracing a half acre of ground, and in other ways afforded substantial aid, a neat church building 36 by 50 feet, costing $1,500, was erected and dedicated June 1, 1874. It is located in the southeastern part of the township, near the Farmington township line. Rev. Selden Butler served as pastor from 1852 to 1857 and at various times afterward when the society had no regular pastor. His successors have been Revs. William Mack, 1857; W. M. Sargent, 1870-73; Ira Leach, 1875; W. M. Peck, 1877-80; Rev. Donecker, 1881; Selden Butler, 1882; O. J. Moon, 1883-85; Selden Butler, supply; W. S. Smith, 1891-95, and E. F. Lyons, the present pastor, who took charge in April, 1895. The church now numbers about forty-five members.

Cemeteries.—One of the oldest burial places in the county, excepting, of course, the Indian burying grounds, is the oldest cemetery on the Loren Carpenter farm, about a half mile east of Academy Corners. The first interment was made here in 1800, of a member, so it is said, of a surveying party. For lack of a coffin his com-

panions placed the body between two split planks, one above, the other below, and marked his grave "C. C. J., 1800." Here in an unmarked grave lie the remains of William Knox, the pioneer of the township. Here, also, are buried other members of the Knox family, as well as members of the Cloos, Bulkley, Short, Wright, Falkner, Howland, Ingham and other early families.

An acre of ground, situated on the south side of the Cowanesque, opposite Knoxville, was given for a public burying ground, about fifty years ago, by Daniel Cummings. Interments were made here up to within a few years. Many of the early settlers were buried here. The cemetery has never been incorporated.

Highland Cemetery Association, incorporated August 23, 1886, is the successor of the Union Cemetery Company, organized September 14, 1869, for the purpose of purchasing land of Elisha Bowen and Rev. Selden Butler for cemetery purposes. This cemetery, which contains one acre of land, is situated near the "Butler Church." The present board of managers are: A. Kizer, treasurer; A. A. Butler, secretary; A. G. Gates, M. S. Butler and Israel Seamans.

VILLAGES.

Academy Corners is the name of a village situated on the Cowanesque river, at the mouth of Yarnall brook, a mile and a half east of Knoxville. The first settler on the site of the village was James Strawbridge. The first store was built here about 1840 by William J. Knox. The first hotel about 1819 by John Knox. The Cowanesque Hotel was built in 1854 by William A. Falkner. It had a number of landlords during the nearly forty years of its existence. There are three stores in the village now, the oldest as well as the leading merchant being Martin V. Purple. A postoffice was established at Academy Corners, May 29, 1876, with Martin V. Purple as postmaster. He held the office until October 15, 1888, when C. R. Howland was appointed. He was succeeded July 1, 1891, by Mrs. E. H. Campbell, and the latter in May, 1896, by Hattie Cornell.

The village is the meeting place of James Howland Post, No. 508, G. A. R., and of Valley Grange, No. 876, P. of H. The former was organized January 15, 1886, with twelve members. It meets in the hall over M. V. Purple's store. Besides purchasing a fine silk flag at a cost of $32, this post has paid out over $500 for the relief of distressed soldiers and their families. Valley Grange was organized March 25, 1889, and is one of the strongest granges in the county, having a membership of 150. It owns a two-story, slate roof hall, purchased in 1889, and is in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER XXXI.

KNOXVILLE BOROUGH.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGIN OF NAME—AREA AND ELEVATION—BILLINGS PARK—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—MERCANTILE ENTERPRISES—INNS AND HOTELS—SCHOOLS—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—POSTMASTERS—PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES.

THE borough of Knoxville was organized in accordance with the provisions of an act of the legislature, approved April 19, 1850, and was named for Archibald and William Knox, sons of the pioneer William Knox, who established themselves in business here between 1815 and 1825—the former as a merchant and the latter as a hotel keeper. The borough area comprises 265 acres and lies in the angle formed by the junction of Troup's creek and the Cowanesque river, being east of the former and north of the latter stream. The elevation, railroad grade, is 1,245 feet above tide water. The site of the borough is level and possesses natural advantages as a manufacturing and trading point. The Troup's creek valley renders accessible the rich farming township of Brookfield, while good roads leading up ravines and valleys south of the river reach Chatham township, affording to those living in the northern part of that township and the eastern part of Westfield the means of reaching this desirable market and trading point.

Aside from its numerous handsome residences, situated in the midst of spacious and well-kept grounds, the borough boasts an added attraction in Billings Park. This park, which embraces about an acre of ground on East Main street, was leased to the borough September 10, 1892, by Charles F. Billings for ninety-nine years, to be used only for park purposes and to be kept open to the public. It has since been fenced, laid out with gravel walks and planted with shade trees. A band pavilion has been built, and many other things done towards making the park a popular resort. It is one of the nicest little parks in the county and a credit to Knoxville.

The borough has grown steadily since its incorporation. The population in 1860 was 313; 1870, 400; 1880, 459; 1890, 679.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The land within the Knoxville borough limits forms a part of Survey No. 531, the warrant for which was obtained May 17, 1785, by Thomas Proctor, and the location made June 25, 1786. Proctor served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, taking part in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and in the battles of Princeton, Germantown and Brandywine. He commanded the artillery in Sullivan's Expedition in 1779, and took a prominent part in the battle of New-

town, near Elmira, New York. He resigned his commission as colonel April 9, 1781, and died in Philadelphia March 6, 1806. The general knowledge he obtained of this section of the State, while on the Sullivan Expedition, doubtless, guided him in locating his warrant. He retained but a brief possession, however, selling his warrantee rights, November 22, 1786, to James Strawbridge, "for the consideration of five shillings specie, as well as for other good causes and valuable considerations." The land thus became a part of the Strawbridge tract, to which Strawbridge gave the name of "Delight."

The first white person to settle on the borough site was Simon Rixford, a Revolutionary soldier, who was afflicted with deafness, the result of proximity to artillery fire during battle. He enlisted when fifteen years of age and served seven years. Mr. Rixford settled in 1799, on Troup's creek, coming from Winchester, Massachusetts. With the assistance of his sons Asahel and David he made a clearing, on which he resided until 1820, when the family removed to Mixtown, in Clymer township, and became pioneers there. Luke Scott, who built the first saw-mill on Troup's creek, in 1820, came, so his living descendants say, in 1804, and settled on the site of the borough. He afterwards removed to Clymer township. The next settlers were Jonathan, Solomon and Alexander Matteson, who came in 1811 from Herkimer county, New York, bringing with them their aged parents. Jonathan purchased about 100 acres of land, now the central part of the borough, and Solomon and Alexander settled east of him. In 1811 Daniel Cummings came from Pittsfield, Otsego county, New York, and bought a small lot now occupied by the Gilbert drug store. In 1812 George O. Bristol, then seven years of age, came to Knoxville with his widowed mother, who subsequently married Simon Rixford. In 1813 Cornelius Goodspeed settled within the borough. Peter Rushmore, the pioneer tanner, and Aaron Alba, the first postmaster, came in 1818. Silas Billings, the lumberman; Hiram Freeborn, an early distiller, and later a prominent business man, came in 1822, and Elias Horton, a carpenter, in 1823. These were the principal settlers before 1825, when the place began to take on the appearance of a village. There were doubtless a few here, as elsewhere, who made only a temporary stay, and who were soon drawn farther west by the opening up of new lands.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

In 1815 Jonathan Matteson and Daniel Cummings built a log distillery in Knoxville. The water used was brought from a spring on the north hill, the whiskey being distilled from corn and rye. Stephen Colvin, a son-in-law of Jonathan Matteson, was the distiller. In 1820 Jonathan Matteson became the sole owner, and carried on the enterprise until 1833. In 1822 Silas Billings and Hiram Freeborn came to Knoxville and in 1823 erected a distillery, and carried on the business of distilling whiskey, under the name of Freeborn & Company. This partnership continued until about 1829, when Mr. Freeborn engaged in the business for himself, continuing for over twenty years. Mr. Billings resumed distilling in 1830, continuing until 1836.

A grist mill was erected by Jonathan Matteson in 1817 on the north bank of the Cowanesque river. It was a one-run water-power mill, and was patronized by

the settlers of Deerfield, Brookfield and Westfield townships. James Costley appears to have had one-fourth interest in this mill. It was operated by various owners until about 1865.

Daniel Cummings' Fulling Mill was established in a portion of Jonathan Matteson's grist mill, the cloth-dressing department being in charge of Aaron Alba, who came from Massachusetts in 1818, the cloth being woven by hand in looms in dwelling houses. A carding machine was added later and placed in charge of Horace Streeter. This enterprise was successfully conducted for a number of years previous to the establishment of the woolen mill at Academy Corners.

Silas Billings' Enterprises, in addition to the distillery already mentioned, consisted of a saw-mill, an oil-mill, a grist-mill, an ashery and a tannery. The saw-mill was established by him in 1823. He operated it until 1835. He also erected an ashery and pearling works in 1823, the product of which was hauled to Ithaca, New York, and to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and thence shipped to market. In 1824 he established an oil mill for the manufacture of linseed oil. This he operated until 1840, when he removed to Elmira, New York. The mill, since rebuilt and now known as the "Knoxville Roller Mill," was erected by him in 1825, and is one of the oldest manufacturing enterprises in the county. The gable of the original mill bore the following inscription:

"E Pluribus Unum.
Head Quarters.
Silas Billings.
Bilt by John Spicer.
A. D. 1825.

Water power was used until 1854, when steam was substituted. The saw-mill has also been operated in connection with the grist mill, under various owners, to the present time. In 1863 the property was purchased by Joel Johnson. In 1888 the grist mill was rebuilt and the roller process adopted, at a cost of about $20,000. September 13, 1895, the property was sold at sheriff's sale, and was purchased by Albert Dearman, who sold it in May, 1896, to Burch & Conklin, the present owners. It is one of the best equipped mills in the county and does a large custom and merchant business.

In 1830 Silas Billings purchased the tannery established in 1822 by Peter Rushmore and operated it until 1844, when it was purchased by Angell & Gilbert, the firm consisting of Daniel Angell and Hiram Gilbert. Angell retired in 1853, but resumed control in 1855, with Butler Pride as partner. In 1859 Angell sold his interest to A. D. Knox, who sold to William R. Beard in 1862. In 1868 Daniel and Delos Angell bought the property, which was purchased in 1872 by W. D. Angell, who sold it in 1878 to Thomas Brock, who carried it on until 1893, when it ceased operations.

The Knoxville Foundry was built in 1851, by Gleason, Biles & Robie, of Bath, New York, the business being conducted by John P. Biles until 1876, and then by Solomon Gleason until 1884, when the property was purchased by Clark B. Bailey and owned by him until 1888, when the foundry and machine shop was destroyed by fire.

The Knoxville Sash and Blind Factory and Planing Mill was established in 1852 by Henry Seely. It burned in 1863 and was rebuilt in 1864, and thereafter, until 1880, owned and operated by various parties. In the latter year the property was purchased by Ira M. Edgcomb. In 1884 the firm of Ira M. Edgcomb & Sons was formed. They still carry on the enterprise, doing a large business annually and giving constant employment to fifteen men.

Chester Wells' Furniture Factory was established in 1869 and carried on for nearly twenty years, the business being confined to the sale and manufacture of household furniture.

D. L. Freeborn's Foundry and Machine Shop was established in 1884. It gives employment to six men, and besides doing a general foundry and machine-repairing business, is devoted to the manufacture of wood-mills and steel land-rollers.

MERCANTILE ENTERPRISES.

Scarce & Wing were the pioneer merchants of Knoxville. They began business in 1815, took lumber in payment for goods, and soon quit, losing heavily. Harvey Hemingway succeeded them, but only remained for a short time. Archibald Knox began business in 1818 and continued for many years. Silas Billings engaged in merchandising in 1823 and at once took the lead in trade. O. P. and Nehemiah Beach began business in 1836 and continued several years. Albert Dearman, a carpenter, came to Knoxville in 1844, began as a clerk for O. P. Beach, and in 1845 became a partner, the firm becoming Beach & Dearman. In 1849 the firm dissolved and was succeeded by A. & J. Dearman, Justus Dearman, a brother of Albert, becoming his partner. In 1862 Albert withdrew and embarked in business for himself. In 1871 Justus Dearman's store was destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt in 1873. He died December 14, 1880, leaving his brother, Albert Dearman, the senior merchant of the borough. In 1826 Victor Case began selling goods as a clerk for Silas Billings, and about 1836 went into business for himself, continuing until 1872, when he was succeeded by his son, Linden Case. Levi Reynolds opened a store in 1845 and continued in business with but a brief interruption till 1876. Jones & Young began selling tinware in 1852, and in 1853 Giles Roberts, still in business, bought them out. He has had several partners in the meantime. These were the principal business enterprises established here up to 1853. Since then each year has witnessed a new undertaking, some to remain a short time while others have established themselves in public favor and are permanent and prosperous.

INNS AND HOTELS.

The traveling public was entertained as early as 1815 at the house of Daniel Cummings, who also owned an interest in a distillery and supplied his patrons with "liquid refreshments." His house stood on Main street, west of the present brick hotel. In 1822 Stephen Colvin built a frame hotel near the site of the Gilbert drug store. His successors were Charles Ryon, 1844, and A. J. Monroe, 1845. This hotel was demolished in 1851 and Olmstead P. Beach erected a new one on its site, carrying it on until 1860, when the unfinished building, known as the "Ark," was completed for use as stores. A log hotel, called the Rixford House, was built in 1824, by William Knox, and kept open as a hotel till 1829. A large building was erected

by Silas Billings in 1826, on East Main street, opened as a hotel, and conducted by him till 1832. It had many landlords and was known as the "Knoxville House." "Weaver House," "Eagle," etc. In 1883 it was destroyed by fire, Capt. B. A. Signor being the landlord at the time. The large brick building, now known as the Adams House, was remodeled in 1871 for hotel purposes by Jeremiah Stoddard. The landlords here have been Jeremiah Stoddard, A. D. Bryan, A. B. Graves, S. B. Lovelace, H. G. Short and John S. Adams. The hotel is now owned and carried on by Mrs. J. S. Adams, widow of the last-named landlord. What is known as the Seely Hotel, near the Edgcomb planing mill, was erected in 1884 by J. O'Harrigan, and kept for several years by himself and his son. The present landlord is Nat Seely. About 1886 Andrew Stevens erected what is now known as the Dunham House, near the Fall Brook depot. Since his death the house has been kept by Mrs. W. W. Dunham, Mrs. Stevens' mother. It is now run as a temperance house.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Knoxville was erected in 1817, and was built of plank, dove-tailed and dowel-pinned to the frame. In 1834 a better house was built, on the south side of Main street, and farther east. Between 1855 and 1860 the school district rented the Quaker meeting house, owing to a dispute, involving possession of the school house, with John Goodspeed, who nailed up the building, "illegally using it," as the directors set forth in their proceeding, "for a store room." Being unable to dispossess him, except by violence, they "left the house in his possession." A law suit and finally a settlement followed. In 1858 a lot was bought of Julius G. Seely and a school building erected, which has since been enlarged and improved, and a graded school system adopted. The school has always been well conducted and the course of study such as to give pupils a good English education. Among the early teachers were Sophia Hale, who taught in 1818; Gaylord Griswold Colvin, 1821; Anson Rowley, 1822; Abbey Goodspeed, 1828; Madison Darling, 1832; Rhoda Horton, 1835; H. G. Olmstead, 1837; Victor Case, 1838, and Hiram K. Hill, 1839.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The borough of Knoxville was organized, as previously stated, April 19, 1850. The first council meeting was held February 28, 1851, and Butler B. Strang elected clerk. At a meeting held May 6, 1851, A. J. Monroe and George A. Mead were elected street commissioners; Daniel Angell, treasurer, and Archibald D. Knox, poundmaster. The following are the names of the burgesses elected since the organization of the borough: Herman Temple, 1851; Hiram Freeborn, 1852-53; David T. Billings, 1854; Daniel Angell, 1855-56; Julius Morgan, 1857; John P. Biles, 1858; Augustus Alba, 1859; Charles O. Bowman, 1860; Charles H. Goldsmith, 1861; Justus Dearman, 1862-64; Giles Roberts, 1865-66; Julius G. Seelye, 1867; William Markham, 1868; William Morse, 1869; Augustus Alba, 1870; John M. Christie, 1871; Giles Roberts, 1872; William Morse, 1873; Lucius Matteson, 1874; John M. Christie, 1875-76; Charles Boom, 1877; Albert Dearman, 1878-80; John F. Boom, 1880-81; Albert Dearman, 1882; H. G. Short, 1883; John Goodspeed, 1884; Giles Roberts, 1885; John T. Gear, 1886-87; Albert Dearman, 1888-96, and I. M. Edgcomb, elected in 1897.

The following named persons have been elected justices of the peace for the borough: Andrew Beers and Cornelius Van Dyck, 1851; W. B. Dimmick, 1853; John E. White, 1854; re-elected in 1857, 1864, 1869, 1874 and 1879; J. W. Bellews, 1855; Nathan Comstock, 1858; Victor Case, 1861; Nelson G. Ray, 1862; John P. Biles, 1862; Giles Roberts, 1867; re-elected in 1872; James C. Goodspeed, 1882; F. G. Babcock, 1884; W. D. Angell, 1889; re-elected, 1894; James R. Butler, 1892; Giles Roberts, 1894, and A. B. Hitchcock, 1897.

POSTMASTERS.

The Knoxville postoffice was established November 20, 1822, with Aaron Alba postmaster. He was commissioned in December, 1822, and held the office until January 23, 1830, when he was succeeded by Colton Knox, who held until October 3, 1831, when Mr. Alba was again appointed. August 12, 1841, Victor Case took the office, and held it until March 15, 1843, when Mr. Alba once more became postmaster, and was succeeded October 9, 1847, by Daniel Angell. January 30, 1849, Victor Case was again appointed, and was succeeded, March 2, 1851, by Samuel May, Jr. Hiram Freeborn became postmaster July 26, 1853; Levi B. Reynolds, May 13, 1861, and Victor Case again April 29, 1869. Linden Case was appointed January 6, 1873. His successor was Jerome W. Hathaway, who held until October 30, 1889, when Frank L. Gilbert succeeded him and served four years. H. A. Ashton, the present incumbent, was appointed October 30, 1893.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

Eddy Howland, Dr. Simeon Power and Jonathan Bonney, all of whom are mentioned in the chapter on Deerfield township, were the pioneer physicians. Allen Frazer, though residing at Academy Corners, included Knoxville in his practice. He came in 1825. Ephraim Fuller located in 1830 and Pliny Power in 1831. Each remained about a year. Thaddeus Phelps came in 1832 and left in 1834. Richard I. Jones came in 1837 and remained until 1840. Herman Temple, a student of Allen Frazer, practiced from 1840 till his death in 1852. William B. Rich located in Knoxville in 1843 and practiced thirty years. Jerome Knapp began practice in Knoxville in 1851. He died in 1854. Dr. Ira W. Bellews came in 1854 and practiced until 1870. Dr. H. A. Phillips practiced here from 1867 to his death in 1877. C. M. Phillips, a student of Dr. H. A. Phillips, was in practice here a short time previous to 1881, when he removed to Rathboneville, New York. Dr. Charles Albert Reese, a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, began practice in Knoxville in 1875 and is still a resident physician of the borough. Walter R. Francis, a native of Wellsboro, practiced in Knoxville from 1878 to 1891, when he removed to Marion, Indiana. Alonzo Kibbe, a native of Potter county, located in Knoxville in April, 1891, and has since pursued the practice of his profession with success. Dr. Charles Trexler became a resident physician of the borough in January, 1897.

A. J. Monroe began the practice of law in Knoxville in 1851. In 1859 he removed to Monticello, Iowa. Charles O. Bowman practiced in Knoxville from 1852 to 1865, when he removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania. Charles L. Peck, a native of Farmington, studied law under Hon. M. F. Elliott, and practiced in Knoxville from 1872 to 1876. John Ormerod came from Coudersport, Potter county, in

1877, and practiced in Knoxville until 1881. John T. Gear, a native of Pittsford, Monroe county, New York, was admitted to the Potter county bar in June, 1881, and December 1, of that year, opened an office in Knoxville, where he has since resided and successfully practiced his profession. H. A. Ashton, the present postmaster of Knoxville, was admitted to the Tioga county bar in December, 1887, and immediately located in Knoxville. He has since built up a fair practice.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Knoxville *Courier* was established November 1, 1882, as a six-column quarto, by A. H. Owens. In 1884 the firm became Owens & Culver, who ran it as a Republican paper. In 1885 La Mont Brothers became proprietors, and in 1886 it was conducted by Edward E. La Mont. In 1889 Frank G. Babcock became proprietor and changed it to a folio, and ran it as independent in politics. November 1, 1889, it was purchased by Charles E. Brugler, the present proprietor. It is all home print, independent in politics, and devoted to local interests. Mr. Brugler has conducted it with ability, and it is recognized as one of the best local papers in the county. It has a paying and growing subscription list. A well equipped job office is run in connection with it.

CHURCHES.

A Quaker Society was organized about 1812 and a meeting house erected. Among the early members were Ebenezer and Mehitabel Seelye, Julius and Joanna Seelye, Joseph and Ruth Colvin, Emmer and Huldah Bowen, Jesse Lapham and wife, George Martin and wife, and Martin and Freelove Bowen. This society maintained its organization and held meetings for many years. The children and grandchildren of the original and early members drifted into other denominations, and the society finally passed out of existence. The old meeting house is now occupied as a dwelling.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Knoxville, incorporated December 5, 1867, dates the beginning of its history to meetings held previous to 1815 by William Knox, a local preacher and exhorter. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Conant, who began his ministrations about 1815. In 1826 a parsonage was built in the western part of the borough, Zadoc Bowen making a free gift of the land. It has been a matter of difficulty to secure the names of the pastors in the order of their service. The following, however, is an approximately complete list: Between 1820 and 1830—Revs. John Copeland, Mr. Bell, Mr. Carey, Asa Orcutt, Caleb Kendall, and I. J. B. McKinney. Between 1830 and 1840—Revs. Bell, Mr. Dewey, Nathan Fellows and Ralph D. Brooks. Between 1840 and 1850—Revs. Francis W. Conable, Milo Scott, Samuel Nichols, J. L. S. Grandin, Mr. Turk and A. D. Edgar. Between 1850 and 1860—Revs. Davison, James Duncan, Samuel Nichols, R. L. Stillwell, Samuel P. Guernsey and Elisha Sweet. Cornelius Dillenbeck, 1862-63; C. L. F. Howe, O. B. Weaver, 1865-68; Isaac Everitt, 1868-71; John H. Blades, 1871-72; Charles Weeks, 1873-74; J. V. Lowell, 1875-77; W. W. Hunt, 1877; J. W. Barnett, 1878; J. O. Jarman, 1879-80; John Knapp, 1881-82; G. S. Spencer, 1883-85; John Irons, 1885; C. M. Gardner, 1886-89; H. J. Owens, 1890-94, and S. C. Farnham, who came in October, 1894. In 1871 a frame church building was erected

at a cost of $3,000. In 1877 the old parsonage was exchanged for the residence of Clark B. Bailey, a difference of $1,400 being paid. The church at present consists of 117 members. There are 110 pupils in the Sunday-school, of which H. M. Cleveland is the superintendent.

The Knoxville Free Church Association, incorporated February 6, 1867, was organized October 24, 1851, for the purpose of providing a house of public worship in the borough of Knoxville, for the use of the different Christian denominations desiring to hold services in it. Stock was sold at $10 a share, each member having one vote for each share owned by him. The stock was taken by nearly all the leading citizens of Knoxville, many of the subscribers being members of no denomination. Hiram Freeborn, Henry Freeborn, Daniel Angell, David T. Billings and John Goodspeed gave $100 each to the enterprise. A lot was purchased of Jonathan Matteson for $50, which he donated. Until 1869 this was the only church building in Knoxville. In 1866 a bell was purchased, and in 1867 a "time table" was made out and agreed to by Methodists, "Christians" and Universalists. The building is now used as a house of worship by the "Christian" church, which was organized October 15, 1865.

The Christian Church of Knoxville, incorporated October 2, 1893, was organized October 15, 1865, by Rev. Chester D. Kinney, of Osceola; Rev. Mr. White, of Watkins, New York; Rev. J. W. K. Stewart, of Lawrenceville, and Rev. W. D. Rutherford, of Knoxville. The church has now fifty members, with forty-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which the pastor is superintendent. The names of the ministers who have served this church as pastors are as follows: Revs. W. D. Rutherford, 1865; H. R. Kendall, 1866; Chester D. Kinney, 1868; A. T. Abbott, 1876; Walter T. Mills, 1878; J. E. Hayes, 1880; Elias Jones, 1886; R. B. Elbridge, 1886; Oscar Brann, 1887; J. L. Box, 1888; T. V. Moore, 1889; J. W. Wilson, 1890; L. A. Dykeman, 1891, and Ira L. Peck, who came April 1, 1894. The society worships in the Free Church building.

The First Evangelical Congregational Church of Knoxville, incorporated June 18, 1870, was organized April 28, 1867, by Rev. L. Smith Holbert, with seven members, viz: Joel and Caroline Johnson and daughter Frances, Elias Horton, Jr., and Adah, his wife, J. P. Biles and Miss Emily Goodspeed. The names of the pastors are as follows: Revs. J. A. Farrer, 1868; John Cairns, 1870; W. H. Segston, 1872, and A. C. Palmer, 1875. The society began the erection of a brick church building in 1869, which was completed and dedicated February 2, 1871. The building of this edifice involved the society in debt and it was sold in 1888, and is now owned and used by the Presbyterian church, organized May 9, 1888, into which the Congregational society merged.

The Baptist Church of Knoxville was organized March 7, 1868, with seven members, as follows: E. P. Masterson, P. J. Masterson, Miss Frank Masterson, Mrs. Elizabeth Short, William R. Simpson and Mrs. Clara Plaisted. For a number of years this society worshiped in the Congregational church building. In 1886 this society united with the First Baptist church of Deerfield. On February 28, 1888, a new church building costing $2,000 was dedicated. The names of the pastors of this church from the organization to 1886 are as follows: Revs. W. P. Omans, 1868; Stephen H. Murdock, 1871; C. K. Bunnell, 1873; C. A. Diffin, 1876; Philander

Reynolds, 1878; S. L. Bouvier, 1882; Abner Morrill, 1883; R. K. Hammond, 1884. Since the union the pastors have been the same as those given in the history of the First Baptist church of Deerfield, in the chapter on Deerfield township.

The First Presbyterian Association of Knoxville was organized May 9, and incorporated September 3, 1888. There were thirteen original members, as follows: Dr. George W. and Mary Northrop, Joel Johnson, Dr. Ira W. Bellews, Mary A. Bellews, Marion Sturnock, Lucy Boom, Lavantia W. Reynolds, Charles L. Hoyt, Mariette Gilbert, Elizabeth D. Howland and Clement D. Northrop. Rev. S. H. Moon, D. D., Ph.D., was the pastor of this church from its organization until January, 1897, having charge also of the churches in Osceola and Elkland. In January, 1897, Rev. J. B. Woodward, the present pastor, took charge. The society now numbers thirty members. In 1888 this society acquired the Congregational church building, which it still owns and in which it worships. There are thirty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which C. L. Hoyt is the superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

The Old Quaker Burying Ground is situated on the south side of Main street, in the eastern part of the borough. Owing to the fact that the strict members of the Society of Friends erected no tombstones or monuments over their dead, the early graves in this inclosure are unmarked. Here rest, however, the remains of members of the Howland, Handy, Seelye, Bowen, Clark, Pease and other well-known families. Over the graves of those dying in later years suitable monuments have been reared. In this graveyard lies buried the remains of Rev. Elisha Sweet, a member of the East Genesee Conference, who died September 7, 1869, aged fifty-nine.

The Free Church Cemetery adjoins that edifice on the south. Here, about 1832, were re-buried the remains of the occupants of the graves of the first burying ground in the borough, which was on Main street, not far east of Troup's creek. Members of the Knox, Alba, Colvin, Matteson, White, Gilbert, Billings, Beach, Goodspeed and other early families lie buried here. The last interment here was in January, 1884, when the remains of John E. White were buried.

The Riverside Cemetery Association was incorporated August 26, 1887, the incorporators being J. C. Goodspeed, Sidney Beach, J. T. Gear, Ira M. Edgcomb and W. H. Edgcomb. The grounds of this association are located south of the river on the old John Goodspeed farm. Since the prohibition by the borough council of further burials in either of the cemeteries within the borough limits, interments have been made in this cemetery.

SOCIETIES.

During the past fifty years a number of secret, social and benevolent societies have been organized in Knoxville. The pioneer society was Cowanesque Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F. It was organized March 21, 1849. In 1867 it was removed to Mansfield. June 11, 1872, Deerfield Lodge, No. 800, I. O. O. F., was organized. It passed out of existence in 1883, the records being transferred to Jemison Lodge, No. 332, Westfield. Cowanesque Division, No. 359, Sons of Temperance, was organized June 14, 1849, and continued in existence about ten years. Cowanesque

Lodge, No. 351, F. & A. M., was organized December 5, 1864, and now numbers thirty-eight members. A. & G. Seely Post, No. 44, G. A. R., was organized July 10, 1875. It surrendered its charter in 1879. Its members meet with James Howland Post, No. 508, at Academy Corners. Knoxville Lodge, No. 760, K. of H., was organized October 5, 1877, and now numbers sixty members. Knoxville Union, No. 271, E. A. U., organized March 22, 1881, is in a flourishing condition. Knoxville Tent, No. 163, K. O. T. M., was organized April 20, 1893. It now numbers forty members and is rapidly growing, new members being added at almost every meeting.

CHAPTER XXXII.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION — PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS — POPULATION — EARLY SETTLERS— EARLY ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES— VILLAGES.

WESTFIELD township, bounded on the north by Brookfield township, on the east by Chatham township, on the south by Clymer township and on the west by Potter county, was organized in December, 1821, and was taken from Deerfield township. The origin of its name is attributed to the fact that it was then the western limit of the settled portion of the Cowanesque valley. At the time of its organization its area included all of Brookfield township, taken from it in February, 1827, and a part of Clymer township, taken from it and Gaines township in December, 1850. As at present constituted, it is seven miles from east to west, has an average width from north to south of three and one-half miles, and contains about twenty-four square miles. The east, west and south boundary lines are straight, and the northern boundary line irregular, its general direction from southwest to northeast being the same as the Cowanesque river, which flows through the northern part of the township. It is said that the somewhat eccentric irregularities of this line are due to the surveyor getting his figures "mixed" while snow-bound at a house in Brookfield township. That portion of the township—about one-fourth of its area—lying north of the Cowanesque river, is a narrow strip, averaging less than a mile wide, about equally divided between level valley and steep hillside. The river valley, which averages about half a mile in width, is comparatively level and its soil fertile and productive. In this valley are situated the borough of Westfield, and the villages of Potter Brook, Cowanesque and Phillips Station. South of the Cowanesque river, beyond the hills that line its valley, the township, though rugged

and broken, is usually described as rolling. It is nearly all tillable and abounds in well-cultivated and productive farms. The township is one of the best watered in the county, and its streams are all tributaries of the Cowanesque river. From the north it receives North Fork, California and Purple brooks, which flow in a southeast direction from Brookfield township. The streams that flow from the south are Potter brook, Crause brook, Mill creek, Tuttle brook and Jemison creek, all of which, except Tuttle brook, rise in Clymer township. All those various streams have their rise in springs and their waters are clear and sparkling. In the early days they abounded in brook trout, the disappearance of which has long been a source of regret to the disciples of "Izaak Walton." Westfield is an agricultural township, and its farmers are industrious, intelligent and prosperous.

Since its organization Westfield has had taken from it Brookfield township, Westfield borough and a part of Clymer township. Each of these reductions of area took from it also a certain number of inhabitants. Since the creation of Westfield borough in 1867, the census returns have shown the following number of inhabitants: 1870, 912; 1880, 907, and 1890, 1,261.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first person to settle within the township boundaries appears to have been Reuben Cook, Sr., mention of whom is made in the chapter devoted to Westfield borough. It is generally conceded, however, that the first permanent settler was Ayers Tuttle. He was a native of Connecticut, came into the township about 1809, and located just east of the present borough limits. He also bought a part of the Reuben Cook tract, now within the borough limits. His son, Cyrus Tuttle, born May 9, 1815, is the oldest living person born in the township. In 1810 Jesse Lapham, a Quaker, came from Rhode Island, and settled on what is now known as the J. H. Batcheller place, at the mouth of Jemison creek, in the northeastern part of the township. This creek is said to have taken its name from Mary Jemison, "the white woman of the Genesee." Others attribute the origin of the name to the fact that John Jemison, her half-breed son, used to hunt and fish in this locality. Mr. Lapham resided at the mouth of Jemison creek until 1816, when he purchased 200 acres of land in the western part of the present borough of Westfield. He was the first resident carpenter and the first practical surveyor in the township. He also dug the first well in the township, on that part of his place now known as the Zacheus Mallory farm. A man named Riggs was also one of the first settlers in the township. He took up and partially cleared land at the mouth of North Fork, afterwards owned by Jonathan Pierce, and now by Rev. O. B. Weaver and others. Nathaniel Mann was another early settler. The year of his coming is not known; but inasmuch as his name appears in the list of the supervisors of Deerfield township —which then included the territory of Westfield township—for the year 1815, he must have been among the very first. He built the first frame house in the township. It was erected about 1813 and stood by the roadside, near the present residence of K. B. Hill, between the California and Purple brook crossings. Mr. Mann was killed about 1826 or 1827, while building a bridge on the Jonathan Seamans place. John Thomas, also an early settler, located on land which he afterwards sold to Shelden Tuttle. Samuel Atkins, a native of Connecticut, came into the township

at an early day and cleared a farm.' His son, Zena Atkins, was one of the first township supervisors. William Dyer Weeks, a native of Vermont, settled, in 1812, on the land, at the mouth of the North Fork, now occupied by King's saw-mill and the Westfield fair grounds. In 1814 Lindsey Mulford, a native of New England, settled at the mouth of Jemison creek, and cleared several farms in the township before his death.

Jonathan Seamans, a native of Rhode Island, came in 1817 and settled within the present borough limits, and is referred to in the chapter devoted to the borough. He subsequently removed farther up the river and settled on the farm still owned by his sons. In the same party with Mr. Seamans came Stephen Potter, John Potter, Ezra Potter, Ezra Bowen and Martin Bowen, all from Rhode Island. They made the journey with ox teams. About 1818 Stephen Potter, who was a stone mason, selected a tract of land at the mouth of the brook that bears his name. His brother Ezra also settled here, but soon after removed to Chatham township. This is now the site of the village of Potter Brook. Ezra Bowen, a Quaker, bought a part of the Jesse Lapham tract, which he sold a few years later to Abram Pease. Jonathan Pierce, who came from Chenango county, New York, in 1817, settled on the Augustus Streeter farm, through which the western boundary line of the borough passes. Abram Pease, a native of Connecticut, came into the township from Steuben county, New York, in 1819, and settled on sixty acres of land, afterwards a part of the Richard Krusen farm, in the western part of the borough. A year later, his older brother, Oliver, bought 100 acres of land belonging to the estate of a man named Chambers, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on which Nathaniel Mann, about 1813, built the first frame house in the township. Oliver and Abram subsequently exchanged farms.

James King, a native of Rhode Island, and a descendant of the Pilgrim fathers, came in 1821, and settled on the Richard Krusen farm. His son, Prince King, located on Jemison creek, in 1823, where his sons, Prince W. and Willard King, now reside. In 1821 Shelden E. Streeter, a native of New Hampshire, settled just east of the borough. In 1823 he removed to Shippen township, and three years later returned to Westfield. In 1821 Henry B. Trowbridge was living on the farm adjoining Mr. Streeter, but the date of his settlement cannot be ascertained. John Howland, a pioneer of Deerfield township, moved into Westfield township about this time and settled on Jemison creek. His nephew, Marvel Handy, came with him, and, in 1825, cleared the farm now occupied by his son, Dyer Handy. In 1823 Hosea Saulsbury was living in the Jemison creek valley, as was also Joseph Swimeley, who cleared the farm now owned by John Swimeley. In 1825 David Rixford settled near the mouth of Jemison creek, and in 1832 bought and removed to the place first settled on by Reuben Cook. Christopher Sayles, a native of Rhode Island, and a blacksmith, came to Tioga county in 1825, and in 1828 removed to the Jemison valley, buying and settling upon the farm previously owned by Hosea Saulsbury. Here he farmed and worked at his trade. He died July 10, 1884, aged ninety-four years. Halsey Aldrich, also a native of Rhode Island, and a stone mason, settled, in 1829, just east of Stephen Potter, at Potter Brook. John Hoover settled in 1830 near the mouth of the Jemison. In 1833 Zacheus Mallory settled on the farm pre-



James Masten M.D.

viously occupied by his brother-in-law, Jesse Lapham, now within the borough limits. Melchier Labar settled in the southern part of the township in 1840, on the farm now owned by his son, James Labar. He died in 1851, aged ninety-six years. In 1835 Burgess Luce settled on the site of the village of Cowanesque, where his son, Ira Luce, still resides. Nelson Burdic settled in the southeastern part of the township in 1836. In this year, also, Thomas Pride, a native of Connecticut, settled on Jemison creek. In 1838 Mrs. Susan (Prisby) Leonard, widow of Timothy Leonard, removed from Smyrna, New York, with her three sons, James, Stephen A. and George, and settled two miles west of Westfield borough. Stephen A. became a Wesleyan minister. His sons still own the home place. In 1837 George Champlin settled on a farm west of Abram Pease, still owned by his sons. In 1839 Ansel Purple settled at the mouth of the brook bearing his name. Daniel Hunt, a native of Lycoming county, came in 1840 and settled on what is known as the Barton Hunt place, in the southern part of the township. In 1842 John Whitmarsh settled on what is now known as the Cornelius Bush farm. Charles H. Metcalf, a native of Susquehanna county, and a cooper, settled in 1843, east of Potter Brook. In 1844 Sylvanus S. Baker settled near the head of Broughton hollow, which takes its name from Henry Broughton, who settled in 1845. Mrs. Margaret Little—who married George Graham—and her sons settled, in 1847, on what is known as the Graham place, on Potter brook. In 1849 Samuel Edgcomb located at Edgcombville, now Cowanesque. In this year also Thomas Sprague settled on what is known as the L. R. Garner farm.

The names thus far given are those of the more prominent settlers during the first half of the present century. The dates given are believed to be approximately correct, and have been obtained in nearly every instance from their living descendants. These early settlers found the township a wilderness, and left it when they closed their eyes upon the scenes of earth, cleared and cultivated, dotted with homes, churches and school houses, and inhabited by an intelligent, industrious and thrifty people, nearly all of whom were their children and grandchildren.

EARLY ENTERPRISES.

Shortly after his coming, in 1810, Ayers Tuttle erected a small grist-mill on the river near the eastern boundary of the borough, and later replaced it with a better mill, run by water, located further down the stream. Tuttle also opened a wayside inn, in his dwelling, which he kept for a number of years. It is said that at times his temper was a little testy, and he was not disposed to put himself to any extra trouble to accommodate his guests, but he was, nevertheless, taking his circumstances into consideration, a good landlord. A story is told of two travelers who arrived one night, who desired before retiring to bathe their feet, having walked a long distance during the day. The landlord told them they would find a bucket on the back porch, leaving them to search for it in the dark. A bucket was found, partly filled, as they supposed, with water. When, however, one of them immersed his foot in it he discovered it was maple syrup. Fearing Mr. Tuttle's wrath, if the truth was told him, the traveler wiped the syrup from his foot, as best he could, and with his companion retired to rest. It is presumed the syrup found its way to

the table without those who partook of it ever surmising the use previously made of it. The first store in the township was also kept by Mr. Tuttle, who seems to have been a man of considerable energy and enterprise.

The King saw-mill was built in 1845, by John Craig and Godfrey Bowman, near the mouth of North Fork creek. It was afterwards operated by several different persons, among whom were Dyer Weeks, Ira M. Edgcomb and others. The machinery was finally removed, leaving the frame-work standing. Several years ago the King Brothers put in the machinery of a portable mill here, which they still operate. They manufacture lumber, etc., principally for home trade.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The principal schools in the township are maintained in the villages of Cowanesque and Potter Brook. These schools, the outgrowth of early schools established over half a century ago, are in charge of competent teachers and are well attended. The first school in the Potter Brook neighborhood was established east of the village, the old school house also being a meeting place for Methodists, Wesleyans and Baptists, the meetings being held whenever a minister of either of those denominations chanced in the neighborhood. A good building, recently enlarged, in the village of Potter Brook, gives ample accommodation for all pupils in that school district. The original school building in Cowanesque stood on a knoll just west of the residence of Ira Luce. The present neat and commodious building stands on the south side of the road, farther east.

Henry B. Trowbridge and Godfrey Bowman, the first justices of the peace of Westfield township, were appointed January 8, 1823. Their jurisdiction also included Deerfield township. The office has since been held by the following named persons: Jonathan Bonney, commissioned in 1823; Luke Scott, Jr., 1827; John Goodspeed, 1828; Shelden Tuttle, 1828; Isaac Metcalf, 1828; Allen Frazer, 1830; Colton Knox, 1832; Archibald Campbell, 1833; Edward C. Young, 1834; John Waklee, 1835; Eddy Howland, 1838; Jacob Everitt, 1840; Elijah Hancock, 1840; William Ladd, 1845; Hiram Tubbs, 1845; re-elected, 1852; Francis Strang, 1846; Chauncey R. Skinner, 1847; John Goodspeed, 1850; Zacheus Mallory, 1855; re-elected, 1860; Charlton Phillips, 1857; re-elected, 1862, 1867; George Close, 1865; I. C. Thompson, 1868; re-elected, 1873; Henry Warren, 1869; John Swimelar; 1872; William Finker, 1876; re-elected, 1882; T. R. Leonard, 1877; re-elected, 1882; James H. Metcalf, 1885; re-elected, 1890; H. G. Seely, 1890; re-elected, 1895; William Brock, 1895.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cowanesque, incorporated June 24, 1889, dates the beginning of its history to the early fifties, when meetings were held in the old school house and a class organized, by Rev. Alfred G. Terry. Services were regularly held and the class maintained its organization until 1890, when a church was organized and a house of worship erected, costing $1,200. It is a neat, frame edifice and was built by Hugh D. King. The first members of the church were: Hiram McCoy and wife, Mrs. John Champlin, Mrs. Sarah J. Skinner, Erastus and Amanda Cooper and their daughter, Marcelia L. Cooper, Erastus Hoose and wife,

Mrs. James Davis, and Asa Bancroft and wife. Among the ministers who have preached here since the organization of the class have been: Revs. Samuel Nichols, William Jones, Thompson Jolly, Alva Davison, A. D. Edgar, Elisha Sweet, Cornelius Dillenbeck, Charles Weeks, O. B. Weaver, J. H. Blades, Isaac Everitt, G. S. Transue, J. J. Turtin, Philo E. Brown, Albert A. Ensign, Woodruff Post, Elisha Hudson, D. A. Parcells, W. I. Janes and W. O. Peet. This church has been for a number of years in the Westfield charge. It now numbers sixty-four members with about forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Willis Calkins is the superintendent.

The Wesleyan Methodists used to meet in the old school house, east of Potter Brook, over thirty years ago. Rev. Stephen A. Leonard preached here and an organization was maintained for several years, but finally dwindled and passed out of existence.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Potter Brook was organized December 21, 1884, with the following membership: William Brock, Florence Brock, Nellie Brock, Alpheus Converse, Margaret Converse, D. E. Perry, Carrie Mulford, Elmer Eaton, S. J. Potter, Nancy Richardson, Mary Yerington, Olivia Proctor, Milan Ham, Frank Root, Hattie Thompson, Florence Proctor and Phoebe Baker. Rev. J. C. Ferrell, the first pastor, held services in the depot, December 21, 1884, and afterwards once in two weeks. He remained during 1884 and 1885. The succeeding pastors have been: Revs. H. B. Mason, 1885-87; J. W. Barnett, 1887-90; W. I. Janes, 1892-93; A. G. Cole, 1893-94; J. S. Brown, 1894-95; L. F. Mulhollen, 1895-96. Rev. Noah Sellick preached and held class meeting through February, 1886. In April, 1890, Rev. D. A. Parcells came from Westfield and held services every alternate Sunday until 1892. Rev. L. F. Mulhollen is the first resident pastor. The society worships in the Peoples' church building. The young people attend the Union Sunday-school, of which C. D. Markham is superintendent.

The Potter Brook Branch of the Harrison Valley Baptist Church was organized in 1883, and is under the charge of the Baptist church at Harrison Valley, Potter county. It now numbers seventeen members. The following ministers of the church at Harrison Valley have preached here: Revs. S. L. Bouvier, 1883 to 1890; J. C. Smith, 1890 to 1892; J. Mullany, 1892 to 1893, and the present pastor, H. T. Allen, who took charge in April, 1893. The church building, known as the Peoples' Church of Potter Brook, was erected in 1890 and cost $1,300. It is occupied jointly by the Baptist and Methodist societies. A Union Sunday-school is maintained with C. D. Markham as superintendent.

The Peoples' Church of Potter Brook is a corporation, chartered July 7, 1890, the incorporators being I. C. Thompson, P. E. Rexford, C. D. Markham, William Brook, George R. Johnson, and G. N. Manning. This corporation was organized for the purpose of building the house of worship now occupied jointly by the Baptist and Methodist societies. The church was erected in 1890 and cost $1,300.

The Potter Cemetery Association of Potter Brook, incorporated September 1, 1884, own and control the old burying ground in the western part of the village, embracing one acre and a half of ground. The trustees are John Little, James H. Metcalf and W. C. Kendall. I. C. Thompson is the sexton. In this cemetery lie buried the remains of Stephen Potter and other early settlers in the western part of the township.

The Champlin Cemetery Association was incorporated in August, 1887, the incorporators being S. M. Strawn, John Champlin, Erastus Hoose, E. M. Tucker and G. H. Tremain. The cemetery owned by this association is located on the old George Champlin place, east of California brook. This was an old neighborhood burying ground and was used for many years before the association was incorporated.

VILLAGES.

Cowanesque, formerly known as Edgcombville, is the name of a village, situated on the Cowanesque river, two miles east of Westfield borough. The first settler upon the village site was Henry B. Trowbridge, who located in 1821. This land afterwards became the property of Emmer Bowen. In 1835, when Burgess Luce purchased a portion of this land, there were living east of him in the township, Thomas Pride, Thomas Warner and Jacob Price. Those living west, between him and Westfield, were Leonard Daniels, Oliver Pease, Thomas Doty, George Champlin, Ayers Tuttle and Shelden Tuttle. Otis D. Bowen, a son of Emmer Bowen, also resided here at this time. Ira Luce, a son of Burgess Luce, is the oldest living resident of the village. In 1858 Ira M. Edgcomb located on the village site, and in 1865 erected the first store building and opened the first store in the place. This building burned and he replaced it with the store building now occupied by E. Sherman. Mr. Edgcomb was also the first postmaster. His successors have been William N. Hurlbut, D. W. Reynolds, William Haskell, Burr Robbins, I. K. Skinner, E. B. Phillips, S. K. Rumsey, A. M. Thompson, Albert Matteson, and C. H. Martin, who was appointed November 3, 1893. A. H. Bostwick has charge of the office as Mr. Martin's deputy. The Cowanesque Hotel, first known as the Edgcomb House, was built by Thomas Pride. The first landlord was Ira M. Edgcomb. His successors have been Orson Edgcomb, William Edgcomb, and the present landlord, S. B. Lovelace, who purchased the property in 1882.

The principal manufacturing enterprise in the village is the planing mill, sash and door factory, owned and operated since January, 1888, by E. Sherman. This was established in 1870 by Ira M. Edgcomb, R. Skinner and William N. Hurlbut, and operated by them for a number of years under the name of R. Skinner & Company. It employs a number of hands the year round and does a large business. A foundry and machine shop, giving employment to six men, was established in 1887 by John Rieppel. It is equipped with improved machinery and does a large repairing business. In 1889 Bennett H. Parkhurst erected a creamery just east of the village. In the fall of 1890 it was changed to a cheese factory, and is now operated by O. H. Snyder, of North Fork, Potter county. At the present time there are three merchants in the place, E. Sherman, who occupies the old Ira M. Edgcomb store; G. W. King, who occupies a building erected by Thomas Pride, and in which he sold goods for a number of years, and A. H. Bostwick, who carries on a grocery store and attends to the duties of the postoffice. The railroad station is in charge of N. H. Seely, who acts as agent for the Fall Brook and the Addison and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies.

Potter Brook, near the western township line, at the mouth of the stream of the same name, occupies the land settled upon about 1818 by Stephen Potter, a

native of Rhode Island. In order to reach his location he was compelled to cut a road up the river valley from Westfield, a distance of over three miles. The county line lies just west of the village, and Mr. Potter, thinking his land lay in Potter county, went, so it is related, to Harrison Valley to vote, until he became better informed. He was a stone mason by trade and laid every stone in the front wall of the court house at Wellsboro. In 1829 Halsey Aldrich settled east of Mr. Potter on land now forming a part of the village site. In 1866, when I. C. Thompson, a son-in-law of Mr. Potter and son of Isaac Thompson, a pioneer settler of Harrison township, Potter county, moved on to the present village site, there were living in the neighborhood, Halsey Aldrich, George W. Potter, Stephen Potter, Jr., Joseph Wood, Jonathan Potter, Rev. Stephen A. Leonard, James and George Leonard and Jonathan Seamans. The Leonard and Seamans families lived on what was the site of "Beautiful Camp," below Halsey Aldrich. At an early day this camp was occupied by three Indians named Pete, Nichols and Blue Eye. The latter derived his name from the fact that one of his eyes was black and the other a deep blue.

No effort to establish a village appears to have been made until 1874, when I. C. Thompson opened the first store in the place. At present there are four merchants, W. C. Kendall, who began business in 1883; C. D. Markham, in 1884; Willis White, in 1892, and J. L. Havens in 1894. A postoffice was established October 1, 1874, and Horatio Aldrich appointed postmaster. I. C. Thompson, his successor, held the office from 1876 to January 1, 1886. W. H. McGovern, his successor, surrendered it in 1888 to W. C. Kendall, who was succeeded April 14, 1889, by C. D. Markham, who held it until June, 1894, when Mr. Kendall was again appointed.

The completion of the railroad in the early part of 1883 gave the little village a period of growth, and made it a trading point of some importance. It now has a population of about 300. The only hotel in the place, known now as the Kendall House, was built by Adelbert Hawley, at a cost of $8,000. The property is still owned by Mr. Hawley. George W. Potter, the only surviving son of Stephen Potter, the pioneer, operates a planing mill, a shingle mill, a feed mill and a carding machine, all under one roof. These enterprises he established in 1882. New Hall Council, No. 846, Jr. O. U. A. M., organized July 24, 1894, is located here, and embraces over thirty members.

Phillips Station is a railroad station and postoffice in the eastern part of the township, at the mouth of Jemison creek. E. B. Phillips has been the postmaster since the office was established in 1883, and has also carried on a general store.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WESTFIELD BOROUGH.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—POPULATION AND TAXABLE PROPERTY—EARLY SETTLERS—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—POSTMASTERS—PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—INCORPORATED COMPANIES—HOTELS—NEWSPAPERS—RAILROADS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES.

WESTFIELD borough is situated on the Cowanesque river, midway between the eastern and western boundary lines of Westfield township, from which it was taken in February, 1867. The area embraced within its boundaries contains 670 acres and it is one of the best locations for a town in the county. The site is not only one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the Cowanesque valley, but has advantages which have already made the borough an important business center. To the north lies the rich and prosperous township of Brookfield, easily accessible through the valleys of the North Fork, California brook, Purple brook and other small streams. To the south and east lie the equally prosperous townships of Westfield, Clymer and Chatham, from all of which it draws a large trade, in addition to what it commands for miles up and down the Cowanesque river valley, whose lands, noted for their fertility, respond each year with generous crops as a reward for well-directed and intelligent cultivation. The valley of the Cowanesque river is traversed by the Fall Brook railway, and that of Mill creek, which flows from the south and unites its waters with the Cowanesque river, near the eastern borough limits—by the Addison and Pennsylvania railway. These two lines of railroad, both built in 1882, give the borough direct communication with the great trunk lines of New York state, and with the great market centers of the coast. Since their building Westfield has grown rapidly, having more than doubled its population. At present it is the largest of the six boroughs in the Cowanesque valley. In 1870 it had 370 inhabitants; in 1880, 579, and in 1890, 1,128.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white settler within the borough limits was Reuben Cook, Sr., one of the first settlers in the Cowanesque valley. The exact year of his coming cannot be ascertained, but it was previous to 1809, in which year Ayers Tuttle settled in the township just east of the borough. Cook built a log cabin, the first one within the borough limits, on the south bank of the Cowanesque river, where the River street bridge, leading to the Tremain grist mill site, crosses that stream. At that time he was about sixty years of age, given to hunting, and, as a rule, remained but a year or two in a place. In 1816 Jesse Lapham, who, as early as 1810, had settled at the mouth of Jemison creek, bought 200 acres of land in the western part

of the borough, which he cleared and improved. Mr. Lapham was a native of Rhode Island and a Quaker. He was also the first carpenter and first practical surveyor in this section. Jonathan Seamans, also a native of Rhode Island, settled, in 1817, within the borough limits, and later in life moved farther up the river into the township, settling on the farm still owned and occupied by his sons. Ezra Bowen, a Quaker, came from Rhode Island in the same party with Mr. Seamans, and bought a part of the Jesse Lapham tract. Martin Bowen also came with the same party and settled at the same time. Jonathan Pierce came in 1817, from Chenango county, New York, and settled west of Lapham, on what is now known as the Augustus Streeter farm. About this time, Jacob Price, a native of New Jersey, and a Quaker, settled in the edge of the borough, near the Tremain mill-site, on what is known as the "Dick" Phillips place. In 1819 Abram Pease, a native of Connecticut, came from Steuben county, New York, and settled on sixty acres which he purchased from Ezra Bowen, and which afterwards formed a part of the Richard Krusen farm. A few years later he exchanged farms with his brother Oliver, who had settled in the township below the borough. James King, native of Rhode Island, and a descendant of the "Pilgrim Fathers," came in 1821 and settled on the Richard Krusen farm. In 1821 Shelden Streeter, a native of New Hampshire, settled in the township. Two years later he removed to Shippen township, and, in 1826, returned and settled within the borough. In 1825 David Rixford settled near the mouth of Jemison creek, and, in 1832, removed to the place first settled by Reuben Cook. Zacheus Mallory came in 1823 and settled on the farm previously occupied by his brother-in-law, Jesse Lapham.

Luke Scott and James C. Turner came between 1830 and 1835 and opened the first store in the place. Turner was also the first hotel keeper. In 1834 B. Schuyler Lewis, who had previously resided in Brookfield township, came to Westfield. After remaining a year or two, he removed to Lawrenceville, where he kept a boarding house on the Corning and Blossburg railroad, then being constructed. About 1838-39 he returned to Westfield and soon afterward engaged in the grocery business. He was the second postmaster. About 1835 Samuel Baker located here and soon afterward bought the greater part of the land now forming the business portion of the borough. Richard Phillips came about 1836 and settled on the place first occupied by Jacob Price. In 1837 he built a saw-mill near the late Tremain mill. Hollister Baker, a native of Rochester, New York, and a millwright, came in 1839 and in 1840 built a water power grist-mill for Richard Phillips on the site of the burned Tremain mill. About 1840 Francis Strang came and opened a general store. He was soon followed by George Close and by Hale & Hall. In 1840, also, Aaron L. S. Leach, a native of Niagara county, New York, came and for several years worked at his trade as a shoemaker. David Close came in 1840, also, and for seven years kept the Red Lion Hotel. In 1844 Richard Krusen, a native of Tompkins county, New York, entered the employ of Hale & Hall as a clerk. In 1846 he bought them out and afterwards became a leading merchant of the place, continuing in business for thirty-seven years. In 1845 Peter B. Bush removed from Knoxville, and during the next five years kept the Red Lion and Boardman Hotels. The latter was built by Ransom Boardman, who came in the early forties. In 1845 Daniel McNaughton, M. D., a native of Steuben

county, New York, located here and began the practice of his profession, continuing until his death in 1883. William Simmons, a native of Benton, Yates county, New York, came in 1845. He soon after entered the store of Richard Krusen as a clerk, and later embarked in business for himself. In 1846 John Montanye removed from Clymer township and built and operated what is now known as the Eberle tannery. Others, the date of whose coming cannot be ascertained, had also located in the village previous to the last mentioned year, some remaining but a short time, while a few became permanent residents. The names given, however, embrace nearly all of those identified with the early settlement and growth of the place, which at that time was but a small and struggling village.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The borough of Westfield was organized in February, 1867, the first meeting of council being held on the 16th of that month. At this meeting B. B. Strang, burgess, and Richard Krusen, James Masten, M. D., Simon Wilcox, S. B. Lewis and Thomas C. Sanders, councilmen, were sworn in. Thomas C. Sanders was elected secretary; Nelson Gardner, treasurer, and B. Lewis, street commissioner. The following named persons have been elected to the office of burgess since 1867:

Ambrose Close, 1868-69; Hollister Baker, 1870; S. B. Lewis, 1871-72; J. W. Hancock, 1873; Lovel Plank, 1874; J. W. Hancock, 1875; T. C. Sanders, 1876; B. B. Strang, 1877; E. E. Thompson, 1878; S. W. Shirley, 1879; Charles Bliss, 1880; Elijah Thompson, 1881; Albert Wetherbee, 1882; Richard Krusen, 1883; Hiram Hunter, 1884-87; Ambrose Close, 1888; Hiram Hunter, 1889; W. F. Everitt, 1890-91; C. M. Allen, 1892; M. D. Lawrence, 1893; Lovel Plank, 1894-96, and John R. Dengle, elected in 1897.

The office of justice of the peace has been filled by the following named persons since the organization of the borough: Francis Strang, 1867; J. O. Thompson, 1872; Frank Buck, 1872; T. C. Sanders, 1874; Dr. Daniel McNaughton, 1877; Niles White, 1878; re-elected in 1879; Orrin O. Tremain, 1879; W. H. Parsons, 1880; re-elected, 1885, 1890 and 1895; M. L. Foster, 1882; Frank Strang, 1885; re-elected, 1890; John T. McNeil, 1895.

POSTMASTERS.

The Westfield postoffice was established in the early twenties, the first postmaster being Henry B. Trowbridge, then living in the township, about a mile east of the borough. He held the office nearly twenty years, and was succeeded by B. Schuyler Lewis, a resident of the borough. Then followed Adriel King, Dr. Boardman and Thomas Leach. George Close acted as deputy for Leach, and seems to have had charge of the office, so much so, that many still speak of him as the postmaster. Leach was succeeded, in 1861, by Daniel McNaughton, M. D., who held the office until 1872, when he resigned to serve as an associate judge of the county, and was succeeded by his son, Niles W. McNaughton, who had been his assistant. In the fall of 1885 Mr. McNaughton was succeeded by James Masten, M. D., who held the office until July, 1889, when William N. Hurlbut was appointed. Mr. Hurlbut's successor, Francis Strang, was appointed December 28, 1895. In the earlier years of the borough's existence, the mail was carried on

horseback to and from Williamsport, through the wilderness. Now the Westfield office is one of the best paying and best patronized in the county.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

The first physician to practice in Westfield was Dr. Barton Streeter, who was here about 1830. He and his immediate successors were required to practice over a large area, including Westfield, Brookfield, Clymer, Chatham and Deerfield townships, and even portions of Potter county. Visits were made on horseback, and long rides over lonely roads, night and day, in summer and winter, were a common experience. Among the doctors who have resided in the borough and practiced their profession were William B. Ritchie, Dr. Townsend, Dr. Benedict, Dr. Ide, Ebenezer Pratt, Elihu Y. Brown, Philetus J. Boardman, Daniel McNaughton, who came in 1845 and practiced until his death in 1883; A. Frazer, Stephen Begell, who removed to Brookfield township; James Masten, who came in 1860, is still in practice, and is the oldest physician in the borough; F. H. S. Ritter, Dr. Ingram, and Dr. Hazlett. Besides Dr. Masten, the profession is at present represented by Dr. A. L. Bottum, who began practice here in 1875; Dr. A. T. Kunkel, who came in 1883, and Dr. F. G. Masten, a son of Dr. James Masten, who began practice in 1891. The dental profession is represented by Dr. H. J. Stocking.

The first lawyer to locate in Westfield was Augustus Streeter, a native of Furmantown, Shippen township, who was admitted to practice in December, 1854. He continued in practice until his death, in 1882, a period of over twenty-seven years. Butler B. Strang, who, as did also Mr. Streeter, studied law in the office of A. J. Monroe, at Knoxville, was admitted in 1852, and located in Westfield soon after his fellow student. In 1856 Mr. Strang was elected district attorney. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature and served four terms, and was speaker of the House in 1870, in the fall of which year he was elected State Senator, and served two terms. In both bodies he was a prominent and influential member, and was chairman of a number of important committees. T. C. Sanders and C. M. Adams, also practiced in Westfield for a number of years. The bar is now represented by Clark W. Beach, who was admitted to practice in 1865, and who has for several years past been located in Westfield, coming here from Knoxville; D. W. Baldwin, a rising young lawyer, and John T. McNiel, who fills the office of justice of the peace and also practices law.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

Scott & Turner, the firm being composed of Luke Scott and James C. Turner, were the pioneer merchants of Westfield. They began business in a frame building which they erected on the site of the present William Simmons store about 1835. They were followed by Francis Strang, who came about 1840, George Close and Hale & Hall. Richard Krusen came in 1844 and entered the employ of the latter firm as a clerk. In 1846 he bought them out, and at once became a leading spirit in the mercantile life of the place. Others quickly followed these pioneer merchants, each year witnessing the establishment of some new business enterprises to meet the demands of increasing population and growing trade.

The Phillips Mills were built by Richard Phillips, who came into the borough in 1837, in which year he built a water power saw-mill north of the Cowanesque river,

taking the water to run it from that stream. In 1840 Hollister Baker, a millwright, erected for Mr. Phillips a three-run, buhr mill, costing $5,000, on the site of the recent Tremain mill. The machinery of this mill was run by a twenty-foot, back-shot water wheel. In 1844 the race was extended, the water being taken from the river as at present, south of Main street, opposite the Richard Krusen place. This mill burned October 3, 1869, and on its site was erected the Westfield flouring mill, which was completed in October, 1870. It was run both by water and steam power, the mill proper costing $6,000, and the steam power $3,500. From 1888 until the fall of 1896, when it was destroyed by fire, it was owned and operated by O. A. Tremain. It had a capacity of 350 bushels a day.

Hollister Baker's Foundry, the first in the borough, was established in 1840, by Hollister Baker, on the site of the present Phillips foundry. This he operated until 1863, when it was burned. In 1865 Mr. Baker and his brother built on the same ground a shop for the manufacture of carriages, wagons, etc. This was burned in 1870. During this time also Mr. Baker's son, Albert Baker, was connected with him in business. Another shop was erected by them and operated for a short time.

The Eberle Tannery was established on Mill creek, in the southern part of the borough, in 1846, by John Montanye. In 1874 it was purchased by Frank Eberle, and is now operated by his son, Joseph Eberle. It is devoted to the tanning of upper leather, and is a successful and prosperous enterprise.

Rood's Carriage and Wagon Shop was established in 1850 by Morris DeMaurier, who operated it until 1863, since which time it has been owned and operated by Theodore Rood, who has acquired a reputation not only as a skillful workman but as an inventor. He has recently invented an automatic wagon brake that has already attracted the notice of manufacturers throughout the country.

Kelts & Gilbert's Tannery was established about 1852 by J. Kelts and W. W. Gilbert, who also were shoe merchants. About 1862 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kelts carried on the tannery alone for a number of years.

The Cowanesque Tannery, the leading manufacturing industry in the borough, was established in 1875, by H. H. Crary, William H. Garritt, James Horton and E. G. Davidge, under the name and style of Crary, Garritt, Horton & Company. A large tannery, with bark sheds, etc., was erected in the eastern part of the borough, on land purchased of John L. Wilbur. Mr. Garritt died in November, 1876, and soon afterward his interest was purchased by Walter Horton. The firm name was changed to H. H. Crary & Company, and so continued until May 1, 1893, when the tannery became the property of the Union Tanning Company, which is a member of the United States Leather Company. E. G. Davidge filled the position of superintendent until November 5, 1895, when he resigned. P. S. Martin is now the acting superintendent. Henry Eick fills the position of foreman. This tannery gives constant employment to about seventy men, and has an average output of 400 sides of sole leather per day, in the tanning of which there is used annually between 7,000 and 8,000 tons of hemlock bark.

Albert Baker's Foundry and Machine Shop is owned and operated by Albert Baker. In 1880 he built the machine shop a short distance east of the old Hollister Baker foundry site, and in 1887 erected a foundry building. These enterprises he

has since carried on successfully, giving constant employment to a number of skilled workmen.

The Westfield Co-operative Association operate a foundry and machine shop on the site of the old Hollister Baker foundry. The property was purchased in 1883 by J. Phillips, and is also known as the Phillips foundry.

The Westfield Planing Mill was established in 1883, north of the Fall Brook railroad, near the depot, by W. N. Hurlbut, R. Krusen, L. Plank and H. Plank, under the firm name of R. Krusen & Company. They were succeeded by the Westfield Manufacturing Company, who carried on the enterprise until 1889, when they were succeeded by L. Plank, William Mead and C. E. Krusen.

The Farmers' and Traders' Bank was established in 1885 by E. M. Tucker as a private banking institution. This bank has a capital of $25,000, is ably managed and has the confidence of the general public. The officers are E. M. Tucker, president, and F. J. Seely, cashier.

The Westfield Steam Flouring Mill was built in 1886, near the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad depot, by John B. Bush and John Richardson. Mr. Bush afterwards sold out his interest to J. Whitmarsh. This enterprise proved a valuable and important one, greatly enlarging the country trade of the borough. Its destruction by fire in 1891 inflicted a severe loss upon its owners. It has not been rebuilt.

The Westfield Marble Works were established by Johnson & Van Dusen in 1887. In 1890 the firm became Van Dusen Brothers, who do a large business in Tioga and Potter counties, Pennsylvania, and in southern New York.

The Pride Opera House, on the north side of Main street, was erected in 1896. It is a handsome brick edifice, the lower story of which is used for business purposes, and is occupied by the grocery house of John R. Dengle, who is also the manager of the opera house, which is fully equipped with opera chairs, stage scenery and other amusement accessories.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The Westfield Oil and Mining Company was incorporated August 4, 1865, with a capital stock of $500,000, divided in 10,000 shares of $50 each, $10,000 of which was paid in. The company was organized for the purpose of boring for petroleum oil. Leases on about 1,000 acres of land belonging to different parties were secured and a well drilled on the Phillips farm. Oil and gas in large quantities were found. The incorporators of the company were Lucius C. Beebe, president; Charles E. Combs, treasurer; John F. Kingsbury, secretary, and A. L. Bennett and A. B. Walden.

Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society was organized August 14, 1886, and incorporated August 31, 1887, with a capital of $5,000, for the purpose of holding agricultural and horticultural fairs in Westfield township, and for the improvement of agriculture and study of the kindred arts and sciences. There were twenty-four charter members, embracing many of the prominent citizens of Westfield borough and township. The first officers were L. K. King, president; E. M. Tucker and A. J. Montanye, vice-presidents; J. F. Rugaber, corresponding secretary; S. Martin, Jr., recording secretary; W. L. Converse, treasurer; P. V. Rolason, librarian; E. M. Tucker, S. Martin, Jr., and W. L. Converse, trustees. The society owns thirty acres

of ground, with buildings, etc., valued at $12,000, situated at the mouth of North Fork creek, in the township. Within the inclosure is an excellent half-mile race track. The fairs which are held here annually draw large crowds and have been very successful.

Westfield Water Company was incorporated September 2, 1890, with a capital of $25,000, for the purpose of supplying the borough with water. The incorporators were W. H. Vermilyea, Hiram Hunter, W. N. Hurlbut, G. H. Tremain and N. W. McNaughton. Since the organization of this company the borough has put in its own water works system.

Union Tanning Company was incorporated April 17, 1893, with a capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators and directors were O. B. Grant, S. P. Davidge, A. A. Clearwater, George C. Darling and Frank E. Bible. May 1, 1893, this corporation became a member of the United States Leather Company, which controls a large number of tanneries in Tioga, Potter and other counties, under the name of the Union Tanning Company.

The United States Pipe Line Company, in 1893, erected a pumping station, equipped with powerful Holly pumps, on the Fall Brook railroad, in the northern part of the borough. Four reservoir tanks of 5,000 gallons each were placed in position on the hillside, the purpose being to make this place a pumping station between Bradford and Athens, it being thought at the time that the distance was too great to pump from the former to the latter place without the aid of an intermediate station. It afterwards turned out that this could be done, and the pumps here have never been called into use. The station is in charge of Frank H. Walker, who looks after the section of the line between Oswayo and Elkland.

HOTELS.

The Red Lion Hotel, the pioneer hotel in the borough, was opened by James C. Turner between 1835 and 1840. It had a number of landlords, among whom were George Hunter, Peter B. Bush, David Close, Henry Brown, William Douglas and Erastus G. Hill.

The Hill House was the successor of the Red Lion Hotel and was erected by Erastus G. Hill about 1850. Among those who succeeded him as landlord here were A. L. S. Leach, M. G. Bowman and others. This hotel burned about twenty years ago.

The Boardman House, erected west of the river bridge, by Ransom Boardman, in the early forties, had a number of landlords, among whom were A. L. S. Leach, Peter B. Bush and Samuel Scranton. This hotel has been used as a dwelling for over twenty years.

The Westfield House was built by George Close before the Civil War. He ran it for three or four years. It was then kept by C. Phillips for a number of years. He was succeeded by S. B. Lovelace, who remained two years. It next became the property of Mrs. James Strock. In 1878 J. W. Smith became manager of the house for her, and before the close of the year rented the property. In 1882 he purchased it, and in 1890 rebuilt the hotel inside and out, making it one of the best hotel buildings in the Cowanesque valley.

The American Hotel was erected in 1885 by Shirley Brothers, who ran it until

1887, when Beach Brothers succeeded them. They were succeeded by Lucius Inscho, who sold out in 1894 to Asa Hill and John Rohrback. Mr. Hill soon afterwards bought out Mr. Rohrback's interest. He has since thoroughly repaired and improved the building and it is now, in every respect, a first-class hotel.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Westfield *Index*, established by James V. Leach and N. W. McNaughton, was the first newspaper in the Cowanesque valley. The editorial department was under the personal charge of Mr. Leach. It was independent in politics. Mr. McNaughton soon sold out to Mr. Leach, who discontinued the publication of the paper in July, 1874. In November, 1875, O. S. Webster purchased the material and started the Westfield *Idea*, as an organ of the Greenback party. Early in 1878 the paper was removed to Wellsboro.

In the latter part of 1878 E. M. Bixby, formerly of the Elkland *Journal*, began the publication of the Westfield *Free Press*. In 1881 he sold out to J. F. Rugaber, who conducted it until January 1, 1890, when J. Hart Miller and A. C. Kimball purchased it. At the close of the year Mr. Kimball bought Mr. Miller's interest and has since conducted the paper alone. In January, 1896, he changed it to an all home print. It is independent in politics, being devoted to local news and the interests of the northwestern part of the county. It is bright, readable, and ably conducted.

RAILROADS.

In the year 1882 the Fall Brook Railroad Company completed a line of railroad from Lawrenceville to Westfield, and to Harrison Valley, in Potter county. The first station agent, J. C. Edwards, was succeeded in 1883, by E. S. Horton, who still fills that position. The Addison and Pennsylvania railroad was also built in 1882 as a narrow gauge road. In March, 1895, it was changed to standard gauge. At Westfield it turns southwest and follows the Mill creek valley, passing through Westfield, Clymer and Gaines townships into Potter county. The agent at Westfield is G. H. Tremain, who has held that position since the opening of the station, which is located in the eastern part of the borough. These two lines of railroad make Westfield an important business and shipping center, and since their completion the borough has more than doubled the number of its inhabitants. There has also been a corresponding increase in the amount of business transacted. In the business district the old frame buildings have given place to handsome brick blocks, and the town wears a wide-awake, enterprising and progressive appearance.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield, incorporated September 11, 1855, was organized about 1830, under the ministration of Revs. Marshall, St. John, David Fellows and Samuel Conant. Meetings were first held in the old school house west of the Main street bridge, near the mill race. Among the early pastors were Rev. Theobald McElhaney and Rev. Samuel Nichols, the latter being appointed to this charge in 1842. No list of the names of the pastors serving between this year and 1854 has been obtainable. In 1854, however, Rev. William Armstrong took charge. He was followed in 1857 by Rev. Thompson Jolly and Rev. A. Davison. Their

successors have been Revs. J. J. Turtin, appointed in 1858; James Duncan, 1859; A. Sweet, 1860; William M. Haskell, 1861; Walter Stathen, 1862; Veranus Brownell, 1863; C. L. F. Howe, 1865; Myron H. DePuy, 1866; C. Rowley, 1867; O. B. Weaver, 1868; W. W. Hunt, 1871; Isaac Everitt, 1873; G. S. Transue, 1875; O. N. Roberts, 1878; H. Peck, 1879; J. Knapp, 1880; G. W. Howland, 1881; H. B. Mason, 1883; J. W. Barnett, 1886; D. A. Parcells, 1887; W. I. Janes, 1892, and W. O. Peet, the present pastor, in October, 1895. A church building was erected in 1854, during the pastorate of Mr. Armstrong. It was replaced in 1887 by the present edifice, which cost $7,500. The pastor's residence was erected in 1869, during the pastorate of Rev. O. B. Weaver. It cost $2,500.

The First Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield, incorporated January 14, 1875, was organized June 14, 1846, by Rev. S. Hall and G. A. Lambert, who were the early pastors. Their successors have been Revs. L. Salisbury and G. P. Burdick, 1854; Amos Chapman, 1855; Francis Strang, 1869; P. S. Slanson; S. W. Jennings, 1877; J. S. Fausey, 1882; S. W. Jennings, 1883; J. S. Fausey, 1886; W. A. Scribner, 1895, and John Drake, who took charge in May, 1896. In 1870, through the exertions of Rev. Francis Strang and Rev. Stephen A. Leonard, a house of worship, costing $1,000, was erected. The church now numbers 130 members, with fifty pupils in the Sunday-school.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of meetings held during 1882, by Rev. Percy Clinton Webber, at that time rector of St. Andrew's church at Tioga. The first meetings were held in the Methodist Episcopal church and afterwards in a room over C. E. Krusen's store, rented for the purpose. Mr. Webber made occasional visits. Rev. William Painter was the first resident minister, serving also the churches at Gaines and Elkland. Rev. William Du Hammel and Rev. L. B. Thomas, also paid the mission visits. August 1, 1895, Rev. W. N. R. Ashmead, the present rector, took charge. Among the early members of this church were Frank Yeager, Guy Clark, Joseph Eberle, Mrs. Mary H. Eberle, Mrs. Charles Bliss, Cora A. Bliss, W. H. Vermilyea, M. F. Sherman and wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Clausson, Miss Ann Ackley, Mrs. Edward Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, Mrs. A. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dengle, Mrs. C. E. Krusen, Mrs. S. I. Krusen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Everitt. Through the generosity of Mrs. John H. Sherwood, of New York City, a sister of D. B. Clausson, who contributed $5,000, the society was able in 1893 to begin the erection of a house of worship, which was completed and opened for service November 8, 1895. This edifice, which cost $7,500, is one of the handsomest church buildings in northern Pennsylvania. It is built of bluish-gray stone, quarried on the hill north of the borough. The blocks are small, laid irregularly, and the masonry is what is known as "rock-finish" work. The interior is semi-Gothic and finished in natural wood. Handsome stained glass memorial windows were contributed as follows: John H. Sherwood, by the society; Kate A. Wakeley and Maud E. Wakeley, by the family; Lafayette Hill, by his widow; Frank Eberle, Frank Eberle, Jr., and Fannie C. Eberle, by the family; W. H. Vermilyea, by Mrs. W. H. Vermilyea, and Margarette A. Wells, by the family. The building was erected under the supervision of W. F. Everitt, Albert F. Yahn, J. W. Smith, G. H. Tremain and C. E. Krusen, building committee. The

church, which numbers about forty members, has not yet been chartered. There are twenty pupils in the Sunday-school, which is in charge of the rector.

The Universalist Church of Westfield was organized June 26, 1887. As early, however, as 1851 ministers of this denomination visited Westfield. The first of these was Rev. Wallace Bullard, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Darrow, Rev. Earl Wesley, Rev. Mr. Fuller, Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, Rev. J. S. Palmer, Rev. W. H. McLaughlin and Rev. Emma E. Bailey. In June, 1887, through the efforts of Ambrose Close, William Converse, Stephen Martin, Jr., and Rev. H. W. Hand, an organization was effected. On September 29, of the same year, the corner-stone of a neat and attractive house of worship was laid by Rev. George Adams, of Athens, Pennsylvania. The building, which cost $3,500, was designed by G. B. Davis, and the construction superintended by Ambrose Close and William Converse. It was dedicated December 14, 1888. Among the early members of this church were William Converse, Ambrose Close, S. Martin, G. B. Davis, A. C. Kimball, G. A. King, Mrs. G. A. King, Cora Close, Mrs. A. Sayles, G. H. Tremain and J. G. Osborn. The first officers and trustees were Ambrose Close, president; Mrs. R. R. Parshall, secretary, and William Converse, Sunday-school superintendent. The pastors have been Revs. C. C. Richardson, F. Temple Lathe, T. M. Alvord, G. W. Barnes and Marcia D. Selman. The church now numbers fifty members. There are twenty-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which H. J. Stocking is the superintendent.

The First Baptist Church of Westfield was organized August 5, 1891, and incorporated October 17, 1895. The names of the original members are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Van Dusen, Mrs. S. M. Cottrell, Lena Cottrell, Mrs. Amasa Ellis, Mrs. Harrison, Rev. A. W. and A. E. Mettler, Mrs. J. Richardson. The names of the pastors are as follows: Revs. A. W. Mettler, 1891-93; C. A. Wilson, 1894, and S. A. Field, the present pastor, who took charge in 1895. The society holds its meetings in Tucker's hall, the use of which was given free for five years. About a quarter of a century ago the Baptists had an organization in Westfield, but removals, deaths, etc., depleted its membership. The present church, though a new one, is the second organized in the borough.

The Krusen Cemetery, situated in the northern part of the borough, was established in 1867 by Richard Krusen. It occupies a circular, mound-like knoll, less than 100 feet in diameter, which rises about eight feet above the level of the surrounding land. Some are inclined to believe it an old Indian mound, but no attempt to explore it has ever been made. This cemetery contains the graves of many early settlers. The limited area caused it to be quickly filled, and burials there ceased several years ago.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery Company was organized April 19, 1892, the officers and incorporators being O. A. Tremain, president; Albert Baker, secretary; Clarence Hancock, treasurer; James Tubbs, superintendent, and J. W. Hancock, James Champlin and John G. Bowman. The company owns forty acres of land northeast of the borough which is devoted to burial purposes.

SOCIETIES.

Westfield Lodge, No. 477, F. & A. M., was organized December 28, 1870, by R. W., R. C. Simpson, D. D., G. M., with the following officers and members: T. C.

Sanders, W. M.; N. J. Krusen, S. W.; E. B. Bulkley, J. W.; A. D. Ashcraft, S. D.; Nelson Doty, J. D.; E. H. Stebbins, S.; Isaac Plank, T.; John Davis, S. M. C.; K. B. Hill, J. M. C.; E. P. Fish, P.; O. B. Weaver, C.; A. K. Sayles, T., and Sylvester D. Phillips, Dr. James Masten, Philetus E. Corbin, Charles Bliss and Levi Skinner. The lodge now numbers over eighty members.

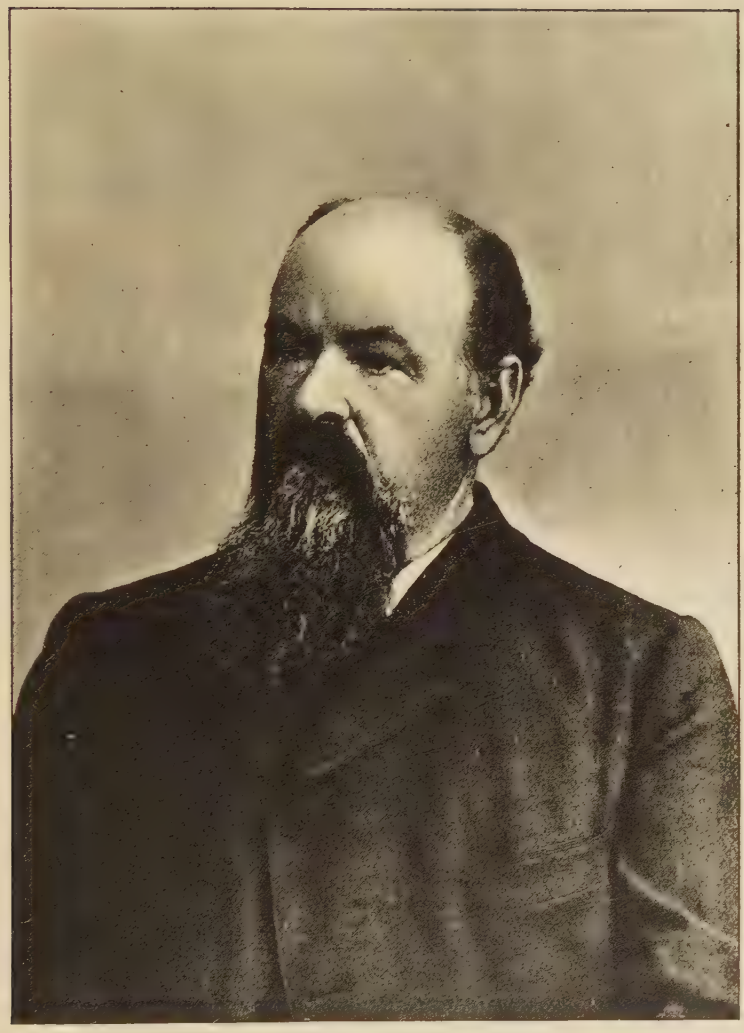
Westfield Chapter, No. 265, R. A. M., was organized December 19, 1883, with the following officers and members: W. H. Vermilyea, H. P.; Gilbert H. Tremain, K.; Elijah H. Thompson, S.; Lovel Plank, T.; James Masten, M. D., S.; John Champlin, T., and W. H. Fuller, James F. Lewis, Niles W. McNaughton, George W. Fisk, Justus E. Green and Adelbert R. Vermilyea. The office of High Priest has been filled as follows: William H. Vermilyea, Gilbert H. Tremain, Elijah H. Thompson, Niles W. McNaughton, Edson G. Davidge, Charles E. Krusen, George S. Trim, William B. Riddell, Wentworth D. Vedder, M. D., and Lovel Plank. There are now thirty-two members in this chapter.

Jemison Lodge, No. 332, I. O. O. F., was organized November 20, 1883, the charter being a re-issue of a charter granted October 16, 1848, to Cowanesque Lodge, No. 232, of Knoxville. The original lodge flourished until 1867, when it was removed to Mansfield. In 1872 another lodge known as Deerfield Lodge, No. 800, was organized in Knoxville. This maintained an organization until 1883, when it passed out of existence and the records were transferred to Jemison Lodge, Westfield. The first officers and charter members of this lodge were as follows: L. H. King, N. G.; A. P. King, V. G.; C. H. Martin, S.; A. B. Beers, A. S.; P. V. Rolason, T., and G. A. King, J. S. Barto and S. L. Bouvier. The lodge now numbers sixty-four members, several of whom are residents of Knoxville borough and Deerfield township. Westfield Encampment, No. 272, the members of which also belong to this lodge, was organized August 22, 1887, and has now sixty-four members.

R. P. Babcock Post, No. 258, G. A. R., was organized July 11, 1882. The first officers were A. A. Amsbry, C.; C. C. Ackley, S. V. C.; Seth Tremain, J. V. C.; S. P. Chase, C.; A. K. Sayles, Q.; A. D. Ashcraft, S.; W. M. Kiser, O. D.; M. D. Whipple, O. G.; M. D Foster, A.; D. Whitmarsh, S. M., and S. K. Rumsey, Q. S. This post numbers among its members many of the soldiers of the late Civil War, resident in Brookfield, Westfield and Clymer townships as well as in Westfield borough. It is strong and prosperous.

R. P. Babcock W. R. C., No. 128, was organized February 6, 1889, with the following officers and members: Lucy Kimball, P.; Lizzie Sturdevant, S. V.; Nettie Kizer, J. V.; Nora Johnson, S.; Addie Manning, T., and Anveretta Close, Kate Horton, Mariah Van Dusen, Sarah Jones, Emma Scott, Amelia Moore and Kate McNeil. This corps at present numbers forty members.

There are also a number of other secret and beneficiary organizations in the borough, some of which have a large membership. The Knights of Honor are represented by Westfield Lodge, No. 1206, which was organized September 16, 1878, and chartered in January, 1885. Westfield Council, No. 3, Chosen Friends, was organized in 1881, with thirty members, but has not met for several years, though a few members pay dues regularly. Westfield Local Branch, No. 1077, Order of the Iron Hall, had a good membership before the suspension of the order. It has held no meeting for two years. A lodge of the Sons of Temperance was organized as early



L. H. Tremain

as 1854, since which time there have been several lodges, both of the Sons of Temperance and of the Good Templars. Westfield Lodge, No. 67, S. F. I., was organized December 18, 1890. It now numbers fifteen members. Eulalia Grange, No. 1088, P. of H., was organized August 18, 1893. It is in a flourishing condition and has eighty members. Westfield Tent, No. 155, K. O. T. M., was organized March 10, 1893, with forty members, since increased to sixty-five. Westfield Hive, No. 46, L. O. T. M., was organized March 13, 1894, and chartered July 31, 1894. It now numbers thirty-four members. Fleetwood Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized December 2, 1896.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—LOCATION AND AREA—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—FOREST GROWTH—POPULATION—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS AND FACTORIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

BROOKFIELD township, so named from the number of brooks that traverse its surface, was organized in February, 1827, and was taken from Westfield township. It is the northwestern township of the county, the New York state line forming its northern and the Potter county line its western boundary. It is seven miles from east to west, with an average width from north to south of four miles, and contains twenty-eight square miles. Deerfield township lies east and Westfield township south of it. Its northern, eastern and western boundary lines are straight, and its southern boundary line irregular, due, so it is alleged, to the surveyor getting his figures mixed. This irregular line, however, follows the general direction, from southwest to northeast, of the Cowanesque river, which flows through the northern part of Westfield township. The southern half of its surface is mountainous, the tillable land being confined to narrow and deep valleys, traversed by brooks which are fed by numerous springs. The mean elevation above the sea is 1,550 feet, the range being from 1,300 feet, in the lower creek valleys, to 1,800 feet on the mountain tops. The northern half of the township, though somewhat rugged and hilly, may be better described as rolling. It embraces the upland area, and is nearly all—summits, hillsides and valleys—tillable and under cultivation.

The North Fork creek enters the township from Potter county, midway of the western boundary line, receives Brown run, which flows down from the village of Brookfield—also known as Mink Hollow and Brookfield Hollow—and enters West-

field township near the fair grounds. California brook rises about a mile and a half southeast of Brookfield, and flows southeast into Westfield township north of Westfield borough. Purple brook rises north and east of the centre of the township, and flows into Westfield township north of Cowanesque. North brook rises near the New York state line, in the northwestern part of the township, flows in an easterly direction for three miles and a half and unites with Troup's creek. This latter stream is referred to in early deeds as "Troup's Town Branch." It was named for Robert Troup, attorney for David Cathcart (Lord Alloway), and Masterson Ure. owners of an extended landed estate in Steuben county, New York, where it has its source. Its general direction is southeast and it flows through the northeastern part of Brookfield township into Deerfield township and unites with the Cowanesque river at Knoxville. At Austinburg it receives the waters of South brook, a small run flowing from the southwest. Inscho run rises in the eastern part of the township and flows southeast into Deerfield township.

When the township was first settled the greater portion of its area was covered with a heavy growth of pine and hemlock. So long as the timber supply lasted, lumbering was an important industry, but now that it is practically exhausted, the people of the township rely for revenue and support upon the products of their farms. Brookfield is, therefore, one of the distinctively agricultural townships of the county. Its farms are well cultivated and its people prosperous.

There being no large towns or villages within the township its population shows but little change from decade to decade. The census of 1840 gave it 438 inhabitants; 1870, 885; 1880, 910, and 1890, 1,021.

The office of justice of the peace has been filled by the following named persons: Isaac Metcalf, 1828; Allen Frazer, 1830; Colton Knox, 1832; Archibald Campbell, 1833; Edward C. Young, 1834; John Walker, Jr., 1835; Eddy Howland, 1838; Byram Hunt, 1838; re-elected in 1840; William Simmons, 1840; re-elected in 1845, 1850; Horace Seely, 1845; S. H. Murdock, 1850; re-elected, 1860; George W. Bacon, 1855; L. D. Seely, 1855; John Simmons, 1860; re-elected, 1865, 1870, 1875; John G. Holmes, 1865; re-elected, 1870, 1875; C. H. Murdock, 1880; Malcolm L. Holmes, 1881; re-elected, 1882, 1887; S. P. Chase, 1886; re-elected, 1891, 1896; Frank Clark, 1892, and E. E. Holmes, 1897.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The permanent settlement of the township began in 1809. At this time there were two small camps of Indians of six or eight persons each within the township—one near Mink Hollow, now the village of Brookfield, and the other on what was afterwards known as the J. S. Grantier place. These Indians were friendly to the settlers and took frequent occasion to show their good will. One of them, known as Indian Jim, often hunted with the whites and frequently supplied them with lead for bullets. It is said he procured this metal in Potter county, but would never disclose the location.

About the year named—that is, 1809—Bedford George, Titus Ives, Elihu Hill and Curtis Cady came into the township with their families. Bedford George settled on Troup's creek, in the northeastern part of the township, a short distance east of the R. P. Schoonover store in Austinburg. Titus Ives, who first came into the

county in 1794 or 1795, and lived for a time in Tioga township, settled nearly a mile further up the creek, on the place still owned by his descendants. The first frame house in the township was built by him about 1829. Elihu Hill settled in the northwestern part of the township—known in the early days as Hilltown—on the Bacon place. Curtis Cady settled west of Hill on what was afterwards known as the Stryker place. Twin daughters—the first white children born in the township—were added to his family here. John Joseph, the next settler, came from Elkland and located on the John Dougherty farm. In 1812 Samuel Baker and his sons, Ira and Amos, settled on the old Baker homestead, south of Brookfield. John H. Brown, a Revolutionary soldier, came about the same time, and settled on the Brookfield village site. Luman Seely, a native of Cornwall, Connecticut, settled, in 1814, on the place afterwards occupied by his son, Luman D. Seely, now a resident of Knoxville. He built a log house with no chimney, the smoke finding an outlet through a small hole in the roof, which was also utilized for smoking hams. In 1814, also, Daniel Schoonover settled on Troup's creek, on lands now owned by Jonas Kilburn. Joseph Swimeley appears to have resided in the township about this time, his son Christopher being born here in 1814. He soon afterwards removed to Westfield township. Stephen Lane, a son of Joseph and Susannah (Ives) Lane, was born in Danville, New York, in 1812. His father died in 1814, and his mother, who was a daughter of Titus Ives, a pioneer settler on Troup's creek, returned to Brookfield township, where Stephen grew to manhood and settled on the farm now owned by his son, William G. Lane.

Asahel Nobles and his stepson, William Simmons, settled on the old Nobles homestead in 1815. Young Simmons, who was born in April, 1804, was married in 1819, when fifteen years of age, to Mary A., a daughter of John H. Brown. This was the first wedding in the township. His son, John Simmons, born March 9, 1820, is the oldest living person born in the township. Soon after his marriage William Simmons moved on and cleared the farm now occupied by his son, Andrew J. Simmons. In 1819 Godfrey Bowman, a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, settled near the north road and built a large frame house, long known as the Godfrey Bowman house. This building, which was never completed, was used as an inn until about 1881, when it was torn down to make room for a new building. Simeon B. Lewis, a native of Renssalaer county, New York, settled in 1820 on the farm now owned by George Reitter and lived there until 1851, when he removed to Westfield. Hibbard Bonney, a physician, settled in the township about 1820, practiced his profession for several years and removed to Iowa, where he died. John Coffin, a native of New Hampshire, settled in the northwestern part of the township in 1822. Isaac H. Metcalf settled on the Adam Loper farm in 1824. He was one of the first justices of the peace and the first postmaster of the township. In 1826 Ambrose Parker settled on the farm now owned by Charles Brown, and later cleared and lived on the farm now owned by his son, I. P. Parker. Lovel Plank, a native of Pomfret, Connecticut, settled in 1831 on the old homestead, where his grandson, W. L. Plank, now resides.

The foregoing names include those of the more prominent settlers between 1809 and 1831. They were the men who cleared the first farms in the localities in which they settled, facing all the dangers and experiencing all the hardships and

privations of pioneer life. With few exceptions, the old homesteads are owned and occupied by their descendants, who rank among the most intelligent and progressive citizens of this prosperous township.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

At one time there were a number of water and steam saw-mills in different parts of the township. Of those the only ones left are the Schoonover mill, at Austinburg, and the Gardner mill, on North Fork, near the Westfield township line. This latter mill, first run by water power, was built about 1840, by Jonathan Pierce, and sold by him a few years later to John Gardner, who operated it until his death, in 1885, since which time it has been owned and operated by his son, Milo Gardner. It is now run by steam and has a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber per day. A cheese factory, near the Clark school house, on Pulple brook, is operated by O. H. Snyder, who also operates factories at Brookfield and Sylvester. These constitute the principal enterprises of the township, the people of which devote their energies to agriculture. Considerable attention is paid to dairying, and the cheese factories of the township are well supported by the farmers in their immediate vicinity. The product of these factories averages annually not far from 500,000 pounds.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught about 1817 by Asa Bushnell, in Curtis Cady's house. Among his pupils were four of Curtis Cady's children, four of John Joseph's, two of Mr. Roberts', and William Simmons, then thirteen years of age. The first school house was built about 1820, at the foot of Noble's hill, about where the school house of District No. 2 now stands. Rev. Samuel Conant was the first teacher here. He was succeeded by Anna Van Camp and Luman Seely. J. B. Murdock and J. B. Seely were also early teachers in the township. The first select school was taught in 1846 by William B. Price. After the passage of the public school law, in 1834, the township was divided into school districts, and three new school houses built before 1840. Three more were completed before 1860. There are now ten public school districts in the township. Frame school buildings have replaced the primitive log structures, and modern methods and appliances make the work easier for teachers and pupils.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Brookfield, incorporated September 8, 1859, was organized about the year 1818, and grew out of meetings held by Rev. Thomas Magee—the first minister to preach in the township—and Rev. Mr. Nash. It was first known as the Methodist Episcopal church of Mink Hollow. The first place of meeting was at John Joseph's dwelling house, and the first members were Ira Baker, Amos Baker, Samuel Baker, John Joseph, William Joseph, Azel Nobles and their wives, and Hannah Joseph, Deborah Joseph and Curtis Cady. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Magee, whose successor was Rev. Mr. Nash. In 1836 Rev. Nathan Fellows took charge and during his pastorate conducted a very successful series of meetings at Curtis Cady's house. Meetings were held from house to house throughout the township, resulting in such an increase of members that

who served as pastors of this church, as successors of those already named, previous George as leader. The leader of the western society was Ira Baker. Among those another class was organized in the eastern part of the township, with William in 1852; William Armstrong, 1854; T. J. Bissell, 1857; James Duncan, 1858; William M. Haskell, 1859; Joel H. Austin, 1861; Charles Bush, 1863; Cornelius Dillenbeck, 1864; A. F. Countryman, 1866; C. G. Lowell, 1867; J. V. Lowell, 1869; George Blanchard, 1870; Charles Weeks, 1872; Isaac Everitt, 1873; G. S. Transue, 1875; O. N. Roberts, 1878; Harris Peck, 1879; John Knapp, 1880; Jasper Kellogg, 1881; H. B. Mason, 1883; J. C. Stevens, 1886; Charles R. Morrow, 1888; Frank H. Rowley, 1890 to 1895; J. S. Brown, 1896-97. This church now numbers twenty-one members, with fifty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which S. P. Chase has been the superintendent for nearly thirteen years. Rev. Justus B. Seely, a local minister, often preached for this congregation, of which he was a life-long member. He was a son of Luman Seely, the pioneer.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Brookfield, incorporated August 26, 1862, was organized April 18, 1860, and was the outgrowth of a class formed in the eastern part of the township previous to 1840. The church was organized by Rev. William M. Haskell. The first board of trustees consisted of Luman D. Seely, William R. Seely, Allen Potter, John George, John L. Miller and Richard Schoonover. Of these Luman D. Seely and Richard Schoonover are the only survivors. The members of the first building committee were: William Jordan, George W. Northrop, Zenas Pierce, James Roff and Levi W. Grinolds. Soon after the organization the society decided to build. A lot in the village of Austinburg was purchased of E. P. Eddy for $50, and the contract for the building let to John W. Fitch for $1,090. It was dedicated January 29, 1862, by Rev. A. M. Fillmore, presiding elder of the Hornellsville district. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. William M. Haskell. The names of the pastors of this church are as follows: Revs. Charles Bush, Joel H. Austin, Cornelius Dillenbeck, I. A. Blanchard, A. F. Countryman, C. G. Lowell, J. V. Lowell, Charles Weeks, J. Knapp, George S. Spencer, John Irons, David White, C. M. Gardner, H. J. Owen and S. C. Farnham, who took charge in October, 1894. There are about fifty members in the church at present, and about the same number of pupils in the Sunday-school, of which M. V. Jordan is the superintendent.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Brookfield, incorporated December 15, 1861, was organized June 22, 1840, at the house of Sheldon Atkins, by Revs. Philip White, Jesse Bennett and Isaac Hill. The church was the outgrowth of meetings previously held by Rev. James Sherwood, of Cameron, New York, which resulted in a number of conversions. The original members were: Sheldon Atkins, Richard Baird, John Owens, Daniel Andrus, Chester G. Seely, Ives Lane, Martha Atkins, Susan Baird, Lucinda Owens and Clarissa Joseph. Meetings were held in dwellings and at the old school house until 1860, when the present house of worship, at Austinburg, was begun. It was completed in June, 1861, and is valued at $1,500. The first pastor, Rev. Jesse Bennett, remained two years; the second, Rev. James Sherwood, three years. The names of their successors, in order of service, are as

follows: Rev. William Mack, 1850-51; Levi C. Warriner, 1852-56; Selden Butler, 1857-60; George Knapp, 1860-61; Selden Butler, 1862; D. W. Hunt, 1863; Charles P. Fessenden, 1865; J. W. Brown, 1866; John Borden, 1867; L. Sargent, 1871; Hiram Bacon, 1877-83; O. J. Moon, 1883-84; N. J. Shirey, 1886; A. J. Wood, 1887; O. C. Hill, 1889; N. J. Shirey, 1892; D. W. Hunt, 1893; E. F. Lyon, 1894-95. The present membership of the church is about forty, with an equal number in the Sunday-school, which is in charge of Lazell George, superintendent.

The First Baptist Church of Brookfield, incorporated September 7, 1859, was organized May 25, 1848. Rev. William G. Raymond, a noted revivalist, and the first pastor, held the meetings preceding the organization. The original members were Benjamin Cuer and wife, George Hunt, Jackson Hunt, Laura L. Plank, Maria Metcalf, Elisha Hackett, Matilda Mascho, L. Plank and D. B. Fisk. A church edifice was built by Nathan Besby in 1859, and the first meeting held in it in June, 1860. This church stood at "the forks of the road," east of the Adam Loper place. After prospering for a few years, the membership of this society dwindled, until it was unable to sustain a regular pastor. From 1873 to 1883 no records were kept. In the latter year those who had kept the organization alive, made an effort to revive its growth. The old building, which had become dilapidated, was sold and a new building erected two miles further south, near Sylvester postoffice. This building, which is a neat frame edifice, was completed in the fall of 1883. Since its erection, services have been held regularly. Rev. S. L. Bouvier, the first pastor, had charge from 1883 to 1890. His successors have been: Revs. J. Mullany, 1890-91; G. P. Watrous, 1891-92; A. W. Mettler, 1892, and S. A. Field, who came in November, 1894. The church now numbers fourteen members. There are fifty-six pupils in the Sunday-school, which has been maintained without interruption from the beginning. R. L. Pride is the superintendent.

Cemeteries.—Brookfield Hollow Union Cemetery Association was organized in 1879, the trustees being Andrew J. Simmons, Charles Stanburrough, I. P. Parker, John R. Coffin and John G. Bowman. This cemetery, which contains about four acres, is situated on the north side of the road, just east of Brookfield. It is the old neighborhood burying ground, and contains the remains of many of the first settlers. The Plank cemetery, just east of the residence of W. L. Plank, near Sylvester, was at first a family burying ground. In 1854 it was deeded to the heirs of Lovell Plank, by the old pioneer, and has since been used as a place of interment by the immediate neighborhood. At Austinburg there are two cemeteries. The old cemetery opposite the Free Will Baptist church is the resting place of many of the pioneers, their children and their grandchildren. Interments were made here as early as 1815. The new cemetery, situated southeast of the village, is owned by the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, incorporated June 1, 1885. The trustees are Rufus Cook, E. E. Shumway, Charles Fitch, M. V. Jordan, Goodsell Everitt, E. E. Holmes and William Austin.

VILLAGES.

Brookfield—also known as Mink Hollow and Brookfield Hollow—is situated in the northwestern part of the township, about half a mile south of the New York state line and a mile east of the line of Potter county. Brown run, a branch of

the North Fork, flows from the north through the place, pursuing a slightly southwest course. When the first settlers came into the township mink were found along this run, hence the name Mink Hollow. The first settler on the site of the village was John H. Brown, a Revolutionary soldier, who came about 1812. The village at present contains a church, a school house, a store and postoffice, and a cheese factory, around which are clustered a few farm homes.

The exact date of the establishment of the postoffice has not been ascertained. Isaac H. Metcalf, who came into the township in 1824, and who was appointed soon after coming, was the first postmaster, the office being at his house, a custom followed by his successors until 1866, when it was permanently located at Brookfield. Dr. Ethan B. Bacon was the second postmaster and held the office a number of years. J. P. Sleeper was appointed about 1845, and was succeeded by Joseph W. Davis, who was appointed by President Buchanan, and who held the office up to the beginning of the Civil War, when Andrew J. Simmons was appointed. He served until 1882, and was succeeded by Charles Stanburrough, who held until 1885, when C. C. Kizer was appointed. In May, 1888, R. R. Ramsey secured the office and held it until August 1, 1893, when G. O. Manwaring was appointed. Mr. Manwaring soon after resigned and the office lapsed. The patrons of the office immediately petitioned for its re-establishment, and it was re-established May 20, 1894, with S. M. Baker, postmaster.

The first store in the township was opened in this neighborhood, in the early thirties, by William Simmons, on his place, about a mile southeast of Brookfield. At first he kept the goods for sale in his house, but soon afterwards erected a small store building on the south side of the road a few rods east of his dwelling. He got his goods from Joel Parkhurst, of Elkland, with whom he appears to have been in partnership. His customers were his neighbors, and he took his pay in money and labor, generally the latter. A day's chopping was the price of a yard of sheeting or a yard of calico. Fifty cents a day was the usual price for labor. Mr. Simmons sold goods here for many years, being in business either directly or indirectly until his death, in January, 1880. J. P. Sleeper and Joseph Montanye also sold goods in the Simmons store. The second store—long known as the Gardner store—was built in Brookfield, at an early day, by George Bacon and David Gardner. Many others followed them in business here, some of whom succeeded in building up a large trade, while others, especially during recent years, failed to do a profitable business, the trade of this section having been diverted to Westfield, North Fork and Troupsburg. The store has been vacant for more than two years. In 1866 Andrew J. Simmons erected a store building at Brookfield, in which he kept the postoffice and sold goods until his father's death, when he moved back to the old homestead. This building is also vacant. The cheese factory, which is No. 2 of the series of factories operated by O. H. Snyder, of North Fork, Potter county, Pennsylvania, was built in 1866 by Wood & McBride. In 1894 its output was 166,000 pounds of cheese, for which a good price was obtained.

Brookfield Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Association, No. 317, which was organized February 25, 1892, meets here in the school house. It numbers twenty members and is prosperous.

Austinburg is situated in the northeastern part of the township on Troup's creek.

The first settler here was Bedford George, whose home stood on the bank of the creek, near the mouth of South Fork. A school house was built here between 1835 and 1840. About the same time E. P. Eddy built a saw-mill, first run by water and later by steam. This mill was purchased twenty years ago by Richard Schoonover. In July, 1881, it was destroyed by fire. He rebuilt it and still owns and operates it. In 1861-62 church buildings were erected by the Free Will Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal societies. The first store was opened in 1863 by Richard Schoonover, who ran it one year. In 1871 William Austin located here and opened a general store, continuing until 1892, when he was burned out. In 1877 a postoffice was established through his efforts. He was appointed the first postmaster and the office was named Austinburg. In 1892 R. P. Schoonover opened the present store in a new building, and was appointed postmaster as Mr. Austin's successor. A cheese factory, built in 1883, is owned and operated by E. A. Bean, of Knoxville. Its average annual output is 100,000 pounds. E. E. Shumway owns and operates a feed mill, and J. Cartwright performs the labors and duties of the village blacksmith.

Austinburg Tent, No. 194, K. O. T. M., meets in the hall over R. P. Schoonover's store. It was organized September 14, 1893, and now numbers twenty-seven members.

Sylvester is the name of a postoffice established August 23, 1880, on the California road, in the central part of the township. It was named in honor of Sylvester L. Plank, oldest son of Lovel Plank, the pioneer. Spencer B. Plank, the first postmaster, held the office until April 20, 1891, when he resigned, because of ill health, and C. C. Mead, the present incumbent, was appointed. Mr. Plank also conducted a general store until 1886, when he sold out to Mr. Mead. There is a cheese factory here operated by O. H. Snyder. The Baptist church, Sylvester Grange hall and a few residences are the only other buildings in the village.

Sylvester Grange, No. 1078, was organized February 9, 1893. In 1894 it erected a two-story, frame hall building costing $600. This grange has grown steadily and now numbers fifty-seven members.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION — REDUCTION OF AREA — PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS — STREAMS—TIMBER GROWTH—EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

CHATHAM township was organized in February, 1828, and was taken from Deerfield township. In May, 1831, a strip two miles wide from east to west was taken from Middlebury township and added to it on the east. In 1878 a strip, averaging about two miles in width, was taken from it on the north and added to the southern part of Deerfield township. As at present constituted it is about six and one-fourth miles from north to south, six and a half miles from east to west, and contains about forty square miles. It is bounded by Deerfield township on the north, Farmington and Middlebury townships on the east, Delmar and Shippen townships on the south, and Clymer and Westfield townships on the west. The township is watered by numerous runs, brooks and creeks. The principal of these is Crooked creek, which, with its tributaries, Mead's brook and Norris brook, drains the central and eastern portions of the township. Other small unnamed streams drain different sections of the township. The northern boundary of the township is practically the watershed between the tributaries of the Cowanesque river, which flow north, and those of Crooked creek, which flow south and southeast. The drainage of the township, with the exception of the northwest quarter, is in these last-named directions. One of the curious physical features of the township is a little marsh, from which the village of Little Marsh takes its name. It is situated north of Crooked creek, a short distance west of Beach's Mills, and is a marshy area between the surrounding hills. Its head is a narrow ravine, which branches off, about a mile north of the Boardman school house, from another ravine, the natural drainage of which is toward the northwest, while that of the Little Marsh ravine is toward the east and southeast. Until artificially obstructed, the water, in case of heavy rains, has sometimes turned aside, either in whole or in part, into the Little Marsh ravine, thus presenting the curious spectacle of a stream dividing and one portion flowing east and southeast into Crooked creek and the other northwest into Jemison creek. A natural watershed thus formed by the junction of two ravines, is a thing rarely seen, and must be regarded as one of the physical curiosities of the county.

The township is of uneven and, in places, rugged surface, yet the greater part of its area is rolling and gently undulating, the uncultivable portion being very limited. When first settled its hills and valleys were covered with a heavy growth of white pine and hemlock, which, in the course of years, gave way to cultivated fields and highly-improved and productive farms. Its lands are adapted to the

cereal grains, to grass, tobacco and orchard fruits, and its annual products show that it is one of the best agricultural townships of the county. Not having any railroads within its borders, the greater part of their trading is done in Westfield, Knoxville, Osceola, Elkland, Sabinsville and Middlebury Center. Chatham is strictly an agricultural township and its people devote their energies to the care and cultivation of their farms.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white settler in Chatham township, as at present constituted, was John Short, who located near the outlet of the "Little Marsh," in 1818. Two years later he removed to what is now known as Shortsville. He was soon followed by his brothers, Asa and Benoni, the latter making but a brief stay. Reuben Cloos, a son of Newbury Cloos, a pioneer settler of Deerfield township, commenced improvements on his land in the "Cloos Settlement" in 1818. He built a log house, raised two crops of grain and, in 1821, moved his wife to her new home. The first season, during their absence, the house burned with everything in it, including $60 in silver money. William Wass, a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, and a soldier of the War of 1812, located in Deerfield township in 1817. His son, David Wass, now a resident of Knoxville, says that in 1818 he removed to Chatham township and settled about two miles west of East Chatham. Jesse Rowley also settled in the township in 1818. Abel Cloos, a brother of Reuben, settled in the Cloos neighborhood in the winter of 1822-23, and Abel Cloos, an uncle of Reuben, and Armon Cloos, a brother, a year or two later. Charles Avery, a native of Madison county, New York, came in 1826, and located on the tract of land on which the East Chatham postoffice is situated. This he sold in 1827 to Sylvester Treat, and located on the farm now owned by Edward Carl. Here he passed the remainder of his life.

A number of early settlers who selected lands in this township were either pioneers or sons of pioneers in Deerfield township. Some purchased lands and did not settle, while others moved into the township and became permanent residents and citizens of it. The first assessment made in 1829, by Allen Frazer, Jr., shows that the following named persons, residents and non-residents, were taxable in the township: Cyrus Ames, Aaron Alba, James Allen, Francis Burrell, Alexander Burrell, Beersheba Bates, Asa Bates, Silas Billings, Daniel Baker, Stephen Colvin, Joel Crandall, Samuel Carpenter, Allen Frazer, Jr., Eddy Howland, Jr., Joseph Howland, John Knox, William Knox, David Lesure, John Macumber, Joseph Matson, David Seamans, Lovel Short, Samuel Strawn, John P. Tracey, Elijah Thompson, Samuel Taylor, Mrs. Tracey, widow of A. W. Tracey, William Wass and Joseph Yarnall. Of these about twenty were actual settlers, among whom were Joel Crandall, a son of Stennett Crandall, who settled in Osceola township in 1823; Stephen Colvin, who settled in the northern part of the township; Samuel Carpenter, a son of Charles Carpenter, a pioneer of Osceola township; Allen Frazer, Jr., who made the first assessment of the township; David Lesure, who settled on Crooked creek; John Macumber, who settled northeast of Little Marsh, in the Cloos district; Lovell Short, who was living on Crooked creek, at Shortsville, and Samuel Strawn, who settled on the place now owned by his son, Samuel M. Strawn.

Amasa Clark was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1801, and came to

Deerfield township, in 1817, with Eleazer Clark, a relative. Soon after arriving at manhood's estate he became an early settler in Chatham township, locating on the farm now occupied by his son, Alanson Clark. Isaac Cole, the oldest living resident of the township, came as early as 1831-32. William Spaulding, a native of Hebron, New York, removed from Vermont to Potter county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and in 1836 came to Chatham township, settling on the farm below Chatham Valley, now occupied by his son-in-law, D. H. Curtis. Robert Hill and Rensselaer Toles settled on the site of the village of Little Marsh in the early thirties, the former locating above and the latter below the creek bridge in the village. In 1836 Matthew Boom settled in the northwestern part of the township, near the "Swing Gate" school house. In 1837 Nehemiah Beach removed from Knoxville, located at Little Marsh, and engaged in lumbering. In 1847 he removed one mile west to the property now owned by his son, S. P. Beach. Harvey Leach, for many years a prominent physician with a large practice, came into the township in 1837, from Steuben county, New York, and cleared a small farm, on which he resided till his death. Ronaldo Hawley, a native of Columbia county, New York, settled in 1840 on the farm now owned by Curry Beach. In 1841 Jeremiah Garner settled in the western part of the township, southwest of the Boardman school house. In 1842 Philo Churchill settled on the farm in the eastern part of the township now occupied by his son, Randolph Churchill. Jason Cooper, a soldier of the War of 1812, settled in 1844 in the northwestern corner of the township. In the same year, also, Daniel H. Curtis, a native of Cayuga county, New York, settled below Shortsville, on Crooked creek. In 1846 Philip Erway came into the township from Delmar township, and settled on the farm in the "Swing Gate" district which he still occupies. About this time Thomas Owlett, a native of England, settled in the northeastern part of the township. Alvin H. Rice, a native of Delaware county, New York, came in 1847, and settled at Little Marsh, and became the first merchant in the place.

Among other early settlers were Benson Hill, Z. Burdick, Frank Spencer, Aurora Spencer, Calvin Davis, Moses Wilhelm, Joseph, Whitney and Calvin Wheeler, Alexander Holmes, Azariah Slocum, Samuel Main, Artemus Crippen and Charles Fuller, who settled in the southern part of the township; Miletus Brown, Peter Houghtaling and Lemuel Jackson, who settled on the Shortsville road; Samuel Mosher, Nathan Taylor and Daniel Hill, on the Mosher road; John Bates and Samuel Strong, on the Bates road; Burdick Hill, Dyer Clark and Josiah Hall, on the road leading from Beach's Mills to Academy Corners, and Daniel Shores, Harlow Boyce, Asher Manning, Nehemiah Smith, Ezra Allen, M. Brownell and Samuel King, in the northwestern part of the township.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES.

Chatham, at the time of its settlement, being a forest-covered township, lumbering preceded agriculture as its most important industry. The leading purpose of the settlers was, however, to, as quickly as was possible, transform these tracts into cultivated farms. Their main dependence for the accomplishment of this work was a keen-edged ax and their own strong arms. Unwilling to wait until better roads and a denser population should create a demand for the pine and hemlock

that then encumbered the ground, many of them called fire to their aid in the clearing of their fields, and this accelerated the work of forest destruction. The early mills were devoted to supplying lumber for home consumption, the first one being built by Henry Eaton at Shortsville. It was not, however, until after the building of the plank road from Tioga to Wellsboro, about 1850, that lumbering became an industry of magnitude and importance. Mills were erected along Crooked creek and its branches, and hundreds of teams were employed in hauling the lumber down the Crooked Creek valley to Tioga, when it was either rafted down the river or shipped by railroad. It is estimated that, at one time, nearly 1,000,000 feet of lumber a week was shipped out of Chatham and Middlebury townships in this way. In time the pine disappeared, since which the cutting of hemlock for lumber and bark has been carried on, until it, also, is nearly exhausted.

One of the first mills in the township was erected on Nate Mead's brook, by Nehemiah Beach, about 1838. In 1847 he moved about a mile west of Little Marsh, on Crooked creek, and erected a saw-mill, having as a partner Maj. Seth Daggett. A grist-mill was also erected and the water power derived from a reservoir formed by damming the outlet to Little Marsh. Considerable malaria prevailed about this time and those living near attributed it to the dam. An order of court was secured compelling Mr. Beach to remove it. He claimed the decree was unjust and arbitrary and would cause him great financial loss, and refused to obey it. Malarial fevers still prevailing, the people took the matter in hand and destroyed the dam, as well as the value of the mills. In 1873 steam power was put in, and in 1877 a store established in connection with the mills. These properties are now owned and operated by Mr. Beach's son, Simeon P. Beach. The upper story of the store building is used as a lodge hall by the Knights of Honor and the Grange. These mills are the only ones now in operation in the township.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school in the township was held in a log house, erected in 1821 for a dwelling by Reuben Cloos. This school was taught in 1831 by a man named Hovey. Other schools were established as the number of settlers increased. Soon after the enactment of the public school law in 1835, the township was divided into school districts. In 1878, when the northern part of the township was attached to Deerfield township, it lost four out of sixteen school districts. The remaining districts conform in their configuration to the variations of the surface, and are so shaped as to obviate, as much as possible, excessive hill climbing on the part of the pupils. They generally run with the valleys of the streams. The school houses are good, substantial frame buildings, well supplied with modern furniture, and good teachers are employed during the summer and winter terms. Among the early teachers in the township were Stephen Wade, Stephen Martin, Miss Susie Gibson, Daniel Van Dusen, Mary Van Dusen, Polly Cloos, Esther Avery, James Leach and Augustus Andrews.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace of this township: Allen Frazer, commissioned in 1830; Reuben Cloos, 1840; Burdick Hill, 1840; William Boardman, 1845; Ben. Van Dusen, 1845; William A. Falkner, 1848; Samuel Strawn, 1850; Ben. Van Dusen, 1850; Prince P. Howland, 1851;

Abel M. Harris, 1853; F. W. Stark, 1855; Albert Clark, 1856; Reuben Morse, 1857; re-elected, 1862, 1867, 1872, 1877; F. W. Stark, 1860; A. A. De Grote, 1864; N. E. Hastings, 1865; Austin D. Rice, 1869; re-elected, 1882, 1890; Amasa Clark, 1879; Samuel W. Love, 1885; John A. Hornsby, 1886; re-elected, 1891; Alexander Wass, 1894; John W. French, 1895.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Chatham Valley was organized in 1846 with fifteen members. The names of the pastors who have served this church are Charles Fooles, A. D. Pope, W. S. Smith, A. G. Downey and N. J. Shirey. The church is without a regular pastor at present. In 1896 a neat church building, costing $1,200, was erected at Chatham Valley.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chatham, at Little Marsh, was organized about 1855. It is difficult to ascertain the exact year. It appears, however, that about this time a class was organized at the Boardman school house by Rev. Alfred G. Terry. In 1855, also, the existence of a church was recognized by the conference assigning Rev. James Duncan to Chatham. The accessible records, however, do not give a list of the pastors back of 1868, when Rev. O. P. Livingston took charge, remaining until 1871. His successors have been Revs. Elisha Hudson, 1871-72; Mr. Hinman, 1872-73; A. D. Ensign, 1873-75; O. P. Livingston, 1875-77; Woodruff Post, 1877-78; J. H. Perry, 1878-79; W. Beach, 1879-81; J. W. Miller, 1881-84; J. C. Stevens, 1884-86; W. S. Dubois, 1886-87; A. P. Cole, 1887-92; C. R. Morrow, 1892-95, and H. R. Wagner, who came in November, 1895. The church was duly incorporated September 10, 1870. The trustees of incorporation were Sidney Beach, Leonard Clark, John Mead, Alexander Wass and Lockwood Smith, and also included, but not as incorporators, Abel Close, A. D. Rice, Robert Hill and A. H. Roberts. A church building was erected in the spring of 1872, at a cost of $3,500. The church now numbers 108 members.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church, otherwise known as the "Owlett Church," is situated in the northeastern part of the township, near the Middlebury township line, and was established about thirty-five years ago. In 1882 a church building was erected at a cost of $1,200. The same pastors have served this church and the church at Little Marsh, and the list given in its history answers for both. The church now has a membership of about fifty. The Sunday-school was regularly maintained until recently, when, owing to irregular attendance, it was temporarily discontinued. The society was incorporated April 3, 1882.

The First Chatham Cemetery Association was incorporated August 28, 1872, the incorporators being Reuben Morse, Reuben Cloos, Lon Avery, Amasa Clark, Jr., Philip T. Cloos and Alanson Clark. The cemetery controlled by this association is known as the old Cloos burying ground, where a number of early pioneers lie buried.

The Lee Cemetery Association was incorporated December 22, 1886, the officers and incorporators being Daniel H. Lee, president; Sylvester Treat, secretary; John Owlett, treasurer. The cemetery, which was established about fifty years ago, is located in the northeastern part of the township, near East Chatham postoffice. The remains of the early settlers of the neighborhood are interred here.

The Robert Hill Cemetery Association was incorporated December 29, 1894, the incorporators being A. M. Roberts, A. Spencer, H. C. Warmsley, W. H. Thompson, Gurden Reed, G. D. Beach and C. E. Beach. This cemetery is situated between Little Marsh and Beach's Mills and has been used as a place of burial for nearly half a century.

The Boardman Cemetery, near the old Boardman school house, in the western part of the township, is an old burying ground. There is also a small cemetery near the Swing Gate school house, and also one at Shortsville.

SOCIETIES.

Chatham is fairly well supplied with societies, embracing the following organizations: Little Marsh Lodge, No. 2262, K. of H., was chartered August 27, 1880. It meets in a hall over the store of S. P. Beach, at Beach's Mills, and embraces about twenty-five members. Alfred Toles Post, No. 320, G. A. R., contains fifty members. It was organized April 21, 1883, and has a hall at Little Marsh. Alfred Toles Corps, No. 28, W. R. C., meets at the same place. It was organized September 4, 1889, and has a membership of nearly forty. Both the post and corps are prosperous and help to keep alive a patriotic spirit in the township. Little Marsh Tent, No. 179, K. O. T. M., was organized May 31, 1893, and meets at the lodge room in Little Marsh. Excelsior Grange, No. 1136, P. of H., which meets at the hall over Beach's store, was organized May 16, 1895. It has a membership of twenty-six.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Little Marsh, so named from a small marsh about two miles northwest, up the Crooked Creek valley, is situated north and east of the geographical center of the township. The first settlers upon its site were Rensselaer Toles and Robert Hill. Toles settled below and Hill above the creek bridge within the village. They both located in the early thirties. In 1837 Nehemiah Beach removed from Knoxville, and engaged in lumbering here, remaining until 1847. The first store was opened here about 1855 by T. P. W. Stark, on the site of the present hotel building. Alvin H. Rice was also an early merchant, as were also Kelley & Smith, Seymour Guild and Abner Humphrey. There are now two stores in the place; one is carried on by Cooper & Carpenter and the other by E. S. Davis & Sons. In the second story of the Cooper & Carpenter building is the lodge hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Knights of the Maccabees. The first hotel in the village was built in 1878, by Erastus Rice—a son of Alvin H. Rice—who still keeps it. In 1889 Alexander Wass built a cheese factory, which he still operates. A wagon shop is carried on by C. W. Ordiway and a blacksmith shop by Charles Heath.

Dr. Harvey Leach, who settled in the township in 1837, was the first physician to practice here. His successors have been Dr. S. P. Kenyon, Dr. Simmons, Dr. Street, Dr. John Feltwell and Dr. B. J. Fulkerson, who remained about fifteen years. The profession is represented at present by Dr. Inman H. White, who came in the fall of 1895.

A postoffice was established in the township previous to 1840, at the residence

of Redding Macumber, who was the first postmaster and held the office a number of years. Amasa Clark was the postmaster during the war and was succeeded by Edward Miller, who held the office one year. In the fall of 1868 the office was established at Little Marsh, with John Mowrey, postmaster, who held it until 1876. His successors have been E. W. Toles, A. D. Rice, A. M. Roberts and A. D. Rice, who was appointed a second time in the fall of 1893. The village contains a good graded school. The population of the place numbers about 150, nearly all of whom are interested in agriculture.

Chatham Valley Postoffice, or Shortsville, is in the Crooked Creek valley, near the eastern boundary line of the township. A postoffice was established here about 1840. Henry Caton was the first postmaster. The office was located in his dwelling, a custom continued by his successors, among whom were William Spaulding, Samuel Cady, James Wiley, John W. French, E. W. Suffern, Redding Macumber and Russell Brigden. Mr. Brigden permitted the office to lapse. A new office was established February 6, 1883, and David H. Curtis, who still fills the position, appointed postmaster. He has the office in his dwelling, in which it was located in 1852, when his father-in-law, William Spaulding, was postmaster. There is one store, that of Hollister Leach, and two blacksmith shops, carried on by Joe Borden and David Short, in Chatham Valley.

East Chatham is the name of a postoffice established July 11, 1870, in the northeastern part of the township, at the residence of R. G. Treat, who still holds the office of postmaster, and serves for the accommodation of his neighborhood rather than for any honors or emoluments attached to the place.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CLYMER TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGIN OF NAME—WILLIAM B. CLYMER—HIS GENEROUS TREATMENT OF SETTLERS—PHYSICAL FEATURES OF TOWNSHIP—FOREST GROWTH—STREAMS—AREA—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

CLYMER township, originally named Middletown, was formed from portions of Westfield and Gaines townships in December, 1850, and was named in honor of William B. Clymer, a grandson of George Clymer, a distinguished Pennsylvanian and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Clymer was the agent of the Bingham estate, to which, before its settlement, nearly all the land in the township belonged. Land was sold at $1.25 per acre, and Mr. Clymer

did much to encourage settlers to locate in the township, and many stories are told of his generosity toward those who, through failure of crops, sickness or other causes, not due to their own shiftlessness or lack of industry, were unable to meet their payments. In many instances he extended them time, loaned them money, refusing interest therefor, and did his best to put heart into them and encourage them to remain on their clearings and make their permanent home in the township. Many of the old settlers, who afterwards became prosperous and well-to-do farmers, freely admitted that, had it not been for his generous aid and encouragement, they would have been compelled to abandon their clearings and begin anew elsewhere.

The general elevation of this township is about 1,600 feet above the sea level. It forms a part of the watershed of northern Pennsylvania, the streams in the northern half flowing north into the Cowanesque river, and those in the southern part flowing south into Pine creek, a tributary of the West Branch of the Susquehanna river. The surface of the land is rolling and hilly, but not enough so to interfere with cultivation, except to a very limited extent. The township is therefore a good agricultural township, and abounds in well-tilled and productive farms. Unlike most of the other townships of the county, the timber growth at the time of its settlement was mostly hard wood, principally maple and beech, with a liberal admixture of hickory, cherry and hemlock. The lands were not, therefore, purchased, in the first instance, with a view to lumbering, but to cultivation.

The streams of the township are Potter brook, which rises in the northwestern part, and flows north into Westfield township, uniting with the Cowanesque river at the village of Potter Brook; Crance brook, which rises in the southern part of the township and flows north into Westfield township; Mill creek and its branches, which drain the central part of the township, flow north into Westfield township and unite with the Cowanesque at Westfield borough; Jemison creek, which has its source in the southeastern part of the township and flows north into Westfield township, emptying into the Cowanesque at Phillips Station; and Long run and its branches, which drain the southwestern quarter of the township, and flow south into Gaines township and unite with Pine creek.

The township is nearly square, being seven miles from east to west by about five and one-third miles from north to south, the superficial area being about thirty-seven square miles.

EARLY SETTLERS.

James Mix, who located at what is still known as Mixtown in 1818, is reputed to have been the first settler in the township. In 1820 Simon Rixford, a Revolutionary soldier, and a pioneer settler at Knoxville, purchased the Mix property. He was accompanied by his wife and his stepson, George O. Bristol. The latter assisted him in clearing his land and later purchased a tract for himself from Mr. Rixford's son David. At this time the entire township was a wilderness, the nearest neighbor being Stephen Potter, at the mouth of Potter brook, in Westfield township. In 1823 Rufus Scott, a son of Luke Scott, a pioneer settler at Knoxville, located west of Rixford on the place now owned and occupied by his son, Eli D. Scott. George Briggs, another early settler, came about 1823, and settled east of



Frank Eberle

Mixtown. Christopher Schoonover also settled about 1823 in the Mixtown neighborhood.

Silas S. Griffin, a native of Madison county, New York, settled, in 1833, in the eastern part of the township, on the farm now occupied by Charles L. Bruce, who married his widow. Peter Rushmore, a native of New York, and a tanner and currier, settled in Knoxville in 1820 and in 1835 removed to and cleared and improved the farm now occupied by Wilbur Churchill, passing his life there. In 1836 Lyman Hancock, a native of Madison county, New York, settled near Sabinsville, where he resided until 1868, when he removed to Westfield. In the same year Isaac Beach located in the Mixtown neighborhood on the farm now occupied by his son, Burdett Beach. Charles P. Douglas, also a native of Madison county, New York, located in February, 1837, near Sabinsville. In 1837, also, Orrin Stebbins settled in the Sabinsville neighborhood. Alonzo Giles Sabin, a native of Lebanon, New York, settled in 1838, on the farm southwest of Sabinsville now occupied by his widow and his son, Luman E. Sabins. The village of Sabinsville was named in his honor. In 1840 Freeman Wilcox, a native of New York, settled on and improved the farm west of Sabinsville now occupied by his son, William W. Dixon Southworth settled in 1842, in the northeastern part of the township, on the farm now owned by his son Charles. He died in February, 1893, aged eighty-nine years. Erastus G. Hill located in the township in 1844, and afterwards removed to Westfield and built the Hill House. In 1845 Thomas Barber settled in the Mixtown neighborhood. Aaron Yale, one of the oldest living settlers of the township, located in 1845 a short distance southeast of Sabinsville. In 1847 Thomas Eldridge, a native of Vermont, settled on the farm southeast of Sabinsville now owned by his son, John Eldridge. In this year, also, Reese I., Reuben and Hiram Reynolds settled on Jemison creek.

In 1848 Sylvester Davey, a native of Chenango county, New York, settled south of Sabinsville, in what was then Gaines township. In the same year Roswell Ackley settled in the Ackley school district, northeast of Sabinsville. His son, C. C. Ackley, now occupies the old homestead. E. G. Smith settled between Sabinsville and Mixtown in 1849, in which year John Sawyer came into the township. In 1849, also, Dennis D. Roberts, a native of Herkimer county, New York, settled near Sabinsville, and divided his time between farming and his trade. Besides those mentioned, the following were early settlers in the township: John King, Elihu Matteson, Willard Potter, Archibald Campbell, Samuel Swimelar, Orson Pemberton, Nathaniel Owen, Watson Trowbridge, who settled about 1839 or 1840; Nathaniel Skinner, William Larrison, Samuel Niver, C. R. Skinner, Caleb Trowbridge, Peter Lovell and John Lovell, all of whom settled in and around Mixtown. Among the early settlers on Long run were George Harvey, Jared Davis, who located on the site of Davis Station; Calvin Newton, Moses Newton and William R. Burdic. Among those who settled in and around Sabinsville were Thomas Strait, Zachariah Heminger, William Rogers, Roswell Rogers, Demarquis Thompson, Frederick Swimelar, William Ladd, Lovel Short, Cyrus Paddock and George, William and Charles Labar.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Before the forests were cleared away and the township reduced to its present high state of cultivation, nearly every settler had a "sugar bush," of from one to several hundred sugar maple trees upon his place, and the approach of spring was heralded by the lighting of the fires in hundreds of "sugar camps," and the manufacture, during the sap-running season, of large quantities of maple sugar, which was hauled overland to the Cowanesque river and to Pine creek, and shipped on rafts down those streams, finding a ready market in Painted Post, Corning, Elmira, Towanda, Williamsport, Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The sugar camp was not only a scene of industry but of merry making, of which the young people took the fullest and freest advantage, and many a gray-haired sire and matron loves now to recall the frolics and dances that accompanied this pleasant and well-nigh departed occupation of each returning springtime.

Though not the leading industry, lumbering was carried on to a considerable extent, and mills for the purpose of home supply were erected on Mill creek and its branches, the lumber manufactured being used in the erection of houses and barns, though most of the settlers contented themselves for years with the log cabin, the typical home of the pioneer. In time these were replaced with neat frame residences fit to domicile an industrious and thrifty people.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school house in the township was built in 1826 at Mixtown. In 1832 a school building was erected at Sabinsville, and as the township became settled new school districts were created, and proper attention paid to the education of the young. The school at Sabinsville is now a graded school, in which two teachers are employed. Among the early teachers in this school were Alonzo G. Sabin, Ambrose Close, Martin Purple, Alma Davey and Ann Benn. Other early teachers in the township were Hiram K. Hill, Horace P. Hill, Sarah Whittaker, E. O. Austin, J. B. Seely and Alveron Pritchard. Good school houses have been erected for the accommodation and comfort of the pupils and good teachers are yearly employed for instructing them in the courses of study adopted.

The office of justice of the peace has been filled by the following named persons: W. A. Douglas, 1851; re-elected, 1858, 1863; James Pritchard, 1853; Daniel Holmes, 1861; V. R. Gee, 1868; re-elected, 1873, 1878; Ira S. Stocum, 1873; re-elected, 1878, 1883, 1888, 1893; J. L. Thompson, 1882; re-elected, 1887, 1896; Alfred King, 1892; John Davis, 1893.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Clymer was organized about 1853, and a house of worship erected in 1856 at a cost of $1,100. It was dedicated December 17, 1859. A new church edifice was erected in 1888, and dedicated December 18, of that year. This was destroyed by fire December 9, 1893. This church being in the Westfield charge, the same pastors have served both societies. Since the burning of the church building, however, the organization has lapsed. Some of its members have united with other churches, while others attend the church in Westfield.

Clymer Baptist Church was organized in March, 1869, in the Methodist church in the Ackley school district, about a mile east of Sabinsville, by Rev. William Owens, evangelist. Among the early members were O. B. Colony, Barton Morse and wife, Mrs. Martha Reynolds, Mrs. Estoria Frasier, Mrs. S. J. Ackley, Noah Weeks and wife, Asa Gile and wife and Mrs. Betsey Davis. In 1871 the congregation began the erection of a house of worship in Sabinsville. It was completed and dedicated in 1877. It is a neat frame edifice and cost $3,000. The first deacons of this church were O. B. Colony, Willard Brown and L. H. Knapp. The following named ministers have served this church as pastors: Revs. Orson Schoonover, Martin Seagers, Mr. Todd, Charles Diffin, P. T. Reynolds, S. L. Bouvier, J. Mullany, A. W. Mettler and S. A. Fields. The church now numbers forty-eight members. There are sixty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Mrs. R. J. Reynolds is the superintendent.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Sabinsville was organized in June, 1895, with the following members: Mrs. Minnie Ackley, Mrs. Nellie Nichols, Mary Vanloy, S. French, Frank Gill and wife, Daniel Brown and William Cole and wife. This congregation meets in the Baptist church. The pastor is Rev. J. C. Warren, of Keeneyville.

Cemeteries.—The Sabinsville cemetery is located in the southern part of the village. It is unincorporated and is a free burial place. The Ackley cemetery is situated southeast of Sabinsville, on the Main road to Wellsboro. The Labar burying ground is near the Westfield township line on the Mud road. The West Beech Woods cemetery is one and one-half miles south of Sabinsville on the farm of Andrew J. Clark. The Bristol burying ground is two miles west of Sabinsville. In this graveyard lie the remains of Simon Rixford, the patriot and pioneer. The Owen cemetery is situated in the southwest corner of the township, near the Potter county line. The Barber cemetery is at Mixtown. The Larrison and Swimelar cemeteries are practically family burying grounds. In each of these places of burial rest the remains of the early settlers in the immediate neighborhood. Some originally family graveyards have become public cemeteries, while others have been set apart for the private burial of the relatives of the family on whose land the first graves were opened.

SOCIETIES.

The societies of Clymer are as follows: Sabinsville Lodge, No. 2300, K. of H., was organized October 2, 1880, and has fifteen members. Sabinsville Union, No. 253, E. A. U., was organized March 5, 1881, and embraces thirty members. H. C. Ackley Post, No. 469, G. A. R., organized January 19, 1885, contains a membership of thirty old soldiers who helped to defend the flag. Sabinsville Grange, No. 989, P. of H., has a membership of sixty-five. It was organized December 15, 1890, and is in a flourishing condition. Clymer Tent, No. 166, K. O. T. M., was organized April 26, 1893, and has thirty members. Sabinsville Hive, No. 95, L. O. T. M., was organized in 1895. Thus the township is well supplied with social and secret organizations, some of which have done much good in the community.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Mixtown, named for James Mix, who settled upon the site in 1818, is situated in the western part of the township, about a mile from the Potter county line. At

one time it gave promise of being a place of some importance as a trading point. It contained two stores, carried on by W. O. Bristol and J. H. Rushmore, but after the completion of the Fall Brook railroad to Westfield and Potter Brook, and of the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad to Sabinsville, trade was diverted to these places and the stores at Mixtown discontinued business. A postoffice, established over fifty years ago, was discontinued in October, 1894, for lack of sufficient patronage. Among those who filled the office of postmaster here were Christopher Schoonover, James Pritchard, W. O. Bristol, J. H. Rushmore and Eli D. Scott. Mr. Scott held the office for seventeen years previous to its discontinuance. A cheese factory, erected in 1886, by J. H. Rushmore, and still owned and operated by him, is the only manufacturing industry in the place.

Sabinsville, situated in the Mill Creek valley, on the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad, about a mile south of the north line of the township, was named in honor of Alonzo G. Sabin. The first settlers here were Charles P. Douglas, Orrin Stebbins and Elijah Hancock. A postoffice was established in 1849, with C. P. Douglas as postmaster. He held the office sixteen years and was succeeded by E. H. Stebbins, who held it twelve years. His successors have been L. J. Stone, G. W. Douglas, who held it twelve years, and C. M. Davis, who was appointed June 18, 1894. The first store in the place was built by Butler B. Strang and stocked with goods by himself and C. P. Douglas. Among the other early merchants were D. A. Tooker, William Simmons, J. L. Thompson and L. J. Stone. Mr. Stone, who is still in business, is the oldest resident of the village. Those engaged in merchandising at present are J. F. Goodspeed, F. L. Sears, E. W. Southworth, L. J. Stone, C. M. Davis and E. Bevier. Mr. Bevier deals in hardware and is also in the livery business. George A. Roberts, the village blacksmith, is also a furniture dealer and undertaker. The first hotel was kept by C. P. Douglas. In 1865 D. A. Tooker built the Clymer House. Among those who succeeded him as landlords of this hotel were G. W. Schott, Lucius Inscho and John Eldridge. It was destroyed by fire in 1888, being at the time the property of the last named, who in the same year erected the Hotel Beach, a commodious three-story edifice. The present landlord is Lester W. Rice.

In 1837 the first saw-mill in the township was built on Mill creek, within the present village, by Orrin Stebbins and Elijah Hancock. In 1872 Stebbins and Roberts built a steam saw and grist-mill, which was burned in 1877. At the present time a flour and feed mill is owned and operated by E. B. Schott. A cheese factory located in the same building is conducted by O. H. Snyder, of North Fork, Potter county. A shingle mill is carried on by C. B. Cole.

The first regular physician in the township was Dr. T. M. Haner. Other early physicians were Dr. Harvey Leach, Dr. Seamans, Dr. W. R. Francis and Dr. R. Shaw. The profession is represented at present by Dr. T. A. Bair, who came in 1880, and Dr. A. M. Greenfield, who located in 1892.

Davis Station, or Lansing Postoffice, is the name of a railroad station and postoffice on the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad near the Gaines township line. A store is kept by J. M. Davis, who has been the postmaster since the establishment of the office in 1868.

Azelta is the name of a postoffice established June 2, 1892, about three miles

southeast of Sabinsville. Wilmot H. Abbey has been postmaster since the opening of the office and also keeps a small store.

Clymer is the name of a postoffice recently established west of Mixtown, near the Potter county line. The postmaster is Venette Johnson. This office takes the place of the Mixtown office, discontinued in October, 1894.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PRESENT BOUNDARIES AND AREA—STREAMS—PHYSICAL FEATURES—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—KING AND MANNING'S EXPLORATIONS—BIG MEADOWS—THE FURMANS—ASSESSMENT OF 1824—DIVISION OF TOWNSHIP—SETTLERS ON MARSH CREEK—EARLY MILLS—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

SHIPPEN township, taken from Delmar, was organized in February, 1823. It is bounded on the north by Clymer and Chatham townships; on the east by Delmar; on the south by Delmar and Elk, and on the west by Gaines and Clymer townships. Gaines was taken from it in 1837. As at present constituted, the township is about five miles from east to west by nine miles from north to south, and contains about forty-five square miles. The principal streams are Pine creek and Marsh creek. The former enters the township midway of its western boundary, flows in an easterly direction, for three and a half miles, when it receives the water of Marsh creek, and then turns southwest and enters Elk township near its northeast corner. Marsh creek, the principal tributary of Pine creek, enters the township at the village of Marsh Creek, flowing out of Delmar township. It pursues a southwest direction for a distance of nearly three miles through a level marshy valley to the village of Ansonia, where it joins its waters with those of Pine creek. There is evidence to support the idea, entertained by those familiar with the physical characteristics of the valleys of these streams, within the township, that Pine creek once flowed northeast over the Marsh creek course and emptied into Crooked creek at Middlebury Center. What causes contributed to turn it southward from Ansonia can only be conjectured. After entering the township, Marsh creek receives the waters of Strait run and Asaph run, both of which flow from the north. At the Gaines township line Pine creek receives Painter run, flowing from the southwest, and below Ansonia receives Darling run, which flows from the east. The township is nearly equally divided by Marsh creek and that part of Pine creek west of Ansonia. The farming lands of the township

lie in the valleys of these streams and their tributaries, except a limited upland area in the southeast corner. The remainder of the township is mountainous, and was originally covered with a heavy growth of pine and hemlock. This, save a limited area in the northern and southern parts, has all been converted into lumber, lumbering operations at one time being carried on on an extensive scale.

In 1840, after the taking from it of Gaines township, Shippen contained 192 inhabitants. In 1870 the census returns showed 270; in 1880, 441, and in 1890, 732.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In a work entitled, "Pioneer Life, or Thirty Years a Hunter," by Philip Tomb, a son of Jacob Tomb, a pioneer settler of Lycoming county, is found the statement that, "in 1794 James King and a Mr. Manning went on an exploring expedition up Pine creek, to ascertain if any elk were to be found, and also if any Indians were in the neighborhood." They ascended that stream in a canoe and about the seventh or eighth day after starting, "arrived at the third fork of Pine creek. On the west side, opposite the fork, they discovered a large tract of cleared land, consisting of as many as a hundred and sixty acres, to which they gave the name of the Big Meadows. They were the first white men there. It had been cleared by the Six Nations, and they thought had probably been vacated for twenty or thirty years, but they could still discover marks of corn hills. On the opposite side of the creek, near the fork, they found a plum orchard of twenty acres, abounding with fruit. Between the plum orchard and the creek was a tract of cleared land of about thirty acres which appeared to have once been a corn field. In this vicinity they found a great many elk and bears * * * * * They then ascended the fork seven miles, when they arrived at a place which they called Big Marsh." He says they next returned to Big Meadows, where they left their canoe, and proceeded on foot twelve miles up Pine creek.

The "Big Meadows" referred to in the foregoing, is now known as "Ansonia" and the "Third fork" as Marsh creek. It thus appears that King and Manning, the two men who made this exploring expedition, were "the first white men that ever penetrated the wilderness lying on Pine creek and its tributaries," and were also the first white men to appear within the boundaries of what is now Shippen township.

Ten years later—in 1804—a party of hunters—one of whom was William Furman—found their way up Pine Creek valley, above the mouth of Marsh creek. So pleased was William Furman with the country and the abundance of game, that upon his return to his home at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, he persuaded his brothers, Aaron and Josiah, to join him in making a settlement. This they did in the spring of 1805. William and Aaron settled at Furmantown, in Gaines township, and Josiah located at Big Meadows, or Ansonia, as it is now called, thus becoming the first settler in Shippen township. Benjamin, another brother, came later and settled at Furmantown. A man named Mills, whose daughter Josiah Furman married, appears to have been the next settler at Ansonia. Then came Robert Steele, a Revolutionary soldier. Mills and Steele both settled at Big Meadows. Elijah Dimmick came into the township early in the present century—before 1820—and settled on the J. C. Hamilton place. Richard Ellis also settled before 1820.

In 1824 when the first assessment of the township was made, there were living

within its present boundaries, Elijah Dimmick, Paul Dimmick, Richard Ellis, John Ellsworth, Asaph Ellis, David Ellis, Consider Ellis, Richard Ellis, Jr., John Ellis, Robert Francis, Josiah Furman, Reuben Herrington, George Huyler, Levi Murdock, Morris Miller, Richard Phillips, Robert Steele, John Steele, James Steele, Ephraim Steele and Frederick Tanner.

In December, 1837, the township was divided, the western half being erected into a new township called Gaines. The next assessment made in 1838 showed sixty-three taxables within the township as now constituted. The settled portion of the township embraced the valley of Pine creek, west of the mouth of Marsh creek. That portion of the valley of this latter stream in the township settled slowly owing to its marshy character. As late as 1864 there were but seven families in its valley between Ansonia and the Delmar township line. There were, beginning at the west, Nelson Swope, William Dimmick, a Mr. Pollison, Andrew Lovejoy, a Mr. Willoughby, a Mr. Hiltbold and Charles Grinnell.

EARLY MILLS.

The first saw-mill in the township was erected on Pine creek, about a mile and a half above Ansonia, by Richard Ellis. It appears on the assessment list of 1816, as does also a grist-mill erected by Asaph Ellis, to whom in 1818 the saw-mill was also assessed. These mills were owned jointly in 1823 by Richard Ellis, Sr., and Asaph, David, John and Richard Ellis, Jr. In 1826 Reuben Herrington erected a saw-mill in the same neighborhood. Richard Phillips erected a saw-mill on Pine creek about 1827. About 1833 he and Samuel Phillips established a carding machine in connection with the mill. In 1829 Leonard Pfoutz erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill on Pine creek at Manchester, below Ansonia. In 1831 Daily & Beecher bought out Herrington. In this year also John Mathers erected a saw-mill near the Gaines township line on Pine creek. Leonard Pfoutz sold his mills to Stowell & Dickinson, who, in 1833, were operating two saw-mills. In 1834 they were operating four saw-mills and a grist-mill. In 1838 the firm of Mathers & Scoville was formed, and in 1839 Stowell & Dickinson became Stowell & Company. In 1841 the firm of Mathers & Scoville was changed to John Mathers & Company, which in 1845 was succeeded by Jesse Locke. In this year White & Maynard erected a gang saw-mill. The Locke mills appear to have passed into the possession of Bache, Ross & Company, who sold them to Smith, Wisner & Company in 1854. In 1850 the Stowell & Company mills were transferred to Phelps, Dodge & Company, afterwards known as the Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Company, who during the next twenty years carried on operations on an extensive scale. Gradually, however, but surely, the available timber supply began to give out and the mills ceased operation. At the present time the only mill in active operation in the township is that of E. Matson & Son, at Marsh Creek, near the Delmar township line. This mill was established near the mouth of Heise run, in Delmar township, in 1883, and moved to its present location in 1891. It employs about thirty hands and has a capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber a day. There have been no grist-mills operated in the township for over twenty years. The Herrington mill was destroyed by fire, being owned at the time by Charles and Horace Herrington; the others ceased operations for lack of profitable patronage.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The early schools of the township, like those in other townships of the county, were supported by subscription, the buildings were log cabins, like the homes of the settlers, and instruction was confined to an elementary knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. After the township became more thickly settled, better buildings were erected and a corresponding advance was made in the methods of teaching. At the present time there are five school houses in the township. Good teachers are employed and the pupils receive the benefits of the most approved methods of instruction.

Since the organization of the township the office of justice of the peace has been held by the following named persons: Chauncey Alford, 1827; David Ellis, 1830; Joseph Aiken, 1832; Jesse R. Ray, 1833; John F. Donaldson, 1834; Daniel Holiday, 1835; Simeon Houghton, 1836; Levi I. Nichols, 1836; Samuel Phillips, 1841; Alvah Austin, 1842; Henry Sligh, 1845; re-elected, 1850, 1856; George M. Herrington, 1847; Chester Ellis, 1850; Rufus Fisk, 1851; Joseph A. Darling, 1855; re-elected, 1860, 1865, 1870; Thoms Keeney, 1865; John W. English, 1877; re-elected, 1882; John A. Covert, 1878; C. O. Brown, 1881; R. M. Keeney, 1885; Nelson Swope, 1887; re-elected, 1892; J. B. Van Gelder, 1891; Clayton Butler, 1895, and E. W. Broughton, 1897.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

In 1840 a frame church building was erected at Ansonia by Phelps, Dodge & Company, Hon. William E. Dodge being the leading spirit in the enterprise. Mr. Dodge was a Presbyterian, and in September, 1840, the building was dedicated as the Presbyterian Church of Manchester, that being the name applied to the place at the time. It has since been more familiarly known as the "Pine Creek Church," and is to-day the second oldest house of worship in the county. Though dedicated as a Presbyterian church it has always been open to other Christian denominations. The building was erected under the supervision of Israel Richard, boss carpenter, who followed a model furnished by the father of Hon. William E. Dodge, from a little church in Connecticut. Rev. Mr. Spaulding, of Southport, New York, officiated at the dedication. Among those present were Hon. William E. Dodge and wife, and his sister, Mrs. E. C. Steadman, wife of Edmund Clarence Steadman, the banker-poet. She wrote a poem, inspired by the occasion and surroundings, which appeared in the Tioga *Eagle*. In 1854 the church was repaired and re-dedicated, and again repaired and re-dedicated in 1886. No church society seems to have been organized at Ansonia. In 1843 and 1844 the members of the congregation became members of the church at Wellsboro, and the Ansonia membership has since constituted a branch of the Wellsboro church, the pastors of which have held stated services in the church at Ansonia. Rev. Thomas Foster was supply during 1843, since which time there have been but two pastors, Rev. J. F. Calkins, who came in 1844 and remained until 1880; and Rev. A. C. Shaw, who came in 1880, and is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a class at Ansonia that is a branch of the Dexter Methodist Episcopal Church of Delmar township. For over thirty years services have been held in the Presbyterian church. During the earlier years these services were irregular, but for some time past they have been held once in every two

weeks. The pastor of the Dexter church conducts them. He has also within his charge the classes at Marsh Creek, Asaph and Pine Ridge, in Shippen township, as well as the church at Middle Ridge in Delmar township. These all constitute what is known as the Ansonia charge. The names of the pastors will be found in the history of the Dexter church, in the chapter devoted to Delmar township.

The Shippen Baptist Church was organized May 3, 1891, with the following members: J. D. Webster, Mrs. Permelia Webster, E. S. English, Mrs. Rosetta English, Harris Dartt, Mrs. Caroline Dartt, Mrs. Lillian Dartt, W. Harrison, Mrs. Betsey Harrison, Miss Lodema Harrison, Milon Wilson, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Lemuel Sherman, Mrs. Lavina Sherman, Tile Sherman, Mrs. Lucinda Sherman, John Morrow, Mrs. Alta Morrow, William Hazleton, Mary Hazleton, Mrs. Dora Knowlton, Miss Lydia Knowlton, Miss Olivia Jones, Miss Sylvia Ester, Mrs. Mattie Hall, Alonzo L. Bowen, Rev. W. H. Playfoot and Elijah Phillips. The following named persons have served this church as pastors: Revs. W. H. Playfoot, 1891-93; J. T. Bradford, 1893-95, and Rev. P. Reynolds, who took charge June 18, 1896. Meetings are held in the Shippen school house. The present membership is forty-two. There are about thirty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Mrs. M. L. Hall is the superintendent.

The Ansonia Cemetery occupies a plot of ground adjoining that of the Presbyterian church, the ground for both being acquired at the same time. Here lies the remains of a number of early pioneers, among them Israel Merrick, Sr., who settled in Delmar township in 1805, and died April 30, 1844, aged seventy-eight years; Henry Sligh, Reuben Herrington, Abiatha Swope and others. There are also several private burying grounds in the township.

VILLAGES.

Ansonia is the name of a village situated at the junction of Marsh and Pine creeks. The level area here covers several hundred acres. It is thought to have been at one time the site of an Indian village, the first explorers finding evidences of the land having been cleared and cultivated some years before their coming. They gave it the name of Big Meadows. It was here, in 1805, Josiah Furman settled, and soon after had for neighbors a man named Mills, whose daughter he married, and Robert Steele. About 1829 Leonard Pfoutz erected a saw-mill a mile and a half below on Pine creek. A few years later he was succeeded by Stowell & Dickinson, who also carried on a store. The place took the name of Manchester, and the present site of Ansonia, Manchester Farms, to which place Stowell & Dickinson afterwards moved their store. About 1838 Phelps, Dodge & Company—otherwise known as the Joint Land and Lumber Company—purchased large bodies of timber lands in Delmar and Shippen townships and began lumbering operations on an extensive scale. In 1850 they acquired the Stowell & Dickinson mills. A company store was run at Ansonia. This was closed in 1871 and the place was without a store until 1883, when J. F. Howe embarked in business. He was succeeded in 1884 by W. H. Thompson, and he in 1894 by Gilbert E. Tate. Another store is carried on by J. D. Gross. These constitute the mercantile enterprises of the village. In 1884 a hotel building was erected by Phelps, Dodge & Company, the present landlord of which is E. J. Bradley. The first hotel in the township, however, appears to have been kept by John Mathers, who was assessed as a tavern keeper in 1834. About this time, also,

David Ellis engaged in the business, keeping hotel for a number of years. Reuben Herrington and after him George W. Herrington kept this house. It was closed in the spring of 1895, Charles Scott being the landlord at the time, and is now used as a private dwelling.

A postoffice was established in 1845, John Mathers being the first postmaster. The office was named Shippen. His successors have been John Dickinson, Deroy Herrington, who held the office during the Civil War; Henry Sligh, Henry Broughton and George W. Herrington, who held until March 28, 1884. In 1876 the name was changed to Ansonia, in honor of Anson Phelps, of Phelps, Dodge & Company. In the meantime the office had been without a permanent location. A portion of the time it was at Ansonia, but as a rule the postmaster kept the office at his residence. March 28, 1884, the name of the office was changed to Ebenton—being named for Ebenezer B. Campbell, for many years a foreman for Phelps, Dodge & Company. J. F. Howe was appointed postmaster, and the office located at Ansonia. He held it until the fall of 1884, when W. H. Thompson took the office. His successors have been T. L. Reese, appointed August 31, 1891; Gilbert E. Tate, July 17, 1894; resigned in the spring of 1896, and John D. Gross was appointed. In the spring of 1895 the name Ebenton was dropped and that of Ansonia restored.

In 1884 the Pine Creek railroad was completed from Stokesdale Junction to Williamsport, and a station established at Ansonia. In 1894 the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad was built from Galeton to Ansonia, and the Fall Brook Station was moved one-fourth of a mile northeast to the junction of the two roads. This station is now in charge of L. G. Davison, who acts for both companies, and is also the agent of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies at Ansonia.

Shippen Grange, No. 902, P. of H., meets at Ansonia. It was organized January 8, 1890, and has now a membership of nearly forty. Pine Grove Lodge, No. 20, P. of T., organized February 26, 1896, contains over fifty members and meets at the old Herrington house, west of the village.

Marsh Creek is the name of a postoffice established in 1874 with Samuel Scranton as postmaster. His successors have been C. F. Gee, Bloss Holiday, C. F. Gee, a second term, and E. Matson. During the incumbency of Mr. Gee the office was in Delmar township, his residence, store and saw-mill being just east of the township line. The office is at present in the store of E. Matson & Company, who operate a large steam saw-mill here. Morning Dawn Lodge, No. 61, I. O. G. T., meets in this village. It was organized August 4, 1893, and now embraces about forty members. The P. O. S. of A. have also a lodge here, with a goodly number of adherents who subscribe to the principles of that order.

Asaph is the name of a postoffice established May 18, 1889, in the store of O. S. Butler near the mouth of Asaph run. Mr. Butler, who has held the office continuously to the present time, established a store here in 1881. The distance between this office and that of Marsh Creek is less than half a mile. Asaph is also the meeting place of two secret societies, viz: Asaph Tent, No. 183, K. O. T. M., organized July 12, 1893; and Asaph Hive, No. 94, L. O. T. M., organized September 26, 1895, both of which have a fair membership.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

GAINES TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTION OF AREA—DERIVATION OF NAME—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS — STREAMS — TIMBER AND GAME — POPULATION — EARLY SETTLERS —PAST AND PRESENT ENTERPRISES—THE GAINES COAL AND COKE COMPANY —EARLY SCHOOLS — PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES — CHURCHES — CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

BY an order of the court of quarter sessions, dated December 29, 1837, the township of Gaines was created, its territory being taken from the western half of Shippen township. In December, 1850, a strip two miles wide was taken from it on the north and went to make up the township of Clymer. As now constituted, it is about six miles from east to west by eight and a quarter miles from north to south and contains fifty square miles. It is bounded on the north by the township of Clymer, on the east by Shippen township, on the south by Elk township and on the west by Potter county. It was named in honor of General Gaines, who was conspicuous in the removal of the Creek Indians during the administrations of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson.

It is one of the most rugged and picturesque townships in the county. Pine creek traverses it from west to east, and divides it into two parts, that on the north being a trifle the larger. During its passage through the township, this creek receives the water of a number of branch streams. On the north are Phoenix creek, near the Potter county line; Long run, which rises in Clymer township and has its confluence at Gaines; Shim Hollow run, which empties in at Manhattan, and Mill run which empties in at Frumantown. On the south are Elk run, which empties in at Watrous; Lick run, which empties in near Manhattan, and Painter run, which empties in between Manhattan and the Shippen township line. The branches of Long run are Blue run and Benn Gully run on the east and Gal run on the west. All these brooks and runs flow through narrow valleys, lined by mountains that rise to a height of 600 to 900 feet. While they add to the picturesqueness of the scenery of the township, they greatly limit its tillable area, and compel its farmers to cultivate the steep hillsides as well as the restricted valleys, in an effort to utilize as much of their land as possible.

When first settled the township was heavily timbered, pine and hemlock predominating. This has about all disappeared, having been either sawed into lumber within the township or rafted in the form of logs down Pine creek to Williamsport and beyond. Its many clear streams and its rugged mountains made this township a veritable paradise for the hunter and the fisherman, and during a week's tour among its oldest citizens enough material could be collected to make a good-sized book of hunting and fishing anecdotes, incidents and adventures. There are men alive to-day

who tell of catching trout by the bucketfull, of killing hundreds of bears and thousands of deer and wolves, and of passing through innumerable thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes from death. Like the pine and the hemlock, the bear, the wolf and the deer have disappeared, and the trout are only to be found in a few secluded spots.

The township has grown slowly but steadily, the most marked increase in population being between 1880 and 1890. In 1840 it had 215 inhabitants; in 1880, 508, and in 1890, 1187.

EARLY SETTLERS.

About 1804 a party of hunters found their way up the Pine Creek valley above the mouth of Marsh creek. One of these was William Furman, of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. So pleased was he with the country and the abundance of game, that upon returning to his home he induced two of his brothers to join him in making a settlement, which they did in the spring of 1805, all bringing their families. Josiah, one of the brothers, settled at the mouth of Marsh creek, in Shippen township. William and the other brother, Aaron, settled on Pine creek, in the eastern part of Gaines township, the place taking the name of Furmantown, which it still retains. Benjamin another brother came in 1823. Aaron K. Furman, born in 1819, a son of Aaron, and Martin W. Furman, born in 1829, a son of William, still reside on the farms settled by their parents. Mrs. Hannah Ogden, a daughter of Aaron Furman, is the oldest living person born in the township. She was born in 1812. In 1811 John Phoenix, better known as Captain Phoenix, settled near the Potter county line at the mouth of the creek that bears his name. About the same time a man named John Smith settled at the mouth of Long run. A number of Indians were still to be found here and there along the stream. They were friendly and mingled freely with the settlers until the breaking out of the War of 1812, when they disappeared. Thinking they had gone to join the British and were likely at any time to return with other than friendly intentions, the settlers felt considerable alarm. A few did return after the war, but finding they had lost the confidence and friendship of the settlers, soon disappeared. John Persing, a native of Northumberland county, and a soldier in the War of 1812, came in 1814 in a canoe from Williamsport, with his wife and one child—leaving the eldest, a son, with his grandparents—and settled on the flat at Gaines village. In 1840 he removed to Hector township, Potter county, returning later to pass his last years in Gaines township, dying October 12, 1886, aged 99 years and 14 days. A man named Fisher settled on the bottom north of the road at the Long run bridge. The water washed his cabin away, and he removed to the mouth of Elk run, where he made a clearing and built a log house. After living here two years he sold out to a carpenter named Frederick Tanner, who, being a single man, soon sold to another newcomer, Conrad Bernauer, a native of Germany. With Mr. Bernauer came his father-in-law, a Mr. Zubers, with his daughter, a Mrs. Miller and her baby. Mr. Zubers and his wife and Mrs. Miller's baby were shortly afterwards killed by a falling tree, which crushed in the cabin during a storm. John Benn who came into the county as early as 1817, built a saw-mill in 1825, above the mouth of Long run, on Pine creek, operating it until 1831. John Blue, a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, settled in 1829 on Long run, two

miles south of Lansing. In 1837 Stephen B. Barnes came and settled on Pine creek. In 1838 Harris Matteson settled at Gaines, and in 1863 removed to a farm on Lick run. Amos H. Ogden came in 1840 and built a saw-mill near Manhattan. David Rexford came into the township about the same time and became prominent as a lumberman and raftsman. Daniel K. Barnhart, a cabinet-maker, came in 1841 and located at Gaines. Elihu H. Faulkner came in 1845, and Alexander Matteson the following year. William Watrous settled on Elk run in the spring of 1847. Danforth K. Marsh settled at Marshfield in 1847, and Ethan Strait in the same neighborhood in 1850. These were the principal settlers during the first half of the present century. There was also a transient population consisting of lumbermen, raftsmen, hunters, etc., who, as a rule, made but a temporary stay. A few, however, cleared and improved farms and in other ways assisted in the development of the township.

PAST AND PRESENT ENTERPRISES.

Lumbering early became the leading enterprise of the township. Pine creek, during high water stages, was made use of to raft logs to Williamsport and other points on the Susquehanna river, while the early mills supplied the demands of an increasing population. Large tracts of timber land were bought up and millions of feet of logs cut annually, until the mountains were stripped of pine. The hemlock followed next, the bark going to the tanneries and the logs to the saw-mills. There is yet left a good supply of hard wood, but it is estimated that the next twenty years will witness its disappearance, leaving the township bare of timber, except a rather scant second growth. The present owners of the land are, however, making the most of its tillable area, and the township contains a large number of intelligent and well-to-do farmers.

The first saw-mill was built in 1815 by John Smith, on Long run, just south of the highway bridge, near Gaines. Capt. John Phoenix built a saw-mill in 1817 near the mouth of Phoenix run. He afterward erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill at Gaines. The assessment list of 1818 shows that George Huyler owned a one-third interest in a saw-mill. The name of the owner of the remaining interest does not appear. Sometime previous to 1820 Aaron Furman set up a hand grist-mill on his place. Its predecessor was a hominy block, consisting of a log set endwise in the ground, the upper part being hollowed out. Later Mr. Furman erected a water-power mill and also a saw-mill, on a small stream below his dwelling, since known as Mill run. The saw-mill was sold to Col. Dudley Hewitt in 1820, who with his three sons carried on extensive lumbering operations for many years. In later years this mill was owned by David Rexford, who operated it until 1890. John Benn, who came into the county in 1817, operated a saw-mill just below Gaines, from 1825 to 1831, when he became involved in debt and his property passed into the hands of Silas Billings, of Knoxville. Sylvester Davy appears to have been a partner with John Benn in 1826. Stephen and Simeon Babcock same into the township about 1830 and soon afterwards purchased the mills of Col. Dudley Hewitt. In 1831 John L. Phoenix, a son of Capt. John Phoenix, built a saw-mill near the Potter county line. This mill was afterwards owned by Perry Smith. Mr. Phoenix later built a saw-mill on Elk run, known as the C. B. Watrous mill and now dismantled. Two saw-mills were also erected on Long run, above Gaines, the first by Wheaton

Hewitt and the second by a Mr. Tuttle. Amos H. Ogden came into the township in 1840, and he and his brother, Benjamin, erected a mill near Manhattan, which they operated for many years.

Silas Billings, who began lumbering operations in the township in 1831—when he purchased the John Benn mill property—soon became the leading lumberman and real estate owner of the township. He erected numerous mills in Gaines, and later in Elk township, and earned a lasting reputation as a man of enterprise and untiring energy. He remained a resident of Knoxville until 1840, when he removed to Elmira, New York, where he died in 1853. During the later years of his life Mr. Billings was ably assisted in the management of his business by his son, Silas X. Billings, who made himself familiar with every department of it. He not only developed the interests left by his father, but added to them other large and important enterprises, and became the most extensive and successful lumber operator in the county. After his father's death he took up his permanent resident at Gaines, and did more than any other man to forward the growth and prosperity of the village and the township. He assisted in securing and keeping alive the charter for the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railroad, and in other ways advanced the material interests of the people among whom he lived and worked. He died at his home in Gaines, October 13, 1879.

The first store in the township was established by Silas Billings, in connection with his saw-mill; the second by Stephen Babcock, who came from Connecticut and opened a store near the Furman grist-mill. He carried on business for a number of years. The enterprises of more recent years will be described in that portion of this chapter devoted to the various villages of the township.

THE GAINES COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

In 1882 John L. Sexton, of Blossburg, was employed to examine the coal deposits in the northern part of the township on lands belonging to the Silas X. Billings estate and to report upon the number, thickness and extent of the veins. The favorable character of Mr. Sexton's report led to the incorporation, September 20, 1882, of the Gaines Coal and Coke Company, for the purpose of mining coal and other minerals in the counties of Tioga and Potter. The principal office of the company was in Gaines, with a branch office in the city of New York. The incorporators were Thomas C. Platt, William C. Sheldon and George R. Blanchard, of New York City; James E. Jones, of Addison, New York; Richard G .Taylor, of Buffalo, New York; Charles L. Pattison, of Elkland; Rufus H. Wombaugh, of Blossburg, and James Horton, of Westfield. The capital stock of the company was $600,000. Mines were opened in the northeastern part of the township, in what is known as the "Barrens," at an elevation of about 2,100 feet above tidewater, and a railroad, four miles and a half long, built to connect with the Addison and Pennsylvania. A company store was started and in 1883 a postoffice named Gurnee established, with R. H. Wombaugh as postmaster. For a few years nearly one hundred miners were employed, but the coal deposits failed to prove as extensive as expected, and the force was gradually decreased, until at present but fourteen men are employed.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the township was a log building erected about 1813, a short distance west of the present residence of Aaron K. Furman, at Furmantown. Among the early teachers here were Asa Dodge, Edwin McMasters, William Drew, Maria Merrick, Caroline Austin, Mary Ann Fuller, Harriet Swan, a Miss Wilcox, Betsy Rexford, Mrs. Phoebe Beecher and Julia A. Amsbry, now the wife of Aaron K. Furman. About 1854 a school building was erected at Gaines, in which Cynthia Post, Mert Johnson, Miss Albina Vermilyea and Miss Mather taught. In 1854, also, a school house was erected at Marshfield on the site of the present building. Danforth K. Marsh was the first teacher here. As the township became settled schools increased and children were given the benefit of the free school system.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

Aaron Furman was the first person to practice medicine in the township, and was for many years the only physician in the Pine Creek valley west of Marsh creek. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Aaron K. Furman, has practiced medicine since 1871 and is regularly enrolled under the registration laws. The first physician to locate at Gaines was Dr. Coburn, who came in 1848, and practiced for several years. D. H. Boyer came in 1869; J. M. Duff in 1872; Dr. Post in 1872, remaining till 1874, in which year Dr. F. D. Ritter, a graduate of the University of Buffalo, located in the village. He has continued practice in Gaines ever since. Dr. Luce came in 1882, remaining a few years. Dr. Herbert P. Haskin came in 1892 and remained until the fall of 1896. Dr. Ritter and Dr. J. Irving Bentley are the present resident physicians.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the organization of the township: John B. Benn, 1840; re-elected, 1845, 1860, 1865; Stephen B. Barnes, 1840; re-elected, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860; Benjamin V. Ogden, 1850; re-elected, 1855; Henry Crofut, 1864; George Barker, 1868; R. M. Smith, 1869; re-elected, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1890, 1895; D. A. Paddock, 1873; re-elected, 1886; C. D. Barnhart, 1878; George Langan, 1879; A. M. Dunham, 1884; J. D. Everett, 1889; re-elected, 1894, and N. W. Atwell, 1896.

CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Church of Gaines originated in a Methodist class organized about 1838, the early members of which were Mrs. Aaron Furman, Benjamin and Eliza Furman, John and Mrs. Benn, Benjamin and Nancy Ogden, Mrs. Hannah Ogden, Mrs. Jared Davis and Mrs. Sallie Billings. Mrs. Aaron Furman was the first Methodist in the township, and a memorial window in the church at Gaines bears an inscription to that effect. Meetings were held at Furmantown, the parsonage being on the Furman place. Among the early ministers who preached here were Revs. Conant, Parkhurst, Burnett, Vaughan and others. In 1868 a house of worship was erected, and in 1883 a parsonage, both at Gaines, at a cost of $6,000. The society was incorporated in 1869. Since 1867, when Rev. G. N. Pack had charge, the following ministers have served this church: Revs. T. Lesley Weaver, 1867-70; A. Compton, 1870-72; M. V. Briggs, 1872-74; A. B. Brame, 1874-75; P. M. Joralman, 1875-76; Whiting Beach, 1876-79; Woodruff Post, 1879-80; J. W. Miller, 1880-83; A. G.

Cole, 1883-86; G. H. Allett, 1886-90; S. A. Peterson, 1890-91; Cornelius Dillenbeck, 1891-94; Uri Mulford, 1895; G. E. Hill, 1896, and E. D. Compton, who took charge in October, 1896. There are now twenty-eight members in this church, with sixty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Frank Stevens is the superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshfield, the second society in Gaines township, was organized about 1850, and incorporated December 5, 1873. Among the early members were David and Amanda Smith, James H. and Betsey Watrous, and Ethan and Juliana Strait. The first minister was Rev. Samuel Nichols, who held services once in every two weeks. This church has been in the Gaines charge and has had the same pastors. A church building costing $2,300 was erected in 1874. The church now has thirty-five members. There is a Union Sunday-school, with an average attendance of about fifty pupils. Charles Watrous is the superintendent.

The First Free Baptist Church of Gaines was organized March 6, 1860, at the Red school house on Elk run. Among the early members were Joseph Sauter, John Waldon, Platt H. Crofut, Joshua Bernauer, I. Champney, V. R. Champney, Polly Crofut, Malinda Knowlton, C. M. Champney, Malinda Barnes, Mary E. Bernauer and Delphina Carsaw. The names of the pastors are as follows: Revs. D. Stiles, 1861; F. G. Stevens, 1870; Selden Butler, 1878; F. Dormacker, 1885; A. E. Cox, 1885; J. W. Kjelgaard, 1886; H. Whitcher, 1889; W. S. Smith, 1890; J. W. Kjelgaard, 1895; J. N. Lyon, 1896. A church edifice, costing $1,600, was erected at Marshfield in 1870, and the society incorporated. The church now numbers seventy-five members. The young people attend the Union Sunday-school.

CEMETERIES.

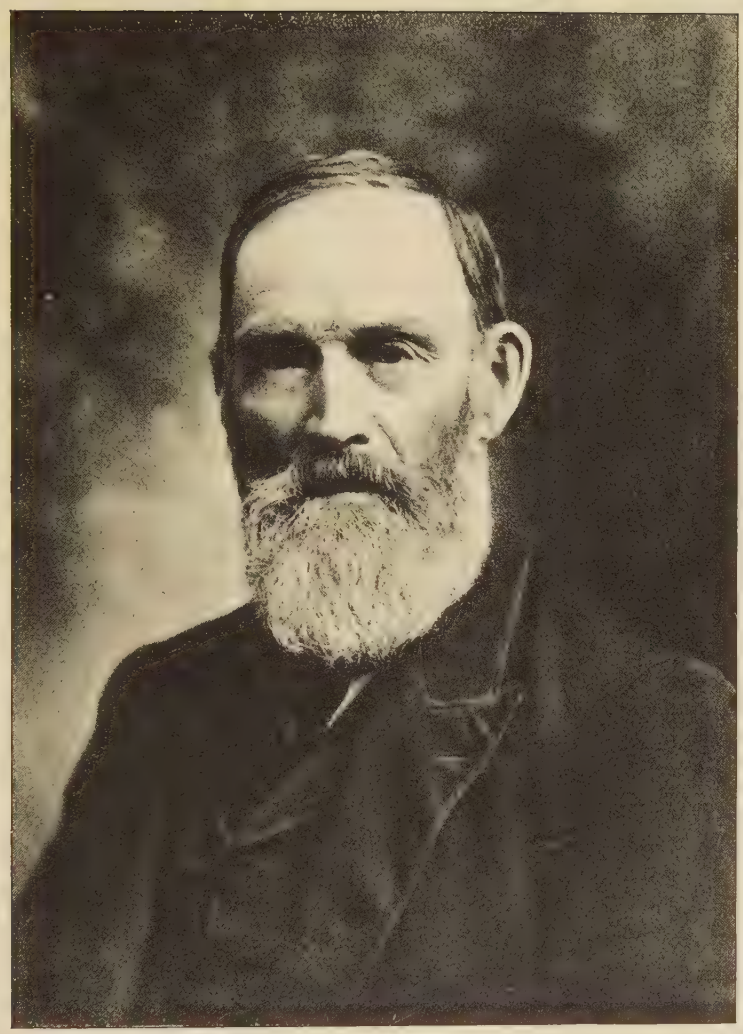
The old Phoenix graveyard, near the mouth of Phoenix creek, has been used as a burying ground for a great many years. A short distance above the mouth of Elk run is the old Watrous family burying ground. The Larrison family burial ground near Davis Station, in the northern part of the township, has been used as a public burial place for some years.

The Brookside Cemetery Association was incorporated June 9, 1893, by David Rexford, George F. Ogden, Reuben H. Housberger, H. R. Whittaker and Aaron K. Furman. This cemetery is situated near the David Rexford place, in the eastern part of the township, and is the old Furmantown burying ground.

The Elk Run Cemetery Association of Gaines was incorporated July 8, 1887, the incorporators being J. D. Strait, R. M. Smith, D. K. Marsh, J. H. Wood and J. Hubers. The cemetery owned and managed by this association is situated at Marshfield.

SOCIETIES.

The first secret society organized in Gaines township was Tyadaghton Lodge, No. 981, I. O. O. F., November 18, 1881. In 1890 it purchased the building at Gaines now used as a lodge room, which cost, with repairs, about $1,600. This lodge has a membership of thirty, and has $2,000 in its treasury. Gaines Encampment, No. 314, was organized August 4, 1892, with forty-three members, which has since been increased to sixty. It uses the same hall as Tyadaghton Lodge. Marshfield Grange,



E. Matson Sr

No. 1113, P. of H., comes next in the order of time, having been organized August 14, 1894. In 1895 it erected a grange hall at Marshfield, 22x48 feet, and two stories high. This grange contains about eighty members and is in a flourishing condition. Marshfield Lodge, No. 120, I. O. G. T., meets in the grange hall at Marshfield. It was organized May 15, 1895, and now numbers about sixty members. Gaines Tent, No. 224, K. O. T. M., meets at Gaines village, where it was organized December 23, 1895, with twenty members, but has since grown rapidly. Gaines Hive, No. 96, L. O. T. M., organized January 16, 1896, at Gaines, has a membership of about twenty. These several societies assist in the social development of the township and furnish an opportunity for its people to help one another.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

The village of Gaines is situated north of Pine creek, a short distance above the mouth of Long run, on a bench or plateau overlooking the valley. It is near the center of the township and is in the midst of picturesque surroundings. In 1848 Benjamin Barse built a hotel here, which he conducted until 1855, when he leased it to Horace C. Vermilyea. In 1860 Mr. Vermilyea built the Izaak Walton House on the site of the present Vermilyea Hotel. It became a noted resort for hunters and fisherman. He kept it until his death in 1878, when he was succeeded by his son, William H. Vermilyea. In 1889 the hotel was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Vermilyea proceeded at once to rebuild, erecting on the same site one of the finest and most complete hotels in the county. On July 7, 1894, Mr. Vermilyea was accidentally killed. His widow has recently leased the property to W. L. Herron.

The first postoffice in the township was established in 1855, the postmaster being William Griffin, who resided at Furmantown. In 1857 the office was moved to Gaines and John H. Bolt appointed postmaster. He was succeeded in 1861 by Horace C. Vermilyea, who held the office until his death in 1878. His widow, Mrs. U. A. Vermilyea, was then appointed, and continued to hold the office until 1882, when Dr. F. D. Ritter succeeded her, holding it until 1887, when Mrs. Vermilyea was again appointed. She was succeeded by R. T. Martin, the present incumbent.

The first store was erected in 1854 by A. P. Cone, of Wellsboro. The second soon afterward by Silas X. Billings. A school house was built in 1854 and the Methodist Episcopal church in 1868. About 1865 Daniel K. Barnhart established a wood-working shop in the village, which he sold some years later to Henry Bookmiller. Mr. Bookmiller came to Gaines in 1882, and established a planing-mill and also engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. To these enterprises he later added a grist-mill. He also manufactured cabinet ware and builders' supplies. In 1882 the Addison and Pennsylvania railroad was completed to Galeton and in 1894 the Buffalo and Susquehanna extended its line to Ansonia in Shippen township. This gives the village the benefit of two lines of railway. Within the past ten years it has grown steadily and is a wide-awake and enterprising place.

Marshfield, named in honor of Danforth K. Marsh, who settled on its site in 1847, is situated on Elk run, about two miles and a half above its mouth. A postoffice was established here in 1860, and Mr. Marsh appointed postmaster. He has held the office without interruption for over thirty-six years and is one of the oldest

postmasters in years of continuous service in the United States. In 1867 Mr. Marsh opened the first store in the place. In 1885 DeWitt Smith started another store, which was afterwards run by George and Charles Frick, and later by W. H. Brownell. In 1895 it closed, leaving Mr. Marsh the only merchant in the place. The village now contains two churches, a school house, a grange hall and a blacksmith shop, the latter carried on by N. L. Hanscom.

Watrous is an enterprising little place at the mouth of Elk run. It was laid out in January, 1895, and already contains a school house costing $1,100, two stores and a hotel, and besides a large steam saw-mill, and a hardwood flooring, saw and finishing mill. The saw-mill is owned by W. & C. B. Watrous, but is operated by Harvey & Sullivan, who are sawing hemlock lumber under contract for F. H. & C. W. Goodyear. They employ forty hands and the mill is run day and night. The Maple, Birch and Beech Flooring Company operate a plant employing thirty men, consisting of a steam saw-mill, planing-mill and dry kiln. The annual production is 4,500,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 of which is dressed as flooring. The main office of the company is in Rochester, New York. The mills are in charge of C. T. Cooke. There are two general stores in the village, both of which do a fair trade. Water is piped from a spring on the hillside west of Elk run, giving the village the benefit of pure water. There are now about forty houses in the place, and an effort to secure a postoffice is being made.

Manhattan is situated two miles east of Gaines, on Pine creek. This little village has grown up around the tannery, and its residents are principally tannery employes and their families. The tannery was established here in 1870 by Frank Cook. In 1876 it became the property of Silas X. Billings. In 1881 R. McCollough & Company assumed control. In May, 1893, it fell into the hands of the Union Tanning Company. It has a capacity of 350 sides of sole leather a day. Fifty men are employed and nearly 8,000 tons of bark used annually. A postoffice was established here in 1891. It is located in the store of Shaut & Company. The present postmaster is J. C. Gilbert.

Gurnee is the name of a postoffice at the mines of the Gaines Coal and Coke Company in the northern part of the township. The office, which is in the company's store, was established in 1883. The present postmaster, Patrick Smith, was appointed in April, 1892. He has also charge of the mines and store. The mines were opened in March, 1883, and for a time a large force of miners were employed. At present there are but fourteen men at work. It is expected the mines will be worked out within a year. A line of railroad four and a half miles long connects these mines with the Addison and Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ELK TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARIES AND AREA—MOUNTAINS AND STREAMS—TIMBER—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—VILLAGES.

ELK township was organized in February, 1856, and was taken from Delmar and Morris townships. It is the southwestern township of the county, and is bounded on the north by Gaines and Shippen; on the east by Delmar and Morris; on the south by Lycoming county, and on the west by Potter county. It is seven and one-half miles from east to west by ten and one-half miles from north to south, and contains nearly eighty square miles. The greater portion of its surface is a series of mountains and ravines, and there is but little tillable land in the township, compared to its area. As a consequence, it is but sparsely settled, its agricultural population being confined to the northern part. When first settled it was covered with a heavy growth of pine, hemlock and hard wood. Fifty years of extensive lumbering operations have greatly depleted this forest growth, a considerable portion of which has been converted into lumber in the mills operated in the township, but much the greater part has gone down Pine and Kettle creeks to mills on the Susquehanna. The scenery of the township is picturesque, the mountains rising sharply from the sides of the clear streams that, as branches of Pine creek, Elk run and Kettle creek, break its surface up into numerous narrow, gorge-like ravines. The principal of these streams is Cedar run, a rapid-flowing stream, having its source near the centre of the township. It flows through a narrow ravine, the mountains on either side rising to a height of 800 to 1,000 feet. This stream unites with Pine creek at Cedar Run, Lycoming county. Kettle creek rises in the northwestern part of the township and flows southwest into Potter county. Elk run rises in the northern part of the township and flows northwest into Gaines township. Several smaller streams rise in the southern part of the township and flow into Lycoming county.

In November, 1856, there were thirty-one resident taxables in the township, fourteen of whom were laborers. In 1870 the census returns showed a population of 172; in 1880, 470, and in 1890, 693.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In 1847 Silas Billings erected a steam saw-mill near the head of Cedar run, and around it built a number of houses for his employes. This place took the name of "Lungerville." The first permanent settler—the first man who came into the township with a view to establishing a home and cultivating the soil—was John Maynard, who, in 1853, purchased and located upon 500 acres of wild land in the northwestern part of the township. Here he cleared the farm upon which his son Reuben now resides. In February, 1856, when the township was organized, the actual settlers

were John Maynard, George Maynard, Loren Wetmore, John E. Smith, Jehial Beach, Homer Ruggles, D. W. Ruggles, Benjamin Freyer, James F. Wescott, Jason Smith and G. W. Howd, who were all located in the northwestern part of the township, near the Maynard and Schanbacher school houses. In this year, also, Frederick Zimmerman settled in the township. Frank Purhen settled about 1862; Henry Hubers came about the same time; Carl Walpers, in 1863; Francis Schramm, in 1864; Peter B. Champaign and Henry Brecher, in 1867; Charles H. West, in 1868; Alexander Kherley and William R. Rumsey, in 1869, and Hiram L. Colegrove, in 1872. The settlers all located in the northern part of the township, where with patient industry they cleared away the forest, built homes for themselves and their families, planted fields and orchards, established schools and in other ways promoted the development of that section of the township.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Ever since the building of the first saw-mill in 1847 on Cedar run by Silas Billings, lumbering has formed the leading enterprise of the township. Much of the pine and hemlock has been converted into lumber by saw-mills established within the township limits, but more has been floated in the log to Williamsport and beyond. The timber in the vicinity of the streams went first, and the mountains were soon stripped bare from base to summit. The leading spirit was Silas Billings, an early settler at Knoxville, and later an extensive lumber operator in Gaines. Mr. Billings purchased the greater part of the timber land of the township, and with characteristic energy set about converting the timber growth into logs and lumber. His mill on Cedar run, established in 1847, was the first one in the township. He continued operations here until his death in 1853. In order to get the product of his mill to Pine creek, he built a plank road to the mouth of Cedar run. Soon after the completion of this road he sold a large quantity of standing timber to parties in Williamsport who were connected with the Boom Company. In 1878 his son, Silas X. Billings, who succeeded his father on the death of the latter, sold the hemlock bark on 20,000 acres to Lee & Company, of Nos. 20 and 22, Ferry street, New York City.

The Cedar Run Tannery, at Leetonia, was established in 1879 by W. Creighton Lee. Ground was broken in the spring and the tanning of leather begun on September 1. The massive and heavy machinery had to be hauled from Stokesdale and Wellsboro, with teams, over roads that made the work both dangerous and difficult. It was, however, successfully accomplished. Houses for employes were also built and a village established, which soon had a population of between 200 and 300 inhabitants. May 1, 1893, the tannery passed into the control of the Union Tanning Company, and is one of the large number of tanneries operated by that corporation in northern Pennsylvania. When operated to its full capacity this tannery gives employment to eighty men and turns out 450 sides of sole leather a day. The superintendent is James L. Snyder and the foreman Robert Thompson.

H. S. & W. B. Christian have operated since the fall of 1895 a saw-mill on Cedar run, above Leetonia. This mill is devoted to getting out hard wood lumber and timber.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

What is known as the Maynard school, in the northwestern part of the township, was the first school established, the first teacher being Miss Marion A. Watrous. Among the early teachers in this and the other schools of the township were Martha Dennison, Mary Kelley, Selana Hart, Carrie Wilcox, Albina Vermilyea, Nora Dartt, Phoebe Wetmore, Amsi Strait, Florence Noyes and Emily Merrick. Miss May Herrington was an early teacher at Leetonia, where a neat school building was erected soon after the establishment of the tannery.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Leetonia was organized in 1879, the first pastor being F. C. Thompson. His successors have been S. A. Brace, J. C. Stevens, W. Beach, C. D. Rowley, J. C. Ferrell, John Irons, Rev. Bursh, A. T. Percy and G. W. Doan. The church has no pastor at present. A Sunday-school is maintained with Miss Stella Tate as superintendent. The society worships in the public school building.

North Elk Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in April, 1895, with the following members: Frederick Schanbacher, William F. Schanbacher, J. H. Hubers, Mrs. Mary S. Hubers, F. H. Hubers, Miss E. Sophia Hubers, Mrs. Sarah S. Champaign, Mrs. Kate Reinwald, Frederick H. Reinwald, I. C. Zimmerman and William Anderson. The first pastor was Rev. Uri Mulford. The present pastor is Rev. A. C. Hill. There are now eleven members. Meetings are held in the Schanbacher school house, a class having met here for many years previous to the organization of the church.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first elections in the township were held at the house of Homer Ruggles, and later at the Schanbacher and Maynard school houses. The present voting place is at Leetonia. The office of justice of the peace has been filled by the following named persons: John Maynard, 1861; re-elected, 1866, 1871, 1876; John E. Smith, 1862; Loren Wetmore, 1868; John F. Schanbacher, 1873; J. H. Hubers, 1876; re-elected, 1881; Oscar K. Brown, 1881; George E. Maynard, 1884; Edward Peters, 1888; Joseph Gorton, 1891; re-elected, 1892; F. E. Bradley, 1894.

VILLAGES.

Leetonia is the name of a village that sprung up in 1879 around the Cedar Run Tannery. It is situated on Cedar run, seven miles above its mouth. The Cedar run valley at this point is quite narrow and the dwellings of the tannery employes are ranged along the hillsides. Besides the tannery, the place contains a store, formerly carried on by the tannery company, but since May 1, 1893, by Shaut & Company; a public school building, and Methodist Episcopal church society, which worships in the school building.. The postoffice—named Leetonia—was established in 1879. H. H. Tenbrook was the first postmaster. His successors have been James F. Palen, Robert Thompson and the present incumbent, James L. Snyder.

Malone was the name of the first postoffice established in the township, the postmaster being Loren Wetmore. It was soon discontinued, since which time the residents of the southwestern part of the township get their mail at Marshfield, in Gaines township.

CHAPTER XL.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTIONS OF AREA—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—TIMBER AND COAL—STREAMS—RAILROADS—POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES — SCHOOLS — PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES — CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

MORRIS township was organized in September, 1824, and was taken from Delmar. As originally constituted it extended to the Potter county line, and embraced the greater portion of the present township of Elk, which was organized in 1856. In December, 1873, a strip nearly a mile in width from north to to south by three miles in length from east to west, was taken from it on the north to make a portion of the area of the new township of Duncan. It is nearly thirteen miles from east to west; has an average width from north to south of about five miles, and contains about sixty-five square miles. The general surface of the township is mountainous, the hills being steep and high and the valleys narrow and restricted. This is especially true of all that portion lying west of a line drawn north and south through Hoytville. The cultivable area is confined to the uplands in the southeastern part and to the valleys of Pine creek, and to those of Babb's creek and its tributaries. The farming area in the southeastern part of the township is, however, noticeable for its well improved farms and prosperous farmers, the soil being rich and productive. The mountainous area is wild and picturesque, and is still the scene of active lumbering operations, though the timber supply is about exhausted. The general upland level of the township is from 1,000 to 1,200 feet higher than the mouth of Babb's creek, which unites with Pine creek at Blackwells, at which point the elevation is 833 feet above tidewater.

The streams of the township are Pine creek, Babb's creek, Stony Fork creek, Wilson creek, Dixe's run and Zimmerman's run. Pine creek pursues a southeasterly course through the western part of the township to Blackwells, where it turns southwest and crosses the Lycoming county line about a mile below. Its valley is deep and narrow, the mountains on either side rising almost precipitously to a height of a thousand feet. The portion of the township lying west of the valley of this stream is uninhabited, as is also the greater portion of the township lying between it and Stony Fork creek, north of the Babb's creek valley. Babb's creek, a tributary of Pine creek, rises in the southeastern part of Charleston township, flows southeast to the Duncan township line, where it turns south and a few miles further on southwest, which latter course it pursues through Morris township to its junction with Pine creek at Blackwells. It receives as tributaries Wilson creek and Stony Fork creek from the north; Dixe's run and several smaller streams

from the south. It and its tributaries are, in times of high water, turbulent streams. The northeastern portion of the township lies within the Blossburg coal basin, most of the coal land being the property of the Fall Brook Coal Company, now operating the mines at Antrim.

The valley of Pine creek is traversed by the Pine Creek railroad, completed in 1884, and operated by the Fall Brook Railroad Company. The Arnot and Pine Creek railroad, completed from Arnot to Hoytville in 1883, is now operated by the Erie. It connects with the Tioga railroad at Blossburg.

During the earlier years of the township's history its principal industry was lumbering, and its population was largely transient and shifting. The census of 1840 showed only 120 inhabitants. In 1870 there were 423; in 1880, 622, and in 1890, 1,849, 560 of which were credited to the village of Hoytville.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Samson Babb, a native of Wilmington, Delaware, was the first settler of the township. He came in 1800 and located on Babb's creek—named for him—on the site of the present village of Morris, near the mouth of Wilson creek. He had previously purchased from the Pine Creek Land Company a tract of 450 acres of heavily-timbered land, known as "Icassa." Here, as early as 1806, he erected a water-power saw-mill. He was largely instrumental in getting a State road built from Williamsport up the Pine creek and Babb's creek valleys to Wellsboro. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1813, and held the office until his death, in October, 1815.

The next permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Babb's creek, on the site of the present village of Blackwells, by Enoch Blackwell, Sr., in 1811. When he came on to the land he found it occupied by A. P. Harris and George Bonnell, but as they had secured no title he found no difficulty in obtaining possession. Mr. Blackwell came from Haven Parish, Gloucestershire, England, in 1805, and was one of a colony from that parish who established the "English Settlement" in Pine township, Lycoming county. Like most of the colonists, he became dissatisfied with the location, and afterwards exchanged his lands for a tract of 1,200 acres of fine timber land on Pine creek, above and below the mouth of Babb's creek. After securing possession he devoted himself to getting out and rafting square pine timber down Pine creek, and seems to have prospered in that line of effort. He died at Jersey Shore in the spring of 1816, aged about sixty-five years, and was buried in the old Pine Creek burying ground. In 1817 his son, William, removed to the mouth of Babb's creek, and became the founder of the village of Blackwells. He died December 6, 1859, aged seventy years, and lies buried in the cemetery about a mile up Babb's creek.

Owing to its rugged character, the township settled slowly, so that when it was organized in 1824 there were but eighteen taxables within its boundaries. Their names are as follows: William Babb, Jacob Babb, William Blackwell, Nathan Broughton, who came about 1820; Samuel, Robert and John Campbell, who came about 1821; William Diggins, who came in 1822; Charles and Terence Duffy, Mary Landis, and Jacob and William Emmick, who came about 1823; Samuel M. Harrison, the first school teacher in the township, who came in 1819; Robert and

C. Willammee and Jacob Warren, who came in 1824. Thomas Lloyd, Jacob Valentine and Sylvester Webster, "single freemen," were residing in the township in 1824.

MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

The first saw-mill in the township was erected by Samson Babb, in 1806, on Babb's creek, near the site of the present mill of the Blossburg Coal Company, in Morris. Like all early mills it was a water-mill and was run by a flutter-wheel. The lumber sawed during the first year of the mill's existence was floated down Babb's creek to its mouth, the intention being to raft it down Pine creek to the Susquehanna. A sudden flood, however, swept it away. After Mr. Babb's death in October, 1815, the mill became the property of his son, William Babb, who operated it continuously until 1822, when it appears to have been discontinued. In 1831 he resumed operations again, continuing uninterruptedly until 1858.

In 1825 a saw-mill and a grist-mill were built on Babb's creek just above the village of Blackwells. The owner was Mary Landis, who was assisted in operating the mills by her cousins, Charles and Terence Duffy. In 1835 the saw-mill became the property of James Duffy, who also acquired the grist-mill in 1839. He continued as sole owner until 1854, when the firm of James Duffy & Brothers was organized. In 1865 they were succeeded by John H. Humes, and he in 1870 by W. C. Gillespie. In 1874 he was succeeded by Gillespie & Company. The next owners were W. Walters & Son, who sold the property in the spring of 1896 to R. J. Franklin. The saw-mill was washed away in the June flood of 1889, and has not been rebuilt. The grist-mill, which has two-run of buhrs, has been recently repaired.

Another early saw-mill was erected on Babb's creek in 1836 by Jacob Emmick. In 1839 he sold it to Robert Archer, who, in 1840, associated with himself H. S. and Stephen Archer, and they carried on the enterprise for twenty years, enlarging it about 1842 to a double mill. Among other early mill owners and operators were Alexander and James Forsythe, Samuel Forsythe, Horace Williston, Merrils & Company and Job Doane. Mr. Doane erected a mill about 1848, on Babb's creek, at the mouth of Stony Fork. This mill he operated for nearly forty years. After his death his son, F. E. Doane, operated it until it was washed away by the June flood of 1889. In 1890 it was replaced by a steam-mill built on higher ground.

In 1859 Nelson Root erected a saw-mill in the eastern part of the township near Nauvoo. It was a water-power mill. He was succeeded as owner by James W. Childs, and he by Robert Custard. The present owner is James Dinnison, who purchased the property in 1869. In 1889 the mill was washed away, but was rebuilt. In 1893 Mr. Dinnison fitted up the old woolen factory as a grist-mill, for the grinding of buckwheat and feed. The roller process is used. A woolen factory was started in the building by Robert Custard in 1869, and operated by him and James Custard for about fifteen years.

At the present time the saw-mills in active operation are the steam-mill of F. E. Doane, on Babb's creek, near the mouth of Stony Fork creek; the steam-mill of Lafayette English, on Dixe's run; the steam-mill of the Blossburg Coal Mining Company, at Morris, and the water-mill of James Dinnison near Nauvoo. In addition to the manufacture of lumber, large quantities of hemlock bark are gotten out each year.

This is used by the Brunswick tannery, which is fully described in the portion of this chapter devoted to the village of Hoytville.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught about 1831 by Samuel M. Harrison in a log building on Pine creek, below Blackwells, near the county line. It is said it was built for a meeting house, and there is a difference of opinion among the persons living at Blackwells as to whether it stood on the Tioga or Lycoming side of the county line. About 1832 a school house was erected on Babb's creek about a mile above Blackwells. It was a log structure with a slab roof. Among the early teachers here were Nancy Clark, Samuel M. Harrison, Lyman Wallbridge and a Dr. Rogers. Another early school was erected near the present store of Thomas J. Birmingham, in Morris. James W. Lewis, Samuel M. Harrison and Jacob Babb were early teachers here. A public school building was erected about 1840 just below the Hoytville tannery. The Doane school house near the mouth of Stony Fork creek is one of the earlier school houses of the township, which now has thirteen schools, including a graded school in the village of Morris. There is an average in the several districts of six months' school each year.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

About 1850 R. H. Archer, a mill owner and lumberman, began the practice of medicine in the township, continuing for several years. In 1865 Dr. William Blackwell, who had previously practiced in the United States hospital attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, opened an office at Blackwells, and is still in active practice. In 1883 Dr. J. B. McCloskey located at Morris, where he continued in practice until 1890. In 1890 Henry Mathews, the "Indian Doctor," who practiced under the name of James McCoshaway, located at Blackwells. He died in 1895. Dr. S. W. Sine came in 1889 and remained until 1896. Dr. R. F. Robinson, who purchased the drug store of W. B. Kerr, and located in Morris in 1891, and Dr. C. C. Gentry, who came in 1894, are the resident physicians.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace of the township: Samson Babb—appointed January 7, 1808, while the township was yet a part of Delmar; Jacob Babb, 1826; Lucius Barto, 1827; David Ellis, 1830; Joseph Aiken, 1832; Jesse R. Ray, 1833; John F. Donaldson, 1834; Daniel Holiday, 1835; Simeon Houghton, 1835; Levi I. Nichols, 1836; Samuel Harrison, 1841; James H. Lewis, 1842; Daniel Doane, 1850; Henry S. Archer, 1854; Richard Childs, 1858; Job Doane, 1859; re-elected, 1864, 1869, 1874 and 1879; Edwin Gregory, 1864; Robert Custard, 1869; Robert Custard, Jr., 1874; John Haggerty, 1877; re-elected, 1882; C. W. Beardsley, 1884; W. W. Seaman, 1886; D. W. Reynard, 1888; re-elected, 1893; Jeremiah Desmond, 1891; E. G. Comstock, 1896.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Blackwells dates the beginning of its history to a class organized about 1859, the original members of which were Samuel M. Harrison, Betsey Lloyd, Samuel Campbell, Sarah Blackwell, Robert Wilson, Mary E. Blackwell, Maria Earnest and Warren Lewis. Meetings were held in the school house until 1892, when a new house of worship was erected. This church was origin-

ally in the Liberty charge and later in the Hoytville charge. In 1895 it was constituted a separate charge, including also the Dixe's Run church, the Mt. Pleasant church and the church at Oregon Hill. The first pastor was W. E. Buckingham, whose successors have been as follows: Revs. N. Shaffer, 1859-60; James Hunter, 1861-63; P. B. Bush, 1864; R. E. Kelley, 1865; M. L. Dunn, 1866-67; Elisha Shoemaker, 1868; R. H. Colburn, 1869; Levi G. Heck, 1870; E. M. Chilcoat, 1871-72; J. F. Craig, 1873; A. C. Crossthwaite, 1874; Isaiah Edwards, 1875; H. S. Lundy, 1876-78; J. P. Long, 1879; I. A. Patton, 1880-81; J. F. Glass, 1882; W. H. Bowden, 1883-84; G. E. King, 1885-87; O. G. Heck, 1888-90; Richard Brooks, 1891; J. E. Weeks, 1891-94; J. W. Leach, 1895; D. M. Grover, 1896. This church now numbers forty-two members. There are forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which E. J. Mattoon is superintendent.

Hoytville Methodist Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of a class organized in 1861. Early meetings were held in school houses. In 1883 a house of worship was erected costing $2,000. A parsonage costing $1,000 was erected in 1888. This church was in the Liberty charge when organized. In 1888 it became a station having a resident minister. The pastors of the church have been Revs. W. H. Bowden, 1883-84; George E. King, 1885-87; O. G. Heck, 1888-90; Richard Brooks, 1891-92; J. E. Weeks, 1892-95; T. A. Elliott, 1896. This church now numbers 112 members, and the Sunday-school, of which S. T. Darby is the superintendent, has over 120 pupils.

The Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church was organized with the following members: Chauncey Brud, Frank Briggs and wife, H. Briggs and wife, James Briggs and wife, Hiram Mattoon, and Lyman Graham and wife. A church building was erected in 1893 costing $1,800. The church now numbers twenty-five members. There are thirty-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Wesley Emmick is the superintendent. Mt. Pleasant is in the Blackwell charge.

Dixe's Run Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1892, with the following members: James, Maria E., Alfred D., Lottie, Charles B, and Maria P. Blackwell; Michael, Catharine D., Robert and Henry Campbell; Charles, Ida, Leslie and Violette Merrick; Hiram, Anon and George Johnson; James Ashmay, Lafayette and Lucinda Broughton and Henry and Lydia Hatfield. This society has no house of worship. It meets in the Dixe's Run school house and is in the Blackwell charge.

The Plank School House Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1888, in the eastern part of the township, with twenty members. In 1896 a frame church building costing $1,000 was erected. A good Sunday-school with forty-five pupils is maintained. Warren Lewis is the superintndent. This church is in the Liberty charge.

The First Baptist Church of Morris was organized August 23, 1870. The following named persons constituted the original membership: Warren Lewis, William Ayers, J. E. Webster, Ambrose Duffey, Eli Love, Nancy Lewis, Elizabeth Duffey, Alsina Webster, Sarah E. Love, C. Herd, Orpha Ayers and Elizabeth Emmick. Rev. Mr.Thomas was pastor of this church during the first year of its existence, since which time it has been served by Rev. William Young, also pastor of the church at Austin. The earlier meetings were held in the Mt. Pleasant school house. A neat, frame building costing $1,000 was dedicated May 3, 1896. It is two miles and a half

southwest of Morris. The present membership numbers thirty. There are about forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Lafayette English is superintendent.

The Church of the Sacred Heart—Catholic—was organized in 1883, and in 1884 a house of worship costing $6,000 was erected near the dividing line between Morris and Hoytville, and within the boundaries of the latter village. The building and grounds were damaged by the June flood of 1889, rendering a further expenditure of $600 necessary for repairs. The membership of this church consists of about seventy-five Irish and Polish families. It is a mission church of the Wellsboro parish, and has been served by the priests of St. Peter's Church, Wellsboro, services being held on the second Sunday of each month. The Polish members of the church are ministered to by Rev. Father Lopanski, of Antrim, who holds services on the third Sunday of each month. There is connected with this church a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association, with twenty members.

SOCIETIES.

The secret and benevolent orders are represented as follows: Hoytville Lodge, No. 663, I. O. O. F., was organized September 28, 1887, with thirty-two members. It owns a hall building erected in the fall of 1893, costing with the furniture, $4,400. The lower story is used as a public hall and is fitted up with a stage. Stella Araminta Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized October 28, 1893, with fifty-five charter members. It meets in the Odd Fellows' hall and has now a membership of sixty-one. Morris Tent, No. 215, K. O. T. M., was organized January 20, 1894, and has forty-two members. It meets in the Odd Fellows' hall. Lorenton Grange, No. 1,095, P. of H., with about fifty members, meets at Lorenton, where it erected a two-story frame hall building in 1896. A post of the G. A. R. and a camp of the P. O. S. of A. meet in Morris.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Morris is situated in the northeastern part of the township, on Babb's creek, near the mouth of Wilson creek. The first settler here was Samson Babb, who located in 1800, and built a flutter-wheel saw-mill in 1806. This mill was continued in operation after Samson Babb's death, in 1815, for many years by his son William Babb. A postoffice was established in 1840, William Babb being the first postmaster. His successors have been Samuel Doane, William W. Babb, A. L. Bodine, Mr. Sweeney, W. W. Tate, R. R. Kelts, A. Leonard, R. R. Kelts and Thomas J. Birmingham, who was appointed December 20, 1895. William Babb was also the first inn keeper, opening a house for the entertainment of the traveling public over sixty years ago. William W. Babb was an "inn-keeper" in 1850 and for a number of years thereafter. His house stood near the Black Hotel, now managed by E. A. Kennedy. During the intervening years he has had a number of successors. There are now in Morris four hotels, as follows: The Black Hotel, kept by E. A. Kennedy; the Park Hotel, by C. Porter; the Walker House, by B. F. Walker, and the Tunney House, by Luke Tunney. The first store in the neighborhood was kept by Job Doane during the time of the Civil War, about a mile and a half below the village, near the mouth of Stony Fork creek. The early merchants in the village itself were Ichabod Brown and William W. Babb, who were in business in 1866. Since the completion of the Arnot and Pine Creek railroad in 1883, of which Hoytville is the

terminus, Morris has grown rapidly, and has been and still is an important business and trading center. Daily stages carry the mail and passengers to and from Blackwells, connecting with the trains on the Pine Creek railway, and to and from Antrim, connecting with the trains on the Wellsboro and Antrim railway. A daily stage also runs between Morris and Liberty.

Blackwells, the name of the railroad station and village, Lloyd being the name of the postoffice, is situated on Pine creek, at the mouth of Babb's creek, within a mile of the Lycoming county line. The first settler here was Enoch Blackwell, who came from Oregon Hill, Lycoming county, in 1811, having previously purchased a body of 1,200 acres of timbered land lying along Pine creek, both above and below the present village site. When he came on to the land he found it occupied by A. P. Harris · George Bonnell, who had but a squatter's right, and who appear to have quietly yielded possession. Mr. Blackwell engaged in lumbering, rafting the pine timber down Pine creek to the Susquehanna river. He died at Jersey Shore in the spring of 1816, and in the following year his son, William, became a resident at Blackwells and the founder of the village, which is still the home of his sons, George, Enoch and William, and a number of their children. He, like his father, followed lumbering, clearing enough of land in the Pine Creek valley to raise such farm products as were needed by his family. As early as 1825 a man named Jacob Warren had a small store below the present village. He also erected a small flutter-wheel mill. About 1844 Horace Williston, a lumberman, opened a store in the village. Other early merchants were John Chadwick and A. C. Bush. About 1864 Enoch and William Blackwell opened a store which has been continued down to the present time and is now kept by Eugene B. Blackwell. A general store is also kept by Jacob Brodhead, and a drug-store by Dr. William Blackwell. A postoffice called Lloyd was established in 1862. Enoch Blackwell, the first postmaster, was succeeded by Jacob Brodhead, and he in 1889 by Eugene B. Blackwell. Mr. Brodhead, who now holds the office, was re-appointed in 1893. William Blackwell opened a hotel about 1825 and kept it until his death in 1859. The hotel known as the Gillespie House, was erected by William P. Blackwell in 1882, and was kept by him for four years. His successor was Edwin Gregory. The present landlord, J. M. Gillespie, purchased the property in 1887. The Railroad Hotel was built in 1884 and was kept for a time by Matthew Love. The present landlord is J. H. Barton. Blackwells is a station on the Pine Creek railroad, now a part of the Fall Brook system. A daily stage carries mail and passengers to and from Hoytville and Morris.

Hoytville is the name of a village which adjoins Morris on the southwest, and like it lies in the valley of Babb's creek. The beginning of its history dates to the fall of 1880, when Hoyt Brothers, of New York, purchased a large body of land, heavily timbered with hemlock, lying on both sides of Babb's creek, with a view to the establishment of a steam tannery. A site was selected and operations begun in February, 1880. The grinding of bark and the tanning of leather was begun in September, 1881, but the mammoth plant, which was named the Brunswick Tannery, was not completed and in full operation before January 1, 1882. At the time of its completion it was the largest steam tannery in the world. It is devoted to the production of non-acid hemlock-tanned sole leather, and has a capacity of 1,000 sides per day. When running with a full force—inside and out—it affords employment for over

300 hands. To provide homes for its employes the company erected nearly 100 dwellings and a boarding house. It also erected a store, a steam saw-mill, a planing-mill, a feed-mill and blacksmith and carpenters' shops. The tannery was run by Hoyt Brothers until May 1, 1893, since which time it has been operated by the Union Tanning Company. The tannery is in charge of A. R. Spicer, superintendent. The foremen are George W. Darby, E. L. Kingsbury and W. L. English. In 1882 Hoyt Brothers joined with the Blossburg Coal and Mining Company in building a line of railroad, known as the Arnot and Pine Creek railroad—from Arnot to Hoytville—its present terminus, thus enabling not only the owners of the tannery to ship its product to market, but giving the village of Morris the advantage of railroad facilities. The company store was managed by an agent until 1893, since which time the business has been carried on by Darby & Frutiger, the firm consisting of S. D. Darby and John Frutiger. A postoffice was established in January, 1893, and named Hoytville. The office of postmaster has been held by O. F. Taylor, S. S. Van Etten, A. R. Spicer and John Frutiger, the present incumbent.

Lorenton is the name of a postoffice on the Lycoming county line, almost due south from Morris. It was established in July, 1891. The postmaster is Hiram G. Mattoon, who also keeps a general store. A grange hall is located here.

CHAPTER XLI.

DUNCAN TOWNSHIP.

DERIVATION OF NAME—ORGANIZATION—AREA—BOUNDARIES—ALTITUDE—POPULATION—JUSTICES—THE FALL BROOK COAL COMPANY—THE VILLAGE OF ANTRIM—HOTELS — POSTMASTERS — SCHOOLS — PHYSICIANS — SOCIETIES — CHURCHES—VILLAGES.

DUNCAN township, named in honor of Duncan S. Magee, was organized in December, 1873, and was taken from Delmar, Charleston and Morris townships. It is one of the smaller townships in the county, and contains between twenty and twenty-five square miles. Delmar and Charleston townships bound it on the north, Bloss and Morris on the east and south, and Morris and Delmar on the west. Its lands are nearly all owned by the the Fall Brook Coal Company, its population, except a few families living on farms and in the village of Summit, in the northern part, being confined to the mining town of Antrim. Its area, the greater portion of which is underlaid with semi-bituminous coal, is rugged and mountainous, the elevation at Antrim being 1,672 feet and that at Summit 1,862 feet above tidewater. In 1880

the township had 1,791 inhabitants, and in 1890, 2,449. The following named persons have served as justices of the peace of the township since its organization: Isaac S. Marshall, 1874; William Clark, 1874; David W. Jenkins, 1879; James W. Donaldson, 1883; John Hammond, 1884; George W. Balfour, 1884; re-elected, 1896; J. A. Vandegrift, 1888; Eleazer Jones, 1889; re-elected, 1894.

THE FALL BROOK COAL COMPANY.

The preliminary investigations which led to the opening of the coal mines at Antrim were begun in May, 1866, by Thomas Farrer and John Smith, two experienced explorers and woodsmen, in the employ of the Fall Brook Coal Company, at Fall Brook. Their explorations, which were continued during the year, were carried on in the mountain regions near the headwaters of Wilson creek, on lands owned by William Bache, and resulted in the finding of coal in what they believed to be paying quantities. Their favorable report led to the securing of the land by Duncan S. Magee and Humphries Brewer for the Fall Brook Coal Company, and to the building of a log house for the use of the explorers, while engaged in further explorations, which were continued during 1867-68, with such successful and gratifying results that it was determined to build a line of railroad from Lawrenceville to the new coal field.

On April 4, 1867, the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad Company was incorporated, with Humphries Brewer, of Fall Brook, president, and James Heron, also of Fall Brook, secretary and treasurer. A preliminary survey was begun under Mr. Brewer's direction, September 23, 1867, by Anton Hardt, civil engineer. Mr. Brewer died December 25, 1867, and was succeeded as president by Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsboro, who filled that position until the completion of the road from Lawrenceville to Wellsboro—a distance of twenty-four miles—in May, 1872. On October 28, of the same year, it was completed to Antrim, the new mining town on Wilson creek, the contractors for the entire line being Gen. James Ward & Company, of Towanda, Pennsylvania.

Duncan S. Magee died in the spring of 1869, and was succeeded as superintendent of the Fall Brook Coal Company by Gen. George J. Magee, under whose direction the survey and location of the railroad was completed, a steam saw-mill erected and the work of opening up the mines and providing houses for the miners begun and carried forward until everything was in readiness for the mining and shipment of coal, which was begun upon the completion of the railroad. During 1872 the product of the mines amounted to 11,366 tons. Since then mining has been carried on continuously, hundreds of thousands of tons of coal being mined and shipped annually, furnishing employment for a large number of miners and workmen and profitable traffic for the railway leading from the mines to Lawrenceville. Within the past few years there has been a marked falling off in production and a consequent reduction in the number of employes, owing principally to the opening up of new mines in Clearfield county, where the coal is more easily and more cheaply mined.

William Howell, the resident manager of this company, has filled that position since 1882, for eight years previous to which he was the paymaster. James Pollock has filled the position of mining superintendent since 1883. His son, Alexander

Pollock, and Morgan Davis are mine foremen, E. S. Harrower is outside foreman, and C. E. Burgess chute foreman. The store is in charge of William Howell, Jr., with W. W. Forest buyer and D. M. Edwards book-keeper. O. E. Crediford fills the position of station agent and is also postmaster, while the steam saw-mill is in charge of A. C. Dudgeon.

THE VILLAGE OF ANTRIM.

Antrim is situated in the southwestern part of the township, near the headwaters of Wilson creek, and its history dates from the building of the Lawrenceville and Wellsboro railroad and the opening of the coal mines by the Fall Brook Coal Company. In 1868, while the explorations of Thomas Farrer and his party were in progress, the site of the village was visited by Duncan S. Magee, Hon. Daniel E. Howell, of Bath, New York; Gen. George J. Magee, John Lang and Charles Crawford, of Watkins, New York; Hon. Charles C. B. Walker and A. H. Gorton, of Corning, New York; John Magee, Jr., S. S. Ellsworth, of Penn Yan, and Anton Hardt, John Smith and B. F. Cummings, of Fall Brook. The purpose of their visit was to note the progress of the work and to christen the village. The party accordingly gathered round one of the springs nearby, while Duncan S. Magee, after dipping a glassfull of water from its crystal depth, named the new village "Antrim" in honor of the County Antrim, Ireland, "the native land of the Magees." The name was duly recorded after the observance of appropriate ceremonies.

In December, 1867, Titus Drainsfield, who is still living in the village, moved into the log house previously erected for the explorers. About the same time, Thomas Gaffney, the first mining superintendent, located at the foot of the mountain. A small building erected for a blacksmith-shop, for the purpose of repairing the tools of the explorers, was soon afterwards occupied by Solomon Rosenkrans. These three men and their families constituted the pioneers of the place. Most of the early miners who followed them came from Fall Brook, where they had been in the employ of the company.

During 1870, Drift No. 1, the opening of which is in the southeastern part of the village, was put in under the direction of Thomas Gaffney. A steam saw-mill—the boilers for which were drawn overland on sleighs from Tioga—was completed early in 1871, and was destroyed by fire in July, 1872. It was replaced by a portable mill. On January 1, 1871, there were ten dwellings in the village. In April, 1871, Thomas Farrer moved his family from Fall Brook, and was followed in November by John Hinman, the first postmaster and store agent. In January, 1872, David Cooper, master carpenter, took charge of the erection of tenements and chutes, and Isaac S. Marshall succeeded Mr. Hinman as store agent, the latter devoting his time to his duties as paymaster, etc. On October 28, 1872, the railroad was completed, the first train arriving in the village being hauled by engine No. 1, Joseph Boyle engineer. John Wilson was the conductor.

A hotel building was erected by the company, the first landlord being D. D. Holliday. This building, which stood near the railroad depot, was burned in 1882, Andrew K. Fletcher being landlord at the time. The present Antrim Hotel was erected the same year. The landlords have been James E. Fish and John F. Dwyer. Mr. Dwyer took charge in 1888, and has proven a genial and popular landlord.

A postoffice, named Antrim, was established soon after the completion of the railroad, in October, 1872, the first postmaster being Thomas Farrer. His successors have been A. J. Pollock and O. E. Crediford, who was appointed August 4, 1890. The office is in the railway station, Mr. Crediford also filling the position of station agent. A daily mail is received by rail from Wellsboro and from Morris by stage.

The first school in Antrim was established temporarily in a tenement house, Miss Ella Cooper and Miss Mary Hinman being the early teachers. After the organization of the township, a school building was erected and used until 1880 when the present three-room building was completed. Night schools were also established for those who were compelled to work during the day. A district school was erected at Summit for the accommodation of pupils living in the northern part of the township. School is maintained at Antrim an average of nine, and at Summit an average of six months in the year.

Among the early resident physicians were Dr. Egbert George and Dr. E. G. Drake. The profession is now represented by Dr. W. D. Burke and Dr. J. J. Van Wert.

The following named secret societies have lodges in Antrim: Duncan Lodge, No. 968, I. O. O. F., which was instituted December 23, 1879, and now has 119 members; Division No. 2, A. O. H., organized October 28, 1888, and a K. of P. lodge with a large membership, the lodge at Morris having recently been merged with it.

CHURCHES.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church dates the beginning of its history from a service held in the school house in Antrim July 24, 1872, by Rev. Charles Breck, D. D., rector of St. Paul's church, Wellsboro. At the close of the service a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a church. Dr. Breck presided and John Hinman acted as secretary. The organization was effected and a vestry elected. The early services were held in the paymaster's office, John Hinman acting as lay reader. Sermons were read by Isaac S. Marshall and Dr. E. George. On April 26, 1873, John Magee, Jr., died, and in his will it was provided that the sum of $50,000 be expended by his executors in erecting five Episcopal churches, in compliance with which the present handsome edifice, costing $13,000, was built. The corner stone was laid in July, 1880, and the building completed in 1881. It was consecrated June 6, 1882. Rev. Charles Breck, who established the mission, was the first rector. In August, 1874, Rev. John London, took charge. In 1875 Rev. Charles Breck again became rector. In November, 1872, Rev. R. Lansberger became the first resident rector. His successors have been Revs. Percy Clinton Webber, Enos J. Balsley, W. L. Woodruff, George Rogers, J. U. Graf, Lawrence Buckley Thomas, D. D., and Alexander Renshaw DeWitt. On November 11, 1894, Rev. Dr. Thomas again took charge. He is also the rector of St. Andrews' church, Tioga. There are now ninety members in this church, which maintains a Sunday-school of 125 pupils, of which James B. Howell is superintendent.

St. John's Catholic Church is the outgrowth of monthly services held soon after the opening of the mines, by Rev. John Wynne and Rev. J. C. McDermott, of Blossburg. A church edifice was erected in 1877. Since 1890, during the pastorate of Rev. M. J. Manly, the church has been frescoed, a bell purchased and put in place

and other improvements made, the whole involving an outlay of $3,000. St. John's is one of the mission churches of St. Peter's parish, Wellsboro, and has been served by the pastors of that church. A good Sunday-school is maintained, of which Matthew Donlan is superintendent and Miss Sadie Nash assistant. The Polish members of this church are served by Rev. Father Lopanski.

The Baptist Church of Antrim was organized February 20, 1873, with about twenty members. Meetings were held in the school house until 1884 when a house of worship costing $1,500 was erected. The first pastor, Rev. G. P. Watrous, remained one year, after which until 1881, when Rev. R. J. Thomas took charge, the church was without a regular pastor. In 1883 he was succeeded by Rev. William Young, who has continued to serve until the present time. He is also the pastor of the church in Morris township. The church now numbers forty-six members. There are sixty-one pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Ira N. Grinnell is the superintendent.

The Swedish Baptist Church of Antrim was organized August 30, 1886, with about fifteen members. Rev. Karl Molin, the first pastor, remained until 1890. In 1892 Rev. C. E. Duohon took charge, remaining one year. In 1894 the church disbanded, its members uniting with the English church.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Lebanon Church was organized November 6, 1879, and has now a membership of 200. A church building was erected in 1882, and repaired and renovated in 1892. The property is now valued at $3,500. The following named ministers have served as pastors of this church: Revs. P. A. Bergquist, 1881-82; A. Kinett, 1883-84; E. J. Nordin, 1888-89; C. J. A. Holmgren, 1893-95, and Rev. A. J. Beausang, the present pastor, who took charge in 1896.

The Presbyterian Church of Antrim was organized September 24, 1887, with twelve members by Rev. A. C. Shaw, D. D. The church worships in the building originally used by the Congregational society, now no longer in existence. It has been recently repaired and improved. Rev. E. Rawson preached for the society during 1887. Rev. T. G. Jones, a Congregationalist minister, preached from November, 1880, until November, 1890. Rev. David Craft, also pastor of the church in Lawrenceville, took charge in 1891 and has continued up to the present. This church now numbers thirty-three members, with a Sunday-school of thirty-five pupils, of which James Pollock is the superintendent.

VILLAGES.

Brownlee Postoffice, or Summit, as the name of the station is called, is situated near the northern line of the township. The postoffice was established here in September, 1888. John Bradley, the first postmaster, held the office until June, 1889, when N. W. Hallock, the present incumbent, was appointed. The works of the Antrim Sand Company are located here. This company was incorporated March 21, 1888, for the purpose of manufacturing sand for glass making and for use on locomotive engines, from sand rock. The incorporators were John W. Bailey, president; Isaac P. Borden, vice-president; Robert J. Borden, secretary and treasurer, and Robert Brownlee, superintendent. The product of the works is shipped to Corning and other points.

CHAPTER XLII.

TIOGA TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION — REDUCTIONS OF AREA—PHYSICAL FEATURES — STREAMS — POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLERS — EARLY ENTERPRISES — SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

IN the year 1797 the territory now embraced within the limits of Tioga county, then a part of Lycoming county, was erected into a township, named Tioga. The act of the legislature of March 26, 1804, erected this township into a separate county, consisting of one township, also named Tioga. The act of April 3, 1804, made the township a separate election district, and provided that "the electors thereof shall hold their elections at the house now occupied by Thomas Berry, in said township." In 1805 the township of Delmar was organized, and was constituted a new election district by an act of the legislature, approved April 11, 1807, which provided that "the electors thereof shall hold their elections at the house of Joshua Emlin." This division gave Delmar three-fifths of the territory of the county, on the west, and Tioga two-fifths, on the east. In February, 1815, Covington township was taken from Tioga. It embraced the present township of Richmond, and all the southeastern part of the county. In September, 1815, the township of Jackson, also taken from Tioga, was created. It comprised a portion of the present township of Rutland, and of the northeastern part of the county. In 1816 Lawrence township, taken from the northern portion of Tioga, and eastern part of Elkland, was created. By these several reductions of its original area, Tioga township was established within its present limits.

It is bounded on the north by Lawrence township, on the east by Jackson and Rutland, on the south by Richmond, and on the west by Middlebury and Farmington. It is nearly square, being about six and three-quarters miles from east to west and six miles from north to south, and contains about forty square miles. It is one of the hilly townships of the county. The hills, especially in the southern part, are bold and rugged, and the valleys, except those of Crooked creek and the Tioga river, below Tioga borough, narrow and restricted. The cultivable area is somewhat limited by reason of this rugged conformation, but Tioga is, nevertheless, a good agricultural township. Its upland and valley soils are fertile and fruitful, the latter being especially adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, the production of which has greatly increased within the past few years. The township is well watered, its principal stream being the Tioga river, which flows centrally through it from south to north. Mill creek, which enters the township near the southeastern corner, flows northwest and unites with the Tioga two miles above Tioga borough. Crooked creek pursues a winding course through the western part of the

township, and empties into the Tioga at the northern end of Tioga borough. A half mile lower down it receives the waters of Bear creek, while Mitchell's creek, which drains the northeastern quarter of the township, unites with the Tioga half a mile south of the Lawrence township line. Each of these streams receive smaller runs or branches, which add to the picturesqueness and diversity of the scenery and contribute to the productiveness and fertility of the soil.

In population and wealth the township has grown steadily, and among its citizenship are many well-to-do farmers who owe their prosperity to intelligent and well-directed industry. Not a few are direct descendants of the first settlers, and live on the land taken up and cleared by their grandparents or great-grandparents a century ago. It has taken the industry of three generations to subdue forests, clear fields of stones and stumps and rear the comfortable homes and needful farm buildings that greet the eye on every hand. The transformation has been gradual, but the results achieved have made the township the abiding place of a people known to be earnest, industrious, progressive and prosperous. In 1840 the township contained 791 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,074; 1880, 1,258; 1890, 1,424.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The first settlers within the township boundaries were Jesse Losey and the Roberts family—mention of whom is made in the chapter devoted to Tioga borough. Following them came Thomas and Richard Mitchell, who settled at Mitchell's Creek as early as 1792. Edsell Mitchell, oldest son of Richard, was born here August 27, 1793, and was reputed to be the first white child born in Tioga county.* Robert, another brother, came a few years later. The Mitchells were from Orange county, New Jersey. Benajah Ives—mention of whom is made in the Tioga borough chapter —came into the county about 1794. A year later he was followed by his three brothers, Timothy, Titus and John, and by his uncle, also named John. Timothy settled at the mouth of Mill creek, John, the nephew, on what was afterwards known as the Lyman Adams place, while "Uncle John" located within the borough limits. Titus does not appear to have made a location. A few years later he removed to the Cowanesque valley and became a pioneer settler in Brookfield township, where his descendants still reside. Rufus Adams, who settled on the Tioga river, above Mitchell's Creek, came as early as 1794. Jacob Kiphart and his family came from Lycoming county, over the Williamson road, in 1794 or 1795. His son, Jacob, born, according to his reckoning, November 29, 1779, at Pine Grove, Berks county, Pennsylvania, lived to the remarkable age of 104 years, and his sister, Betsey, to be nearly 100 years old. Among those who also came here in 1794 or 1795, but whose residence was of a temporary character, were a Mr. Carter and his son, William, and Job Squires, Asa Stiles and a Mr. Reed. George Prekay, "a very singular and eccentric man," and supposed to have been a native of Holland, came in 1796, and settled on the west bank of the Tioga river, below Jacob Kiphart. He built a rude hut on the east bank of Bear creek, and had a cave in a knoll near by, in which he slept. He was well educated, and read the English and German languages, but would never disclose his parentage or the place of his birth. He

* It is now known that two daughters and a son were born to Samuel Baker at his cabin home on the site of Lawrenceville prior to 1794.

died in 1812, at the house of Jacob Prutsman. It has been surmised, from certain relics found among his effects, that he was a member of a noble, if not a royal, family.

Nathan Niles came from Connecticut in September, 1796, and settled on the spot where his grandson, Van Buren Daily, now lives, a short distance below the mouth of Mill creek. His grandson, Augustus E. Niles, lives on a portion of the old homestead. Colin Van Camp, who came about the same time or soon after, settled on a part of the Crozier tract, and erected a house on the spot where the residence of D. L. Aiken now stands. Elijah Burley, a preacher, was here prior to 1800, and lived in a log house at the head of the "Cove." Aaron Gillet came with his parents from Towanda, Pennsylvania, in 1797, when nine years old. They settled at the mouth of Mill creek, where they built a small distillery and a grist-mill, the latter being the first in the county. It was shortly afterwards carried away by a flood. The family then moved to Cherry Flats. Their descendants now live in Richmond and Covington townships. Nicholas Prutsman, the ancestor of the Prutsman family in this county, came here in 1802 from South Smithfield township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and settled on what was afterwards known as the DePui farm, on the Tioga river. He was followed in 1804 by his sons, Jacob, Nicholas and Adam. Peggy Boher, a widow, and her daughter, Eleanor, came before Nicholas Prutsman. The mother's name appears upon the assessment list for 1800. John Gordon came into Lawrence township previous to 1803, and purchased quite a large body of land. He subsequently removed to Tioga township and for several years kept a wayside inn on the west side of the "Cove." Maj. William Rathbone, a brother-in-law of John Gordon, came about the same time. Maj. William Bentley came here from Chemung county, New York, in April, 1806, and settled on the Crozier tract, north of Colin Van Camp, near Mitchell's Creek. Elijah DePui was here previous to April 14, 1806, on which date his son, Thomas, was born. He settled on the Tioga river, just below Nicholas Prutsman, a portion of whose claim he bought. Capt. Lyman Adams arrived in Tioga from Tinmouth, Rutland county, Vermont, July 4, 1804, lived for awhile in a house of Dr. Willard's, and then moved to what afterwards became known as the Lyman Adams farm. John Daily came into the county in 1811, locating first at Beecher's Island. On Christmas eve, 1813, he married Violetta, a daughter of Nathan Niles, Sr., and the following spring settled on the old Nathan Niles homestead, where his son, Van Buren Daily, now lives. Col. Ambrose Millard came from Saratoga county, New York, to Beecher's Island, in 1810, and in 1812 moved into Tioga township, and bought the Rathbone place. He was prominent in the early business and political history of the county. Ira McAllister came into the township with Ambrose Millard. The other settlers, previous to 1820, were Roland Hall, who came about 1815; Ebenezer Ferry and his sons, Charles and Chauncey, and Samuel Tharp and John S. Allen, who were here before 1819.

When these pioneers settled here the township was an unbroken wilderness. The deer, wolf, bear, panther and other wild animals roamed at will through the forest, which had to be cleared away before homes could be built or fields cultivated. For this work hardy, courageous and resolute men were needed, and such were, as a rule, these first settlers. They lived simple, frugal and industrious lives,

and with patience and fortitude pushed forward the work of establishing homes for themselves and their descendants, who hold their memories in enduring reverence.

EARLY ENTERPRISES.

The first grist-mill in the county was built between 1797 and 1800, by the father of Aaron Gillet, near the mouth of Mill creek. Gillet also built a small distillery about the same time. They were soon carried away by a flood and the family moved to Cherry Flats. About 1805 Nicholas Prutsman and his sons built a grist-mill on the Tioga river, below Tioga borough. A little later Jacob Prutsman, the oldest son, built a saw-mill on Bear creek, on land bought from George Prekay. This was said to have been the second one erected in the township, Dr. Willard's being the first. In 1827 he constructed a dam across the river, a short distance below the island on which the borough is situated, and built a new mill on the west bank of the stream. This, at the time, was regarded as an important and costly enterprise. Rafts of lumber, and also arks of grain and farm produce were shipped from here to the lower Susquehanna. About 1800 Dr. William Willard built a saw-mill west of the "Cove," on the site of the village of Tioga, or Brooklyn, as it is more frequently called. This was the first saw-mill in the township. He afterwards built two other mills, one east of the first one, and one on Crooked creek. The last named was subsequently owned by William B. Kyes, now a resident of Tioga. About 1823 Samuel Westbrook erected a distillery, the second in the township, one mile and a half below the borough, on the east side of the river. Among his assistants was Jesse Losey.

As the entire township was covered with a heavy growth of pine and hemlock, lumbering early became an important industry, and saw-mills were erected wherever a good water power could be obtained. These mills were to be found along the banks of the Tioga river of Mill creek, Crooked creek, Bear creek and Mitchell's creek, and were operated, sometimes with profit, sometimes with serious loss to their owners, until the scarcity of pine and hemlock timber made their discontinuance necessary.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

About the year 1816 a school house was erected on the Major Bentley place, near Mitchell's Creek. Like the other early schools in the township, it was supported by subscription. Andrew Pickard, Dennis Hawes and other pioneer teachers taught in this school. Among the early teachers after the adoption of the public school system were Julia Ann Amsbry, now Mrs. A. K. Furman, of Gaines township; Lydia Ann Humphrey and S. M. Broakman. Mrs. Mary D. Miller, wife of C. F. Miller, whose farm is a part of the original Bentley place, taught here in 1846. A short time after the close of the Civil War a school building was erected at Mitchell's Creek, and the school on the Bentley place discontinued. Early schools were also established on Crooked creek and near the mouth of Mill creek. There are now ten public school buildings in the township, in which winter and summer terms of school are taught and competent teachers employed.

Owing to the fact that the original area of the township was co-extensive with the county, and that it was not until 1816 that it was reduced to its present area,

the early justices exercised authority over a wide jurisdiction. Even after most of the townships were established within their present boundaries, justices of the peace, as a rule, exercised jurisdiction over two or more townships. After the Constitution of 1838, which made the office of justice of the peace an elective one and limited the term to five years, each borough and each township became a separate justice of the peace district, so to speak, the change necessitating a marked increase in the number of justices. Before the office became an elective one justices of the peace were appointed by the governor, and held during good behavior. The first justice of the peace appointed for Tioga township was Nathan Niles, Sr., who was commissioned January 7, 1808. Elijah Putnam, the next appointed, was commissioned by Gov. Simon Snyder, March 9, 1813. Daniel Lamb and William Rose, the one a pioneer of Richmond and the other of Rutland township, were appointed and commissioned March 15, of the same year, for Tioga township, giving the township, as then constituted, three justices of the peace. The succeeding justices were commissioned as follows: Ambrose Millard, 1816; Elijah DePui, 1819; Levi Vail, 1825; William Willard, Jr., 1827; Jonah Brewster, March, 1830; William Garretson, 1831; elected in 1855 and 1860; Horace Frizelle, 1833; Horace E. Spencer, 1833; Joseph Clark, 1835; Calvin Cowley, 1835; Erastus W. Derow, 1836; Clark Stilwell, 1836; Charles Spencer, 1836; Lewis Meade, 1836; Curtis Parkhurst, 1838; Carpenter H. Place, 1838; re-elected in 1840, 1850, 1855 and 1860; Joseph Aiken, 1841; re-elected in 1846; Henry E. Smith, 1845; J. G. Putnam, 1851; C. J. Humphrey, 1861; Charles F. Swan, 1864; William T. Urell, 1865; re-elected, 1873, 1878, 1883 and 1890; John W. Guernsey, 1867; Charles H. Seymour, 1868; William J. Mann, 1870; Horace S. Johnston, 1875; John Stevens, 1881; D. C. Kimball, 1886; W. C. Phelps, 1887; R. P. H. McAllister, 1889: W. O. Russell, 1894; D. C. Kimball, 1895; V. D. McAllister, 1897.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Free Methodist Church, at Painter Run, is the only religious organization in the township. It was organized in 1885, and among the original members were Lewis Wilson, George Jones, Mary Brace and D. Jones. The following are the names of the pastors who have served this church: Revs. W. J. Riker, 1886 and 1887; W. J. Sitzer, 1888; L. Kelly, 1889; Mr. Salsburg, 1890; J. A. Tholens, 1891 and 1892; O. S. Baker, 1893 and 1894, and W. J. Sitzer, the present pastor. The present membership is thirty-six. A Sunday-school with thirty-five members is maintained, of which John Brace is the superintendent. A neat frame church building, costing $1,000, was dedicated October 27, 1895.

An Indian Burying Ground was discovered at the northern end of the island on which the borough of Tioga is situated, at the time of the building of the bridge over Crooked creek. Some ten or twelve skeletons of large size were unearthed. In 1838, when the railroad was graded, Indian remains were also found near the foot of Daily hill, below the mouth of Mill creek.

Family Burying Grounds, in which rest the remains of many of the old pioneers, are to be found in various parts of the township. The oldest of these is the Berry graveyard situated some twenty rods east of the lower river bridge. Here were

buried the remains of a child of Thomas Berry, that died January 17, 1803, and of Thomas Berry himself, who died April 17, 1807, as well as other members of the family. The Van Camp burying ground on the D. L. Aiken place contains the remains of members of the Van Camp, Allen and Kiphart families. In the Bentley burying round, on the old Major Bentley place, are the graves of several members of the Bentley family. Here also were buried John Gordon, his daughter, Marcia, who died November 8, 1810, aged twenty years; the mother of Col. Ambrose Millard, and Obadiah Inscho, a pioneer of Lawrence township. The Mitchell graveyard lies on a knoll east of the old William Mitchell farm house. Here were buried Robert Mitchell and his wife, Abigail (Ives) Mitchell, and also John Inscho and his wife. In the Timothy Ives graveyard, near the residence of Jacob Westbrook, on the Wellsboro road, were buried the remains of John Ives and other members of the Ives family. Over one hundred interments were made in this burying ground. The Mill creek or Guernsey cemetery, situated on the point of a hill, below the mouth of Mill creek, is the resting place of members of the Niles, Guernsey, Adams, Daily, Keeney and other families. The old Tioga village cemetery, on the Wellsboro road, half a mile west of the borough, was opened in the fall of 1829. It contains over one hundred graves.

Evergreen Cemetery, incorporated December 9, 1863, is situated a little over half a mile west of the borough, on a series of alluvial knolls. It contains twenty acres of ground, is well laid out and well cared for. Transfers to this cemetery have been made, from time to time, of remains buried in the various family graveyards throughout the township. It is enclosed by a fence and contains a number of handsome monuments.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Mitchell's Creek, in the northern part of the township, on the Tioga railroad, about half a mile south of the Lawrence township line, takes its name from the Mitchell family, who settled a short distance west of the present village, near the Tioga river, in 1792. Here, in 1826, Thomas K. Mitchell manufactured the brick and erected the first brick house in the county, which for over forty years was the only one of the kind in the township. A few years later he opened a store near this house. Daniel Holden, a pioneer of Richmond township, was a partner in this store at the time of his (Holden's) death, in 1830. After the completion of the railroad Mr. Mitchell moved the store to the station established on the Aiken place, and later to Mitchell's Creek. After the railroad was built the village of Mitchell's Creek began to grow. William K. Mitchell, a brother of Thomas K., opened a store and became the first postmaster. His successors in the office have been Simeon Mitchell, John Mitchell, Edward Brace, Lewis J. Kimball and Thomas Graves. Lewis J. Kimball, the predecessor of Graves, was appointed a second time in October, 1894, and now holds the office. The village contains about 150 inhabitants, and has two stores, kept by W. E. Hughes and Lewis J. Kimball.

Tioga Village, or Brooklyn, though not included in the corporate limits, is practically a part of Tioga borough, the line of separation being the "Cove." Its site formed a part of the large body of land once owned by Dr. William Willard, and which afterwards passed into the hands of Mrs. Sylvia Parmentier. Here, on the

spot now occupied by the residence of Eliza Seagers, stood the Willard farm house. Two of the saw-mills built by Dr. Willard were within the present village limits. A water grist-mill was afterwards built near the site of one of these mills. It is now operated by Charles Schoner. After the property passed into the hands of Mrs. Parmentier, a steam saw-mill was also erected and an upper leather tannery built. These several enterprises were managed for a number of years by Col. H. S. Johnston, as agent for Mrs. Parmentier.

It was not until after the completion of the Fall Brook railroad, in 1871, that the real growth of the village began. Under the stimulus of this enterprise, it built up rapidly during the next few years. A station was established by the railroad company in September, 1871, and R. P. H. McAllister appointed station agent, a position he held until July, 1894, when he resigned, owing to ill health, and was succeeded by the present agent, James T. Davis. Mr. McAllister took an active part in building up the place, erecting no less than twenty-six houses, the greater number of which he soon sold. A hotel, now known as the Brooklyn Hotel, and which is conducted by R. D. Urell, was erected in 1872, as was also a store building. The latter burned and was rebuilt. It is now occupied by Burton Schrader, who, with T. D. Marsh, whose store is located on the Wellsboro road, are the only merchants in the place.

In 1882 the Tioga Coke Works were erected, by the Fall Brook Coal Company, on land adjoining the village on the south, purchased from B. C. Wickham, Jabin S. Bush, Eleazer Seagers and H. E. Smith & Son. This important enterprise stimulated the growth of both the borough and the village. Nearly 200 ovens were operated and over 100 men employed. John J. Davis was superintendent until January, 1890, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James T. Davis, who held the position until July 1, 1894, when, owing to the ruinous competition of western coke works, the enterprise was abandoned. The works have since been dismantled.

The Tioga Roller Mill, just west of the Fall Brook railroad and south of the Wellsboro road, was erected in 1890, at a cost of $10,000, by W. O. Russell. It is a full roller mill, run by steam, with a capacity of forty barrels of flour every twenty-four hours, and is devoted to merchant milling.

The saw and planing-mill of T. A. Wickham is situated just west of the "Cove." It is run by steam and is devoted to the manufacture of lumber, lath, etc., for home trade and shipment.

Painter Run is the name of a postoffice in the southeast corner of the township. The office was established in 1872. David Bartlett was the first postmaster. In 1883 he was succeeded by D. C. Kingsley, who died in April, 1895, and was succeeded by his son, J. F. Kingsley, who also owns and operates a steam saw-mill and a feed-mill here.



Yours truly F. E. Smith.

CHAPTER XLIII.

TIOGA BOROUGH.

DESCRIPTION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—EARLY SETTLERS—POPULATION—VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES—EARLY PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—EARLY AND LATER HOTELS—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—VILLAGE AND BOROUGH NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—LATER BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—TIOGA WATER WORKS—HOSE COMPANIES—FIRE AND FLOOD.

THE borough of Tioga is situated west of the center of Tioga township, at the confluence of Crooked creek and the Tioga river, on an oblong strip of land known as the "Island," which is bounded on the east and south by the Tioga river, and on the west and north by the "Cove"—a name given to an overflow channel of the same stream—and by Crooked creek. The elevation, railroad grade, is 1,042 feet above sea level; that of the surrounding hills from 400 to 600 feet higher. The widening of the valley at this point, caused by the junction of Crooked creek and the Tioga river, forms a basin affording ample room for a good-sized city, and is in pleasing contrast with the bold and rugged hills that hem the borough in on the east and south.

The land comprised within the borough limits formed a part of original surveys 61 and 67, entered May 17, 1785, by Edward Bartholomew and John Patton. They and a number of succeeding owners were non-residents. These surveys, as their numbers indicate, were among the earliest entered after this section of Pennsylvania was opened up for settlement by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, October 23, 1784.

In 1791 or 1792 Jesse Losey, accompanied by his wife, came to Tioga county from New Jersey. They ascended the river in a canoe as far as the "Island," and located on the west bank near the foot of what is now Church street. Jesse was soon joined by his brother, Stephen, who does not appear to have made a location. The deeds forming the chain of title to this land fail to show that Jesse Losey ever became the owner of it. Like many other pioneers, he had only a squatter's right. He was, nevertheless, the first settler, not only on the site of Tioga borough, but within the present limits of Tioga township, and the sixth in the Tioga river valley, south of the New York state line.

Losey's first home was a rude hut of poles and bark, which was blown down during a violent storm. He next built a log house farther up the river, between the west bank and the Williamson road, the site of which is still discernible on the land now owned by H. E. Smith & Son. Here his wife died. Her grave, it is said, lies under the sidewalk, near the northeast corner of Main and Church streets.

About 1794 Benajah Ives acquired title to the land upon which Losey had located, and, it is presumed, made terms with him for his improvements. Losey appears to have remained, however, until 1802, when he and his brother Stephen located two warrants in the western part of the township, on Crooked creek, where

they took up their residence. Jesse afterwards moved into Middlebury township, where he died March 12, 1844, aged eighty-five years. His remains lie buried in the Holidaytown cemetery, being among the first to be interred there. He was a shoemaker and distiller, and, after coming to Tioga, followed both occupations at intervals, the latter for a time in Samuel Westbrook's distillery. He was also a Revolutionary soldier and a pensioner, and claimed to have participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and to have witnessed the execution of Major John Andre, at Tappan, New Jersey, October 2, 1780. Stephen Losey, after residing in the western part of Tioga township for a time, removed to the Pine creek country, where he passed the remainder of his life.

The Roberts family, consisting of Peter Roberts, his sons, John, Benjamin, Peter and Silas, and his daughters, Polly, Rhoda, Sally and Betsey, are credited with coming in 1792. Roberts, who is supposed to have had a Connecticut title, settled on the west bank of the Tioga river, below the Losey location. He was a millwright, and some years after his arrival built a saw-mill on Crooked creek, near the present residence of David Hick, in the township.

Benajah Ives came about 1794, from Bristol, Connecticut. A year later he was followed by his brothers, Timothy, John and Titus, and by his uncle, John. The latter settled on the present T. J. Berry place. Benajah built a house near the ford, now occupied by the highway bridge at the south end of the borough. Here he kept a wayside inn until 1796, when he sold it and the upper half of his tract to Thomas Berry, and moved farther down the stream toward the Losey cabin. In 1819 he traded the remainder of his tract to Dr. Simeon Power for the north half of the John Gordon farm, and removed to Middlebury township.

In 1796 Thomas Berry, on his way from Maryland to the Genesee country, accompanied by his wife and four children, Mary, John, Margaret and Hester, and by James Jennings, his wife's brother, stopped for the night at the Ives inn. Before morning Berry had bargained with Ives for one-half of his tract, including the inn, and thus became a permanent settler. His daughter, Rachel, was born here June 7, 1797, and is believed to have been the first white child born within the borough limits. The first election precinct in Tioga township, which then included the whole county, was established at Mr. Berry's house by an act of the legislature April 3, 1804. Mr. Berry died April 17, 1807, aged forty-five years, and his widow March 8, 1850. After her husband's death she kept the inn or tavern until 1838, managing the business shrewdly and successfully.

Uriah Spencer, one of the most prominent of the pioneer settlers, came into what is now Lawrence township in 1794, but did not settle within the borough limits of Tioga until after 1800. He was a blacksmith, and built a shop, the first one here, on Main street, in front of the present A. C. Bush residence. Upon the establishment, January 1, 1805, of the postoffice, which was named Tioga, he was appointed postmaster, and held the office until July 1, 1809. He was also elected one of the commissioners of the county in October, 1809; was prothonotary from 1818 to 1821, and also prothonotary and register and recorder from 1824 to 1831. He was for many years regarded as an influential citizen, and took a prominent part in all matters of public interest.

Dr. William Willard, a native of Lenox, Massachusetts, came to Tioga in 1798, and settled on land forming a portion of the Peter Roberts claim, all of which he subsequently acquired. He built a square log house on the ground now occupied by Philo Tuller's drug store, where he kept tavern and practiced medicine. He was appointed postmaster July 1, 1809, and held the office until April 1, 1815. The history of Tioga borough dates from the building of this public house by Dr. Willard. Around it the village, which became known as Willardsburg, slowly grew. None were more active in forwarding its growth and development that Dr. Willard and his son, William Willard, Jr., and no other names are more intimately connected with its early history. The original plot of the village was laid out by William Willard, Jr. Dr. Willard died October 28, 1836, in one of the rooms of the old public house. A few years after his death the name "Willardsburg" was dropped, and "Tioga," the name of the postoffice, adopted.

Owing to its circumscribed area, the borough has grown slowly in population. In 1870 it had 440 inhabitants; in 1880, 520, and in 1890, 557.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES.

Uriah Spencer built a saw-mill during the first decade of the present century near the northern end of the "Island." The mill race ran from the rear of the present driving park on Crooked creek, in a northeasterly direction, to the Tioga river. Elijah Welsh, and Gershom Wynkoop, both of whom were here as early as 1812, worked in this mill.

In the latter part of 1812 or early part of 1813, Allen D. Caulking, a native of Broome county, New York, came to Tioga and built the public house, long known as the "Goodrich House." It occupied the lot, now vacant, just south of the Wickham block. In one room of this house he opened the first store in the village. A few years later he was succeeded as storekeeper by Levi Vail, an early school teacher, who came in 1813, and was collector of taxes for the township in 1814. In 1821 or 1822 Vail built a store on the site now occupied by the P. S. Tuttle building. Benajah Ives had an interest in the business in 1826-27, the firm being Vail, Ives & Company. They were succeeded by Ambrose Millard, who was in business here from 1828 to 1832.

Dr. William Willard built a story and a half red house on the present site of the P. S. Tuttle residence, in one room of which he kept store. He was in business in 1821, in which year the late Justus B. Clark, of Richmond township, then newly married, bought a portion of his housekeeping outfit of him, and also purchased a hand-saw, for which he paid $3.00, and shingle nails, for which he paid thirty cents a pound.

In the early twenties William Willard, Jr., erected the "Old Red Store," on the southeast corner of Main and Park streets. This was occupied in 1823 and 1824 by Chris. Charles and Elijah Stiles. In the latter year Stiles was elected county commissioner, and the firm went out of existence. In 1823 or 1824 Jesse Keeney, a native of Connecticut, came here from Cortland county, New York, and erected a wagon-making shop. This enterprise he carried on for a number of years. The shop was afterward remodeled and occupied as a residence by William Garretson. Levi and Joseph W. Guernsey, tanners and curriers, located about 1825. The latter

was afterwards in partnership with his father-in-law, Jonah Brewster, in a store on the site of the Park Hotel. Hobart B. Graves, prominent as a merchant, distiller and builder, came here about 1825. In 1828 he was engaged in the distilling of whiskey, and later had as partners David and Sylvester Beckwith, who afterwards settled permanently in Middlebury township. Their distillery occupied the site of the E. A. Smead hardware store. John Porter, a blacksmith, and, strange as it may seem, a dentist, opened a shop here about 1827, with John Daniels as a partner. In January, 1827, Rankin Lewis & Company moved the office of the Tioga *Pioneer* here from Wellsboro. Jonah Brewster carried on merchandising from 1829 to 1831, when he removed to Wellsboro. A. C. and Jabin S. Bush, afterwards prominent as lumbermen and merchants, arrived here and went into business in 1831. Joseph Fish came here the same year and in 1833 established a shoe shop and a small tannery. He afterwards carried on a shoe store on Main street. In 1832 Tuthill & Wickham, of Elmira, New York, established a branch store here, with B. C. Wickham in charge, under the firm name of B. C. Wickham & Company. In 1832, also, Daniel A. Lowell, his sons, Martin and William Lowell, and Thomas and Herbert Hollis, all hatters, came here from Chenango county, New York, and erected for business purposes the main portion of the building, on Wellsboro street, now occupied by Paul Kraiss' furniture store. Henry H. Potter came here from Lawrenceville in 1830 and became landlord of the Willard Hotel. He afterwards removed to Middlebury township. A. D. Cole established a wagon shop and Robert Andrus a foundry in the rear of the same site previous to 1834. Barney and William Mirch were blacksmiths here about the same time. James A. and William Hathaway came here about 1835, and built a shop on Wellsboro street. E. Derow came here about 1836, and was subsequently a partner of William Willard, Jr., in mercantile business. Butler Smith came here about the same time, became a partner of John C. Knox in merchandising, and afterwards landlord and proprietor of the old Willard House. Joseph Hance, cabinetmaker, and Daniel S. Craig, tailor, came here in 1836, and Henry Ford, tailor, and Lorenzo Ford, harness maker, about 1838. Frank and Benjamin Carey, tailors, and Carpenter H. and Andrew Place, shoemakers, were all here before 1840.

Henry E. Smith opened a shoe shop here in 1839, and has since been uninterruptedly engaged in business. He was born in 1811, is one of the oldest citizens, and the oldest business man in the county. In January, 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Smith celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of their marriage. This unusual event was rendered all the more remarkable from the fact that during the entire sixty-two years there has not been a death in their family, all their children being alive. Dr. H. H. Borden came here as a carpenter in 1840. He studied medicine under Dr. Abel Humphrey, and was admitted to practice in 1847. He soon afterwards opened a drug store, which, with but a brief interruption, he carried on until his death in July, 1894. Philo Tuller came here as a cabinet maker in 1841, and worked at his trade until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the construction department of the government service. In 1866 he embarked in the drug business, which he still carries on. P. S. Tuttle, recently deceased, went into business in the fall of 1840, and continued until about 1880, when he was compelled to retire by reason of impaired eyesight. Maj. Seth Daggett removed here from Jackson township

in 1842. His son, Lewis Daggett, was in business here for several years. W. T. Urell came in 1848, was employed for several years as a clerk, and in 1857 embarked in business for himself.

The foregoing embrace the principal merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen who located in Tioga previous to its incorporation as a borough. As a rule, they were earnest, honest and sincere men, who came here in their young manhood, with but little capital other than willing hands, tireless energy and active brains. The obstacles they overcame, the discouragements, hardships and privations they experienced and endured, tested patience and fortitude, made them strong, sturdy and self-reliant, and developed in each of them a distinctive individuality, sometimes unique, sometimes eccentric, but always earnest and interesting.

EARLY PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

Among those who did an important work in forwarding the growth and development of Tioga were the early physicians and lawyers. By reason of being, as a rule, more liberally educated than the average citizen of the place, they usually took a leading part in all matters of public concern. Dr. William Willard, the first physician, kept public house and practiced his profession for a number of years. Mention is made of a Dr. Beard, who was also here during the first decade of the present century. Dr. Simeon Power came here about 1808 from Knoxville, where he had settled in 1805. He removed to Lawrenceville about 1821, where he resided until his death. His brother, Dr. Pliny Power, came here from Canoe Camp. He married Brittania Gordon, and remained as a resident physician until 1835. Dr. F. H. White, who lived to be over one hundred years of age, and died a few years ago in Rutland township, was an early physician. Dr. H. Roberts is credited with being here in 1826, but it is not known how long he remained. Thomas J. Huston was a physician here previous to 1835. Dr. Cyrus Pratt, editor and proprietor of the Tioga *Democrat,* came here in 1835, but appears to have paid more attention to moulding public opinion than to practicing medicine. Dr. Abel Humphrey located here in 1836, and continued in practice until ill health compelled him to retire. Dr. H. H. Borden, who studied medicine under Dr. Humphrey, was admitted to practice in 1847. He continued to practice until his death in July, 1894. Dr. T. B. Warner was a partner of Dr. Borden for several years, as was also Dr. Charles B. Borden, a son of the latter, and now a prominent physician of Marion, Indiana. Dr. O. P. Barden, a representative of the Homeopathic school, located here in 1868, and continued to practice until shortly before his death, January 25, 1892. The profession is now represented by Dr. Robert B. Smith and Dr. S. P. Hakes, of the regular school, and Dr. L. C. Brown, homeopathist.

M. T. Leavenworth, attorney-at-law, was admitted to practice in the courts of Tioga county May 27, 1826. He appears, however, to have had but a transient residence. Thomas DePui was also one of the earliest lawyers to practice here. William Garretson, who moved from Wellsboro, in January, 1827, is generally regarded as the first lawyer to locate here permanently. He continued as a resident lawyer until 1869, when he was appointed a law clerk in the internal revenue department at Washington, D. C., where he died in 1872. John C. Knox, an early editor and merchant, and afterwards associate justice of the State Supreme

Court, read law under Garretson and practiced for several years in Tioga, whence he removed to Wellsboro. John W. Maynard practiced here from 1833 to 1840, when he removed to Williamsport. W. H. Higgins came about the same time, but made a brief stay. John W. Guernsey practiced here from 1835 until within a few years of his death, November 29, 1882. Charles H. Seymour comes next in the order of time. He read law under John W. Guernsey, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and continued in active practice until a few years preceding his death, which occurred June 6, 1882. Frederick E. Smith was a contemporary and partner of Seymour for several years. He, too, was a student in Guernsey's office, was admitted to practice in 1849, and was one of the prominent members of the Tioga county bar up to his death, October 8, 1889. Lauren H. Tuttle opened an office in Tioga in 1874 and practiced here a few years. The present resident attorneys are Fred B. Smith, J. H. Putnam and H. L. Baldwin.

EARLY AND LATER HOTELS.

The first public house in Tioga was that of Benajah Ives, erected in 1794 or 1795, near the ford, at the southern end of the "Island." In 1796 Thomas Berry became the proprietor. He carried on the house until his death in April, 1807, from which time until 1838, when she retired, it was carried on by his widow.

The Willard House, erected in 1798, by Dr. William Willard, on the ground now occupied by Philo Tuller's drug store, was a square log house, with two rooms on the first floor, and a sleeping loft or chamber above. It was rebuilt in 1809 or 1810, the new edifice being a two-story, clap-boarded frame, with a dancing hall in the second story. Dr. Willard was the first landlord and was very popular with the traveling public. Among his successors were Henry H. Potter, Buel Smith, and Lyman H. Smith, his son, who enlarged it in 1855. About 1860 the property was purchased by Col. H. S. Johnston. A year or two later the new part was moved to the lot just west of the Park Hotel and the old part to the lot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. R. P. Inscho.

The Goodrich House was built by Allen Daniel Caulking in 1813, on the lot, now vacant, south of the Wickham block. In 1819 Capt. James Goodrich became landlord and continued, save for a period of about ten years, when it was in charge of his lesees, until 1859. It was destroyed in the fire of February 9, 1871, the landlord, at the time, being George W. Hazelett.

The Smith House was in a sense the successor of the Willard, the new part of which was moved in 1862 to the ground just west of the Park Hotel, by Lyman H. Smith. He carried it on up to November, 1868, when he sold it to Elias M. Smith, who conducted it until it was burned, February 9, 1871.

The Park Hotel, a four-story brick, with mansard roof, was built by a stock company at a cost of over $30,000. It was opened to the public July 1, 1876, with Elias M. Smith as landlord. S. O. Daggett purchased the property in 1892, carried it on up to April, 1896, and then sold it to his father and brother, who leased the hotel to Pettibone & Joseph, the present proprietors.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

Tioga was incorporated as a borough in February, 1860. The first election for borough officers took place July 3, 1860, at the house of Lyman H. Smith.

At this election the following officers were chosen: John W. Guernsey, burgess; Jabin S. Bush, Thomas L. Baldwin, Henry E. Smith, Charles O. Etz and Frederick E. Smith, councilmen; Levi Bigelow, justice of the peace; Stewart M. Geer, high constable; Carpenter H. Place, assessor; O. B. Lowell, judge of election; R. P. H. McAllister and Charles J. Wheeler, inspectors of election; Vine DePui and Leroy Tabor, overseers of the poor.

The first meeting of the council was held July 9, 1860. F. E. Smith was chosen secretary and treasurer of the borough; Stewart M. Geer, poundmaster, and Silas B. Hathaway, street commissioner. This completed the borough organization.

The names of the burgesses elected from 1861 to 1897, inclusive, are as follows: John W. Guernsey, 1861-63; C. H. Seymour, 1864-66; T. L. Baldwin, 1867; John W. Guernsey, 1868-69; Joseph Fish, acting burgess, 1870; W. O. Farr, 1871; Joseph Fish, 1872; C. H. Seymour, 1873; O. B. Lowell, 1874-76; Dr. Robert B. Smith, 1877-78; Dr. O. P. Barden, 1879-81; E. A. Smead, 1882; James Dewey, 1883-84; S. M. Geer, 1885-86; C. B. Farr, 1887-88; Dr. C. B. Borden, 1889; C. B. Farr, 1890-91; E. A. Smead, 1892-96, and Philo Tuller, elected in 1897.

F. E. Smith served as secretary of the borough from July, 1860, to February, 1865, and from February, 1867, to February, 1884. John I. Mitchell served in 1865; A. M. Bennett, 1866; Walter T. Merrick from February, 1884, to October, 1885; J. H. Putman from October, 1885, to March, 1890, when F. B. Smith, the present secretary, was chosen. F. E. Smith was treasurer of the borough from July, 1860, to March, 1884; E. A. Smead, until March, 1887; Philo Tuller in 1888, and E. A. Smead in 1889. H. L. Baldwin, the present treasurer, has held the office since March, 1890.

The following have been elected and commissioned justices of the peace for the borough: Levi Bigelow, 1860; William Garretson, 1863; H. H. Borden, 1865; re-elected, 1876 and 1890; Joseph Fish, 1866; re-elected, 1871 and 1881; Philo Tuller, 1867; J. Van Osten, 1869; John W. Guernsey, 1872; re-elected, 1883; L. H. Tuttle, 1877; re-elected, 1882; H. L. Baldwin, 1883; re-elected, 1888 and 1893; J. H. Putnam, 1885, and F. W. Shappee, 1895.

The Tioga postoffice, established January 1, 1805, is the oldest in the county. Following is a list of the names of the postmasters of the village and borough from that date to the present: Uriah Spencer, 1805-09; Dr. William Willard, 1809-15; William Willard, Jr., 1815-19; John Berry, 1819-21; Capt. James Goodrich, 1821-35; Uriah Spencer, 1835-38; A. C. Bush, 1838-45; Edwin C. Goodrich, 1845-46; William Lowell, 1846-48; Albinus Hunt, 1848-51; Lewis Daggett, 1851-53; H. H. Goodrich, 1853-55; C. G. Dennison, 1855-57; William T. Urell, 1857-61; Lewis Daggett, 1861-65; Mrs. Sarah M. Etz, 1865-68; Philo Tuller, 1868-85; William T. Urell, 1885-90; James T. Davis, February 10, 1890, to February 10, 1893, when David C. McAllister, the present incumbent, was appointed.

VILLAGE AND BOROUGH NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper established in Tioga county was the Tioga *Pioneer*, which made its appearance at Wellsboro, December 3, 1825. Its publishers were

Rankin Lewis & Company. In January, 1827, the place of publication was changed to Tioga. In 1828 Rev. Elisha Booth became proprietor, with William Garretson as associate editor. He changed its name to the *Northern Banner.* In 1831 or 1832, J. B. Shurtliff became owner, and changed the name to the Tioga *Democrat.* He conducted it about four years and sold it to Dr. Cyrus Pratt, who disposed of it in the spring of 1838 to the late William Adams, of Mansfield. In August, 1840, the office was moved to Lawrenceville, Mr. Adams having disposed of a half interest in it to John C. Knox and others, and the name of the paper was changed to the Lawrence *Sentinel.* Two years later it was sold to Asa H. Carey, who moved it, so it is said, to Troy, Pennsylvania.

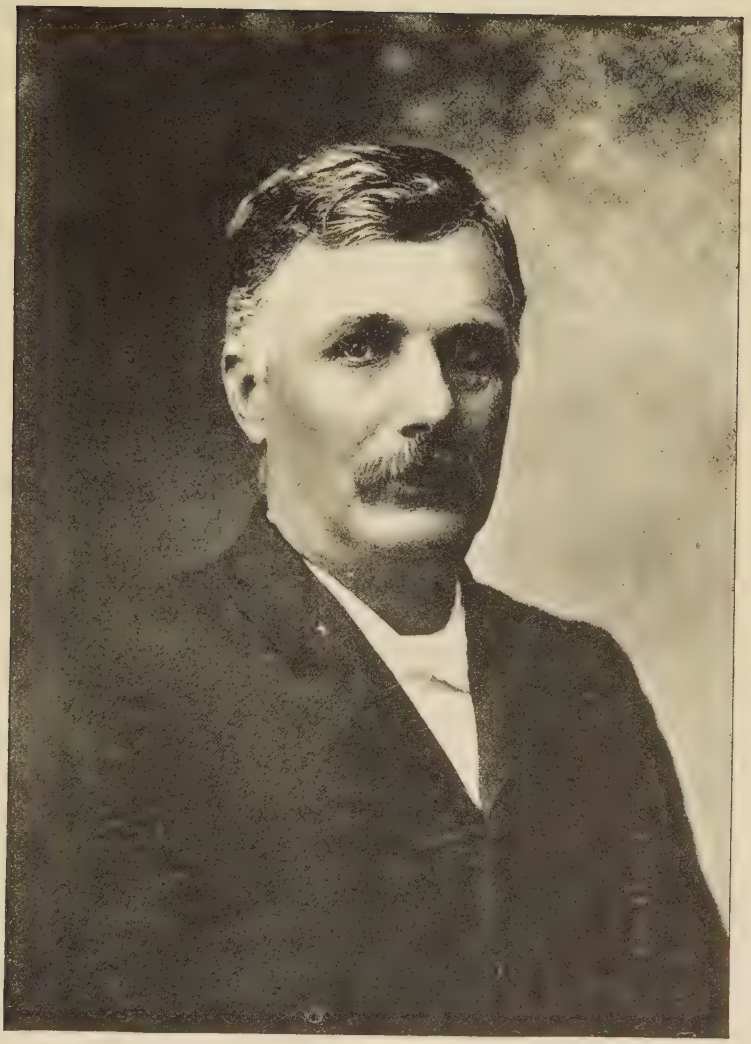
In 1863, the plant of the Wellsboro *Banner* was purchased and moved to Tioga, by several gentlemen anxious to have a paper established here. Before, however, they succeeded in getting out an issue. the plant was re-purchased by the Democratic county committee and taken back to Wellsboro.

The publication of a little four-page sheet was begun March 21, 1872, by Samuel J. McCullough, Jr., and conducted by him until April, 1873, when it was superceded by the Tioga County *Express,* an eight-column folio, edited and managed by O. S. Webster and Azro Lumbard. On September 3, 1875, it passed into the hands of A. H. Bunnell. In March, 1879, he changed its name to the Tioga *Express.* It ceased publication in September, 1880, Mr. Bunnell removing the plant to Canisteo, New York. February 2, 1882, E. M. Bixby began the publication of a paper under the old name of Tioga *Express.* He died in 1883, and his widow carried it on for a time, with the assistance of Joseph H. Geer, who afterwards acquired control of it. It went out of existence in 1886. For sometime after this, the Lawrenceville *Herald* published a supplement sheet with a Tioga date and heading. In December, 1889, F. G. Babcock revived the Tioga *Express,* which he published until January, 1891, when he sold it to J. R. Bower, who ran it about a year, when the office was purchased by the Wellsboro *Agitator.*

On July 22, 1892, Fred. L. Graves began the publication of the Tioga *Argus,* a six-column quarto. This paper, which is still in existence, has met with a liberal support, and gives promise of permanence. It is devoted to local news and to the interests of the borough and township. In politics it is independent.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Tioga borough was taught about the beginning of the present century by Benjamin Roberts, in his father's log house, near the foot of the present Park street. Benjamin Roberts also taught in a house which stood near the site of the barn on the A. C. Bush place. About 1812 or 1813 a building was erected for school purposes, on the T. J. Berry place, below the borough. Among those who taught here were Miss Jemima Hotchkiss, Levi Vail, A. M. Betts, Andrew Pickard, Dennis Hawes, A. M. Traw, John W. Guernsey and others. In 1836 a school building was erected by Hobart B. Graves, on the ground now occupied by the Catholic church, and used for school purposes until 1889, when the present building on Broad street was erected. It



Robt. B Smith

is a two-story frame, with two rooms in the first, and one in the second, story, and cost nearly $2,000. With the erection of this building a graded-school course was adopted. Among those who have filled the position of principal are H. L. Baldwin, Elias Horton, J. C. Doane, J. E. Hazelett and W. E. Blair, the present incumbent, who has proved himself a capable and competent educator.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church of Tioga, incorporated, March 17, 1842, is the oldest regularly organized church in the county. Its history dates to a meeting held April 24, 1813, at the residence of Benjamin Bentley, near Mitchell's Creek, when a conference was constituted embracing the following persons: David Short, Richard Mitchell, Nathan Seely, Titus Ives, Charles Blanchard, Benjamin Bentley, Simeon Power, Timothy Ives, Mary Bentley, Ruth Ingersole, Abigail Mitchell, Sally Short and Ruby Mitchell. A covenant and articles of faith and practice were adopted February 26, 1814, and on June 18, 1814, the place of meeting was changed from the house of Benjamin Bentley to the house of Richard Mitchell, at Mitchell's Creek, and continued there until December, 1816. The church was formally organized June 20, 1816. The following named persons constituted the original members: David Short, James Mitchell, F. Keeney, Elisha Tucker, John Maine, Samuel Warriner, Charles Blanchard, Ruby Mitchell, Anna Keeney, Hannah Welch, Nancy Maine, Catharine Matteson, Sally Short and Abigail Mitchell. From 1816 to 1844, the place of meeting was the school house on the Bentley farm, near Mitchell's Creek. In the latter year the present house of worship in Tioga borough was erected and dedicated. The lot on which it stands was the gift of Elijah DePui, who also gave $250 in money. Labor and material to the amount of about $3,000 were contributed by the other members. The building was erected by S. M. Broakman. The following persons have served the church as deacons: Charles Blanchard, Thomas Keeney, Asaph Ellis, Isaac Adams, John Drew, A. C. Keeney, E. T. Bentley, S. S. McKinney and G. W. Dibble. The names of the pastors, in the order of their succession, are as follows: Revs. David Short, Elisha Tucker, Samuel Bigelow, Elisha Booth, Daniel Platt, T. S. Sheardown, W. A. Smith, James R. Burdick, Jeremiah Weatherby, Tobias Pinkham, G. L. Stevens, B. R. Swick, Jacob Kennedy, A. M. Brown, Levi Stone, J. L. Smith, G. P. Watrous, D. R. McDearmond, 1865-67; A. B. Chase, 1868-71; H. F. Hill, 1872; Ross Matthews, 1873; S. D. Merrick, 1875-85; S. Z. Batten, 1886-87; Allen Peckham, 1888; Fisher Wilson, 1889-91; S. A. Field, 1892-93; S. G. Brundage, 1895, and C. H. Crowl, 1896.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Tioga dates its beginning in June, 1826, when a fund was raised by subscription for the purpose of erecting a house of worship. On June 24, of that year, a meeting was held at the house of James Goodrich, in Willardsburg, at which it was resolved to collect the subscriptions and proceed to build. William Willard, Jr., Elisha Booth and Jacob Prutsman were elected trustees to superintendent the building. On October 16, 1826, the subscribers were notified to "furnish the amount of their subscriptions." April 7, 1827, the contract for carpenter and joiner work was let, and the frame of the

building put up. It remained in that condition until 1842, when it was inclosed. In 1844 a charter for the First Methodist Episcopal church of Tioga, was obtained. It was united with the church at Lawrenceville, in one charge, until 1873, since which time the following pastors have served the Tioga church: Rev. Harvey Lamkin, appointed in 1873; C. J. Bradbury, 1876; G. W. Howland, 1877; Harvey Lamkin, 1879; J. W. Gamble, 1881; J. D. Requa, 1883; R. E. Thomas, 1885; T. A. Peterson, 1886; W. A. Linaberry, 1888; C. M. Gardner, 1890; D. O. Chamberlayne, 1891; L. P. Thurston, 1893; Uri Mulford, 1895, and D. E. Stiles, the present pastor, who took charge in October, 1896. The first church building stood fronting Meeting House alley. It was destroyed by fire on the night of February 9, 1871. The new building, dedicated in 1872, stands further east, and fronts on Main street. It is constructed of brick, with freestone trimmings, and cost about $7,000. The lot on which it stands was the gift of William Willard, Jr., and wife, the deed bearing date March 11, 1834. This church and the church in Farmington are under one charge. The membership of the church in Tioga is 125. T. D. Rouse is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers about ninety students and teachers.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church dates the beginning of its history to 1840, in which year an occasional service was held in Tioga by Rev. Charles Breck, rector of St. Paul's church, of Wellsboro. He organized a parish under the name of Christ Church, which, however, failed to secure a charter. Rev. George Hopkins, of Lawrenceville, next supplied the parish, and was followed by Rev. A. A. Marple, of Wellsboro, who held monthly services until September, 1860, when Rev. Thomas H. Cullen took charge. In May, 1861, the parish was admitted into union with the Diocese of Pennsylvania, under the name of St. Andrew's Parish. The charter members of the vestry were John W. Guernsey, J. S. Bush, P. S. Tuttle, S. M. Geer, F. E. Smith, T. L. Baldwin, H. H. Borden and O. B. Lowell. In January, 1863, Rev. Mr. Cullen resigned, and the parish remained without a rector until 1867, when Rev. J. Hobart DeMille was called. He remained about a year. In June, 1869, the corner-stone of a frame church building was laid by Rev. Thomas H. Cullen. This building was opened for service St. Andrew's Day, November 30, 1869. On the night of February 9, 1871, the church and rectory were destroyed by fire. In the following month a temporary chapel was erected. In May, 1871, Rev. John H. Babcock took charge, but soon resigned. In June, 1872, Rev. Thomas H. Cullen was recalled, and it was largely through his efforts that the present handsome house of worship was erected, the corner-stone of which was laid by him, August 13, 1872. The building was opened for service on the evening of May 14, 1874. The church is of gothic design, and is built of Elkhorn stone, trimmed with light-colored freestone from the Corning quarries. It cost about $12,000. There are four memorial windows, as follows: One on the south side, in memory of Mrs. James Goodrich, given by her children; one on the north side, in memory of S. Morris Waln, of Philadelphia, given by his sister, and two in front, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Bigelow, donated by their children. A beautiful stone font is the gift of Mrs. Edwin A. Meade, of New York, and Mrs. S. S. Caldwell, of Omaha, Nebraska, in memory of their children, Bertie Meade and Annie Caldwell. The

chancel rail was presented by Mrs. Thomas H. Cullen. Kneeling stools were given by Miss Rachel Morris, and book racks by Mrs. A. C. Bush and Mrs. F. E. Smith. The gilt cross surmounting the spire is the gift of Mrs. John W. Guernsey. The building was consecrated Tuesday, May 22, 1877, by Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. The successors of Mr. Cullen have been Revs. John London, Percy Clinton Webber, Percy J. Robottom, W. G. Wells, William DuHamel and F. Southgate Hipkins. Rev. L. B. Thomas, the present rector, took charge in November, 1894.

The Presbyterian Church of Tioga was organized Wednesday, January 25, 1852, by Rev. J. S. McCullough, with nine members, as follows: Mrs. Eunice Aiken, Miss Abigail Preston, Mrs. Amelia Wellington, Cyrus B. and Mrs. Eliza B. Hathaway, Miss Anna Maria Wickham, Mrs. Emeline Guernsey, Mrs. Emily L. McCullough, and the pastor, Rev. J. S. McCullough. Through the personal efforts and financial aid of Mr. McCullough, B. C. Wickham, Joseph and David L. Aiken, J. B. Steele, Mr. Slocum and others, the present church building on Broad street was erected in 1851, at a cost of over $2,000. Mr. McCullough served the church as pastor from its organization until 1868. His successors have been Revs. D. Otis Fletcher, 1868 to 1871; R. H. Shumway, 1871 to 1872; William Baldwin, May 1, 1872, to March 9, 1885; Albert Bacon, supply from May 17, to August 9, 1885; W. L. Woodruff, supply, August 9, 1885, to November 9, 1885; F. S. Houser, December 13, 1885, to May 29, 1887; W. H. Tussing, supply, June 5, 1887, to September 11, 1887; S. D. Merrick, (Baptist), supply, time not stated; J. I. Campbell, April 7, 1891, to March 6, 1892; J. H. Elliott, from latter date to March 8, 1895, when the pulpit became vacant. The church was incorporated September 4, 1869, and now consists of over seventy members. Robert Bishop is the superintendent of the Sunday-school.

St. Mary's Catholic Church was organized in 1861, in which year the old village school building was purchased and used as a house of worship. The price paid was $550, and it was dedicated under the pastorship of Rev. Father Gogan. Among the original members were the following named persons and their families: John Kinney, John Rouen, Peter Burns, Edward Rogers, Charles Hickey, James Kelly, John Gleason and John O'Neal. In 1880 the old building was sold to E. A. Smead, who removed it to the rear of his hardware store, and a new church building was erected on the lot at a cost of nearly $3,000. The building was damaged by the flood of June, 1889, but was repaired and greatly improved by the addition of a handsome new altar in 1892. Services are held twice a month by the pastor of St. Peter's church, Wellsboro. The Sunday-school is in charge of Miss Jennie Norton.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Willardsburg Lodge was the name of the first Masonic society organized in Tioga. The lodge room was in the second story of Dr. Willard's residence, and among its members were Dr. William Willard, his sons, William and Henry; Col. Ambrose Millard and Harris Hotchkiss. During the excitement, in 1829 and 1830, attendant upon the disappearance of William Morgan, Colonel Millard, and a

few other members of this lodge, used to meet in the woods, in order to keep its charter from lapsing. The lodge, however, went out of existence soon afterward.

Tioga Lodge, No. 373, F. & A. M., was chartered October 16, 1866. Previous to its organization a number of the resident Masons of Tioga were members of Painted Post Lodge, at Corning, New York. They became either charter or early members of the lodge here, which elected the following officers and perfected its organization July 11, 1867: H. S. Johnson, W. M.; T. R. Warren, S. W.; Calvin Hammond, J. W.; J. S. Bush, T.; F. H. Adams, S.; Philo Tuller, S. D. The lodge now numbers sixty-six members, and is in a flourishing condition.

Adelphic Lodge, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 8, 1847, and retained its charter until April 2, 1857, when it was removed to Roseville. The first officers of the lodge, elected December 23, 1847, were as follows: John W. Guernsey, N. G.; Alpha D. Cole, V. G.; F. E. Smith, S.; Edgar D. Seeley, A. S., and John Mathews, T.

Tioga River Lodge, No. 797, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 1, 1872, with the following officers: S. M. Geer, N. G.; A. E. Niles, V. G.; O. P. Barden, S.; C. B. Farr, A. S., and C. F. Miller, T.

Etz Post, No. 401, G. A. R., named in honor of Lieut. Charles O. Etz, who was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 14, 1862, was organized December 14, 1883. The commanders have been A. S. Reynolds, H. Pickering Schuyler Beers, Charles Ryon, N. R. Shappee, A. H. Rawson and William Kimball. About eighty soldiers of the Union army have been mustered into this post since its organization.

The beneficiary orders are represented as follows: Phoenix Lodge, No. 933, K. of H., organized March 7, 1878. It has thirteen members. Keystone Lodge, No. 105, O. O. W., was organized February 9, 1892, and now has fourteen members. Tioga Tent, No. 176, K. O. T. M., was instituted June 10, 1893. It has now about thirty members and is growing.

LATER BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The Tabor, Mathews & Company foundry was established in 1849, on the site now occupied by the store of M. S. Field and the Smith & Peck meat market. About 1860 this foundry burned down and was not rebuilt.

The Union Tanning Company, a member of the corporation known as the United States Leather Company, operates a tannery on Wellsboro street, devoted to the tanning of sole leather. Its output is 400 sides of leather a day; its consumption of hemlock bark 6,000 cords a year, and it gives employment to fifty men. L. R. Johnson is the superintendent, and C. A. Nearing the foreman. The original tannery, of which this is the successor, was started in the winter of 1853-54, by Joseph Fish and Charles Somers. Among those who afterward acquired either a partial or controlling interest in it, were Ira Wells, H. F. Wells, Col. H. S. Johnston, O. B. Lowell, C. B. Farr and others. In 1882, while being operated by Lowell & Company, it suspended, and almost immediately passed into the hands of the Wellsboro Leather Company, who were succeeded by Garrett, Davidge & Company, who in February, 1892, sold out to the Union Tanning Company. During the time Garrett, Davidge & Company were in control, a

currier shop was erected by the Tioga Improvement Company, and was run in connection with the tannery—which was then an upper leather tannery—by Dewson, Williams & Company, of Boston. Since passing into the control of the Union Tanning Company, the plant has been devoted to the production of sole leather exclusively.

The Tioga County Bank was incorporated May 11, 1857, and organized with T. L. Baldwin, president, and John W. Guernsey, cashier. The authorized capital was $100,000, with permission to increase to $200,000. It began business with a paid up capital of $56,610. The control soon fell into the hands of outside parties, who came near wrecking it. B. C. Wickham and A. S. Turner took charge, and by advancing their private funds restored its credit. Henry H. Goodrich was made teller and book-keeper. On the night of May 24, 1864, the bank, then located in a private dwelling, was entered, the safe blown open and robbed of $21,000 in cash and bonds. The safe, at the time, contained $102,000 in currency and United States bonds. Fright on the part of the robbers is given as the reason why a larger amount was not secured. The robbery is still an unsolved mystery. None of the money or bonds was ever recovered. July 1, 1866, the institution was changed to a private bank, with B. C. Wickham, president, and David L. Aiken, cashier. It continued business under the name of B. C. Wickham & Company's Banking House, until December 13, 1883, when it suspended. The suspension was a severe blow to the prosperity of the borough, and one from which it did not recover for years.

The Robert Bishop Factory, at the foot of Park street, is the successor of the old Van Name factory, established about 1860 by Charles Van Name. He died in 1867, and was succeeded by his brother, John Van Name. Mr. Bishop first entered the factory as an employe; then became a partner, and, in 1872, the sole proprietor. The factory is devoted to the manufacture of butter tubs and firkins, tobacco cases, boxes and finished lumber.

The Lucky Oil Well Company, with a nominal capital of $150,000, was chartered April 18, 1865. The officers were Edward Bayer, president; T. L. Baldwin, vice-president; A. M. Bennett, secretary, and Henry H Goodrich, treasurer. A tract of land on Bear creek, two miles from Tioga, was leased from Abiel Sly, known by the sobriquet of "Old Lucky." A well was sunk to the depth of 923 feet, at a cost of over $7,000. The well was tubed and pumped, and a small quantity of oil obtained from it.

Voorhees, Aiken & Company, cigar manufacturers, began business in Tioga, in 1880. They had a capital of $25,000, and their factory was conducted on a large scale, employment being given to 100 hands. The failure, December 13, 1883, of B. C. Wickham & Company's Banking House, crippled the enterprise. In March, 1884, the factory was sold to Mansfield parties, and there continued under the name of G. S. Voorhees & Company.

T. G. Hetfield's Cigar Factory was started in 1888, one and a quarter miles west of Tioga, on the Wellsboro road. September 15, 1893, it was destroyed by fire. He resumed business in the borough, remaining until April, 1895, when he removed back to the old site west of town, having, in the meantime, rebuilt his residence and factory.

TIOGA WATER WORKS.

As early as 1828, Hobart Graves brought water in wooden pipes to his distillery, on Wellsboro street. The pipes were pine logs with holes bored through them lengthwise. A few private residences were also supplied by Mr. Graves. The great pressure, however, made it difficult to keep the pipes in repair, and they were finally abandoned to disuse and decay.

The Tioga Water Works Company was organized in 1874, with T. A. Wickham as superintendent, and Charles A. Wickham as engineer. Work was commenced August 22, of that year, and the water let into the pipes December 16. The water is brought from Bentley's creek, over nearly the same course as that followed by Hobart Graves in 1828. The storage reservoir is a basin of the creek, 320 feet above the level of the borough, and has a capacity of 1,200,000 gallons. The distributing reservoir stands on the brow of East hill, 220 feet above the borough, and has a capacity of 750,000 gallons. The specific gravity system is used, and the consumption averages about 500,000 gallons. The company was incorporated January 20, 1888, with a capital of $15,000, divided into 600 shares, 476 shares being owned by Rufus S. Frost, of Chelsea, Massachusetts; eight shares by T. A. Wickham, and four each by Edward G. Schieffelin, Henry L. Baldwin, C. B. Farr and J. E. Sweetland, of Tioga. T. A. Wickham has been the superintendent of the company since its organization.

HOSE COMPANIES.

The Park Hose Company was organized in 1874. Its membership was made up of the leading citizens and the most active young men of the borough. It did good service whenever called upon, and won many honors in the tournaments of the county's firemen.

Smead Hose Company, No. 1, the successor of the Park Hose Company, was organized June 2, 1893, and was named in honor of E. A. Smead, who was then burgess. The names of the charter members and the first officers of this organization, are as follows: W. C. Adams, president; I. L. Rich, vice-president; Daniel Berry, treasurer; W. C. Wells, secretary; H. Pickering, chief engineer; George Abrams, foreman; E. D. Brigham, first assistant; George M. Rice, second assistant; J. F. Decker, Alfred J. Dewey, A. A. Porter, F. D. Reynolds, E. B. Smith, W. Marsh, W. J. Hughes, Royal Wheeler, F. L. Aiken, John Day, John J. Davis, Jr., Daniel Holleran, B. B. Rundall, F. W. Shappee, John Kreiger, W. Jack and Herman Kemp.

FIRE AND FLOOD.

On the evening of February 9, 1871, a fire, originating in the restaurant of the basement of A. C. Bush's store, resulted in the destruction of the business portion of the borough. It swept away thirteen stores, the Protestant Episcopal church and rectory, the Methodist Episcopal church building, one law office, one wagon shop, the bank building, the old Goodrich Hotel and the newer Smith Hotel buildings, a marble shop, two dwellings and a number of outbuildings. The loss of these, with their contents, though severely felt by their owners, proved, in the end, of benefit to the borough. Aside from calling into activity a

latent spirit of enterprise, and giving to the borough a new impetus in the direction of progress and prosperity, it led to the establishment of fire limits, and the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within the burnt district. The work of rebuilding was promptly begun, and it was not long before the old wooden structures were replaced by substantial and sightly buildings of brick and stone. These not only add much to the appearance of the business portion of the borough, but afford a reasonable security against a repetition of the calamity.

Early on the morning of Saturday, June 1, 1889, the people of the borough were aroused from their slumbers by an invasion of the waters of Crooked creek and the Tioga river into the lower stories of their houses. These streams, swollen by the incessant rains of the previous day and night, had overflowed their banks, and had risen with unprecedented rapidity. In a few hours the water stood from one to six feet deep in the residences, and was over the counter tops of most of the stores in the borough. So sudden and rapid was the rise, coming as it did in the last hours of the night when the people of the borough were wrapped in slumber, that there was no time to prepare for it. Millions of feet of logs, lumber and timber, borne on the rushing and rapidly rising current, added terror to the situation, threatening, as they did, the entire destruction of the town. The people fled to the upper stories of their buildings or sought safety on the hillsides, and many stories of remarkable escapes from death are related by those who were taken unawares by the sudden rising of the waters, which attained a height of four or five feet beyond any other flood in the history of the borough. The lodgement of logs, lumber, outbuildings, etc., in the ten-acre orchard at the back of the A. C. Bush residence, proved providential, and prevented many buildings from being torn from their foundations and carried down stream. The breaking of Crooked creek through the embankment southeast of the borough, added volume to the flood and peril to the situation, and for a time the entire destruction of the place seemed imminent. The flood attained its greatest height in about four hours, and receded as rapidly as it rose, leaving the streets, yards, gardens, and vacant lots filled with logs and a miscellaneous accumulation of trash and debris. The carpets, floors and submerged contents of residences and business houses were covered with a deposit of several inches of mud, and furniture, books, goods, etc., were either greatly damaged or utterly ruined. The loss of property, within the borough limits alone, exceeded $50,000, the heaviest individual losers being Robert Bishop and T. A. Wickham. The box factory of the former, on Park street, was badly wrecked, and nearly his entire stock of lumber, including 200,000 feet of box pine, was carried away. His loss was $7,000. Mr. Wickham lost logs and lumber to the value of $5,000. Growing crops in fields and gardens were destroyed, and it was months before the streets, alleys and individual grounds were cleared of the logs, lumber and debris of the flood, and the borough resumed its former neat and attractive appearance. As in the case of the fire of 1871, measures were immediately taken to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

The following entry relative to this inundation appears in the record book of the borough clerk, under date of June 1, 1889:

GREAT FLOOD

Water higher, by four and a half to five feet, than ever known here before. This book was under water six to eight hours. The streets were filled with logs, flood trash and outbuildings, after the water went down.

This flood, and the damage to property resulting from it, led the council to provide for the construction of a dyke along the west bank of the Tioga river, from the southern limit of the borough to the foot of Broad street. This dyke, which cost between $2,000 and $3,000, is above high water mark, and will, it is believed, protect the borough from further inundation.

CHAPTER XLIV.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP AND LAWRENCEVILLE*

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—SELECTION OF NAME—BOUNDARIES AND AREA—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY LAND TROUBLES—CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND CONNECTICUT—FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE—THE STATE LINE SURVEY—HON. SAMUEL BAKER, THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—THE BOROUGH OF LAWRENCEVILLE—MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES, SABBATH-SCHOOLS AND CEMETERIES—JUSTICES AND BURGESSES—SOCIETIES—HORACETOWN.

PRIOR to 1816 the township of Tioga, which originally included all of Tioga county, had been reduced by the formation of other townships, to a territory six and one-half miles wide from east to west, extending from its present southern boundary north, nine and three-fourths miles to the State line. At the February term of court, 1816, a petition was presented, signed by Joseph M. McCormick, John Ryon, Jr., James Baldwin, Nathaniel Seely, Emmer Bowen, Andrew Bosard, Joseph Bennet, John Hazlett, Ebenezer Baldwin, John Allington and James Daily, praying for a certain described territory, comprising the northern part of Tioga and the eastern part of Elkland, to be erected into a separate township. Whereupon, February 22, 1816, the court appointed Charles Blanchard, John Cady and Daniel Walker, viewers, who at the following term reported in favor of setting off the new township, and the report was confirmed *nisi*. At the September term following (September 16), "upon the petition of divers inhabitants of the townships of Tioga and Elkland, setting forth that a

* By Rev. David Craft, of Lawrenceville.



Yours with Respect
James Fords

township hath lately been formed out of part of each of the townships of Elkland and Tioga, which township, if confirmed by order of the court, will be injurious and burdensome" to the inhabitants of said townships, and therefore "pray the court to appoint suitable persons to review the same. The court upon due consideration do order and appoint Ebenezer Seelye, Elihu Hill and Lorentes Jackson, to review the township thus laid off as aforesaid and enquire into the propriety of forming the same." At the following December term (December 6), the reviewers reported as follows: "That we consider the convenience of a more compact township to overbalance the expense that will eventually arise from such division, therefore, think proper that the new township begin at the ninety-fifth milestone of the York State line; thence south four miles to a hemlock corner; thence east eight miles and a half to a stake; thence north four miles to the State line; thence along said State line [west] to the place of beginning. The report having been read the first time on the 17th of this month, December, and a second time on the 18th instant, the court (consisting of Hon. James Burnside, president; Ira Kilburn and Samuel W. Morris, associate judges) do approve and confirm the same, and order and direct that it be entered of record, according to the courses and distances aforesaid, and in grateful remembrance of the gallant James Lawrence, of the United States navy, who fell in the action between the Chesapeake and the Shannon, call this township Lawrence."

The township as thus described is bounded on the north by the New York state line, on the east by Jackson, on the south by Tioga and Farmington, on the west by Farmington and Nelson, and contains thirty-four square miles, 20,760 acres, nearly all of which is arable land. The Tioga river enters the south line of the township about three miles from its southeast corner, takes a course a little west of north, leaving the township a few rods east of the ninetieth milestone. The Cowanesque, its principal affluent, enters the township from the west, about a mile and a half south from its northwest corner, flows in a mean northeasterly direction, leaves the township between the ninetieth and ninety-first milestones, and empties itself into the Tioga a short distance north of the State line. These streams flow through broad valleys, whose rich soil, of deep alluvium, is very productive and adapted to great variety of culture. While all crops are remunerative, of late years tobacco has been the leading product. The valleys are bounded by low ranges of hills from 500 to 600 feet in height, when they spread out in broken plateaus, which, until recently, were heavily timbered, but now contain some of the best farms in the county. The principal streams that fall into the Tioga from the east are, Smith's, Hart's and Westbrook creeks, which, having their heads in the plateau above the river flats, have cut deep ravines through the soft shales, not wide enough for farming purposes, but affording magnificent scenery and beautiful drives on roads of easy grades. The Tioga branch of the Erie railway is built in the ravine of Westbrook creek. On the west there are no affluents of any size within the limits of the township. A creek of considerable size, having its sources in the Farmington hills, flows into the Cowanesque at Tompkins, the only affluent of much volume it receives after entering the township.

EARLY LAND TROUBLES.

Those familiar with Pennsylvania history will remember that the charter of the Connecticut Colony gave her a territory extending through its entire breadth of latitude from Charles river to the Pacific ocean, except where occupied by some other Christian prince or State. The territory subsequently granted to William Penn lapped upon this grant more than the width of one degree of latitude, across the entire northern part of Pennsylvania. Connecticut claimed this on the ground that her charter was nineteen years older than Penn's. Accordingly, in 1754, she assigned to certain freemen and their associates, known as the Susquehanna Company, that portion of her territory from ten miles east of the northeast branch of the Susquehanna river, westward through the whole breadth of latitude, two degrees of longitude, or one hundred twenty miles, or measured on the State boundary line from the forty-sixth to the one hundred sixty-sixth milestone—from the eastern part of Bradford county to the Tuna valley in McKean. The strifes, conflicts, captures, reprisals, destruction of property, special legislation, compromises and law suits, growing out of this claim, which disturbed the Susquehanna valley for half a century, cannot here be discussed. The New England settlers believing the Pennsylvania government had taken an unfair advantage of the "Decree of Trenton," made December 30, 1782, which conceded to Pennsylvania the jurisdiction and pre-emption of the disputed strip, by the oppressive, unreasonable and tyrannical legislation, which had been harshly enforced against them, a meeting was held at Hartford, July 13, 1785, at which it was resolved that the company would support its claim to the purchase, protect the settlers and give as a gratuity a large number of rights to such as would come upon the ground and maintain by force and arms, if need be, their possessions. This resolution was scattered broadcast over New England and hundreds, mostly young men, or relatives of the old settlers, rushed upon the disputed territory.

In disposing of their lands, the company surveyed them into townships as nearly five miles square as the conformity of the land would allow, each containing twenty-five square miles, or 16,000 acres, which were divided into fifty-three shares or rights of 300 acres each, fifty of which were for settlers and three for public use. Hamilton, which embraced the present borough of Lawrenceville, was granted as early as 1790. May 30, 1796, Major Zephon Flower, the surveyor of the Susquehanna Company, ran the projection of the east line of it for fifteen miles. His field notes read: "A survey of part of *Hemlenton* and other towns." Beginning at the eighty-ninth milestone he indicates the streams crossed and their courses, with observations as to the timber, quality of land, etc.

The earliest emigrants into this county were mostly young men from New England and eastern New York, either single or recently married, who, availing themselves of the liberal offers of the Susquehanna Company, thought to secure for themselves, at small price, farms and homes on the rich bottom lands of the Tioga and the Cowanesque. Their route was by the way of the Susquehanna and Tioga rivers through Athens, Newtown, now Elmira, and Painted Post to their destination.

Immediately after the purchase of the Indian claim by Pennsylvania to the

northwestern portion of her territory, the land office was opened and the land surveyed and offered for sale at a price which was soon reduced to six and one-fourth cents per acre. Speculation ran wild. Philadelphia merchants, bankers, men holding public office and others invested to the utmost limit of their money and credit. As early as May, 1785, warrants of survey were laid on both sides of the rivers, and patents were granted on some of them as early as 1792. Great efforts were made to sell these warrants to settlers, but the uncertainty about title led them to hesitate in making investments. Men who had embarked in these speculations soon found themselves greatly embarrassed and unable to make their payments. Their lands were sold by sheriffs and United States marshals for taxes and warrant fees, and many were hopelessly ruined.

In the meanwhile, after pursuing a vacillating course toward the Connecticut people for more than sixteen year, in 1799, the Pennsylvania legislature reached a settled policy in its dealings with them. The confirming law passed that year, with its various supplements, made a distinction between the Susquehanna Company's settlers prior to the Decree of Trenton and those who came later—"half-share men"—confirming the titles of the former to the lands they occupied, and, using the language of an eminent judge, "cutting up the pretended titles of the half-share men by the roots."

The question of title being settled the landholders, in 1806, appointed as their agent Thomas Overton, of Ulster, Bradford county, who came here in the summer of that year, and with great tact and persuasion prevailed upon most of the settlers to abandon their worthless Connecticut titles and buy of the Pennsylvania owners. The people had no money. The little they once had, had been expended in the purchase of their Connecticut rights and the improvement of their farms. Mr. Overton, however, arranged easy terms of payment, which was secured by bond and mortgage upon the holding. He was succeeded by Michael R. Tharp, who adjusted the great majority of titles and is still remembered by the older people. The first volume of records in the recorder's office in this county is mostly filled with mortgages upon farms along the river given to secure the payment of the purchase money, and many of the deeds contain a warranty which can only be understood by remembering that to a part or the whole of the land conveyed there was an adverse title from another State.

In 1786 commissioners and surveyors began to run the boundary line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania, beginning at the Delaware river and going westward. When reaching the ninetieth milestone, which stands near the northeast corner of William Kuhl's barn, in the borough of Lawrenceville, they suspended work until the following spring, when it was resumed. At the re-survey of this line, in 1879, astronomical observations were taken at this point, which was found to be exactly 42° 00' .01′‡0″.14 north latitude, the exact parallel cutting the houses on the north side of State street. At the time of running this line there was not a white settler farther up the Tioga than Painted Post. The open plains at the junction of the Cowanesque, where generations before the red man had cultivated his corn and squashes, had now grown up in hazel bushes, or were covered with wild grass higher than a man's head, but as yet no white man had sought it for a habitation or located upon its fertile meadows his future home.

HON. SAMUEL BAKER, THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER.

The distinction of being the first white settler within the township of Lawrence, and indeed in the county of Tioga, belongs to the Hon. Samuel Baker,* late of Steuben county, New York. He was born in Branford, Connecticut, April 24, 1763, of Puritan ancestry. Jonathan Baker, father of Samuel, removed with his family to White Creek, Washington county, New York, before the Revolutionary War. Early in August, 1777, Burgoyne was marching by easy stages from Ticonderoga to the Hudson. The forests in advance of him were swarming with hostile savages. One of these parties came upon young Baker and a younger brother picking berries. Both boys hid themselves and might have escaped had not Samuel been too anxious to see a live Indian, when he was discovered and captured. The next day, after a journey of considerable hardship, the party reached the camp of Burgoyne, and Samuel was redeemed by a British officer for twelve dollars, and became a waiter at army headquarters. After the surrender of Burgoyne he was found by an American officer, who gave him two dollars and told him to go home, which he did, and remained there until 1781. In that year, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Col. Marius Willett's regiment, for the protection of Tryon county, and took part in the skirmish of Canada Creek, in which the noted Tory leader, Capt. Walter Butler, was killed.

In 1786 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Daniels. Having purchased a right in the Susquehanna Company, in the spring of 1787, provided with only his rifle, he started alone to locate his land on the Tioga, the unexplored west. Striking the headwaters of the Susquehanna, he came to Tioga Point (now Athens), then pushed up the Tioga to Painted Post, and on to its junction with the Cowanesque, and there he built his cabin and commenced a clearing. His log house was near the west bank of the Tioga, almost directly east of the residence of Charles Beebe, in Lawrenceville, near a large oak on the lands of Mrs. Damon. He was the first settler in the valley of the Tioga in Pennsylvania. Samuel Harris, son of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, located at Painted Post, was his nearest neighbor, and next to him was Colonel Hendry, below Big Flats. Having provided himself with a cow, purchased probably at Tioga Point, Mr. Baker managed to live through the summer. He planted with his hoe a piece of corn and raised a good crop. Game and fish were to be had at his own door.

Before autumn he was joined by Capt. Amos Stone, who had been a prominent actor in Shay's notable rebellion against the operation of the Federal Constitution in western Massachusetts. Shay's army was defeated January 25, 1787, and his adherents sought refuge from the federal authorities wherever they could. Baker and Stone remained here alone until Christmas day, 1787, when Baker, leaving Captain Stone to hold his claim, started for the Hudson to bring on his wife and child. The weather was severe. Night overtook him at Big Flats. He kindled a fire on the bank of the river and laid down, but though accustomed to exposure, so intense was the cold he could not sleep. Early in the morning he resumed his journey, and in due time reached his family in safety.

* For the facts relating to Samuel Baker and Richard Daniels, I am indebted to A. J. McAll, Esq., of Bath, New York, who obtained them at first hand.

In the spring of 1788 he brought his wife and infant daughter, accompanied by his wife's father and mother, to Tioga Point. Leaving his family here until the freshet in the Tioga should subside, he struck across the country to see how his friend Stone fared. On reaching the bank opposite his cabin not a human being, except an Indian pounding corn in a samp mortar, was to be seen. Baker supposed his friend had been murdered by the savages, and he lay in the bushes an hour or two to watch the red miller. At length he saw the captain driving the cow along the bank of the river. Baker hailed him, when Stone, seeing who it was, sprang into the air with delight. He had not seen the face of a white man during Baker's absence. In a few days, returning to the Point, he brought his wife and little one and his wife's parents to their new home in the forest.

Now that his family was with him, Mr. Baker, with redoubled energy and zeal, set himself to work to make for them a comfortable home. There were many Indians living in the neighborhood, who, though peaceable, yet now and then by their unexpected visits caused the young wife some trepidation. She had, however, far more dangerous neighbors in the deadly rattlesnakes which swarmed in great numbers in the vicinity. One day while engaged in some out of door duties, her little one, whom she had carried in her arms from the Hudson the year before, was sitting upon the sill of the open door. Casually turning her eyes that way, the mother witnessed a sight that would have paralyzed an ordinary woman. A large rattler was coiled in front of the child attempting to charm it, while the child was reaching out her tiny hand to clutch the sparkling, diamond-like eyes of the reptile. The snake would duck its head to avoid the hand. This it did several times. The mother, equal to the emergency, flew to the rescue, reached over the glittering charmer, seized the child, threw it into the house and killed the snake. For several years the sturdy pioneer quietly pursued his labors and diligently sought to enlarge his clearing and make comfortable his woodland home.

Early in June, 1793, the settlers were startled by a cavalcade of battered, travel-stained horsemen, and shaggy, leather-dressed hunters emerging from the forest into the clearing. Their first thought was of a party of Pennsylvanians to dispossess them of their homes which they were holding under a Connecticut title that had been declared void by the Pennsylvania legislature. The leader was a tall, spare, dark-visaged gentleman of courtly manner and bearing, who, as he gracefully vaulted from his saddle, introduced himself as Captain Williamson, "of whom you have doubtless heard," and craved the hospitality of the frontiersman. The greeting in return was most cordial, and from that day the two men were fast friends.

Great uneasiness was beginning to be felt by the settlers here on account of the uncertainty of their Connecticut titles. Captain Williamson promised Mr. Baker a farm, with a clear title, of any shape or size he should wish wherever he should locate it on the Pultney estate. At the suggestion of Benjamin Patterson, one of Williamson's surveyors, he located a farm in the deep and beautiful valley extending from Lake Keuka to the Conhocton. In the summer of 1793 he went upon his location, erected a log house, made a clearing, receiving a conveyance from Mr. Williamson, dated October 19, 1793, for 200 acres of land, after which he returned for his family. In the spring of 1794 he removed from the Cowanesque with his wife and four children, viz: The daughter born on the Hudson, and two

daughters and one son, William, born on the Tioga†, to his farm in Pleasant valley. Here he continued to reside in peace and comfort, beloved and respected, until his death, which occurred December 2, 1842. His wife was a woman of great strength of mind and high character, stately in manner and a most devoted member of the Episcopal church. Beside the four children they had on leaving Lawrenceville, eight were born to them in Pleasant valley.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Richard Daniels, father-in-law of Samuel Baker, was born in Albany, New York, and served in the French and Indian War of 1754. Soon after the war he returned to Columbia county, New York, and married Cornelia Hoos, a near relative of Martin Van Buren, and took up his residence in Coxsackie, New York. In the War of the Revolution he was a loyalist, but his wife was a true, spirited American, and in every way his superior. He was "a North River Dutchman, short, stout, stubborn and thrifty." They had two children, Elizabeth, who was said to be the very likeness of her mother, and married Samuel Baker, and Mary, who died unmarried, probably before leaving their Coxsackie home. He accompanied his daughter to Lawrenceville in 1788, where he had a log house near his son-in-law. Mrs. Daniels brought some apple seeds, which she planted, and from which grew trees that were standing near the site of their residence until a few years since. He followed Mr. Baker into Pleasant valley in 1794, where he had a beautiful farm north of the inlet, which he conveyed to his grandson, Richard Baker, in 1816, and soon after was laid to rest.

Amos Stone was a captain in the Connecticut Line in the Revolutionary War, and an active participant in Shay's Rebellion. He was born in 1759 and unmarried when he came to Lawrenceville, but in the winter of 1789 he married Miss Elizabeth Ives*, of Newtown, now Elmira, New York, and brought his wife to Lawrenceville on a "pung." He lived a near neighbor to his friend, Mr. Baker, and removed with him to Pleasant valley in 1794, purchasing the farm next east of Baker. The conveyance from Williamson is dated December 4, 1793, for 160 acres, which he paid for by cutting the road from Bath, New York. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years, entering into rest in 1842, having outlived his wife a number of years. He was light-hearted and jolly, making many friends, an intelligent and respectable farmer, and left many descendants.

Of William Barney but little is known, except that he came from the "North River" and settled in the neighborhood of Mr. Baker. There are very strong reasons for believing that his log house was on the north side of the Cowanesque, on the farm subsequently owned by John Cady. That he had a family is certain, as in 1811 his son, George Barney, writes from Vincennes, "Indiana territory," to a friend describing his home, etc., who must have been at least twenty-one years old, and born before his father left the Cowanesque. He also removed to Pleasant valley, bought a farm adjoining those of his old Pennsylvania neighbors, the con-

† Some of these were, no doubt, the first white children born in Tioga county.

* She was doubtless of the family of Ives who subsequently settled in Tioga, but who were for a short time at Southport. They were from Bristol, Connecticut, near where Captain Stone had lived.

veyance bearing date October 18, 1793, for 160 acres. These four families seem to be almost inseparable. They came on the Tioga nearly the same time, settled near each other here, left the same spring for Pleasant valley, where they took adjacent farms, and all of them lived to an advanced age.

Another pioneer of considerable note in his day was William Holden. He came also from the neighborhood of Albany, New York, when a mere boy. There is a tradition that he accompanied the party who came to survey the State boundary line. He was here before 1790, probably as early as 1788*. At that time he was but a young lad. In the assessment for 1800 his age is given at twenty-eight. He built a log cabin west of the present Main street, in Lawrenceville, and put under cultivation a few acres of ground. About 1795, having sold his possession to Uriah Spencer, he went up the Cowanesque and made a settlement at Osceola, on Holden brook, which is named in his honor. He was a bachelor and seems not to have had a residence at any one place for a great length of time. He was expert in making post and rail fence, and during the latter part of his life he was employed the most of the time in that occupation by the farmers. He fell a victim to the drink habit, and for several years was maintained at public expense. He died near Pritchard station about 1846, about seventy-four years of age, and was buried in a little cemetery near Henry Colgrove's. He was of good family. After he became a public charge he was visited by his brother and sister, both in affluent circumstances, who desired him to return and spend his remaining days with them. This he refused on the ground that his tastes and habits were such as to reflect upon them, while the culture and refinement of their home would be an uncomfortable restraint upon him. He was a man of much natural ability and shrewdness, and had his surroundings and early opportunities been of a more favorable character he would have made his mark in the world.

The period from 1790 to 1800 was one of considerable activity along the Tioga valley. At the first named date there was no road except nature's highway, the river, and the trail of the boundary surveyors now being rapidly obliterated. There was not a saw-mill nor a flouring-mill in the county. The settlers were compelled to go to Tioga Point for anything better in the way of breadstuffs than their samp mortars afforded. In 1791 an act was passed providing for the opening of a road from the mouth of the Loyalsock creek to where the State line crosses Troup's creek. The survey was made in the spring of 1792. It crossed the Tioga at the forty-eighth milestone near the south line of the township; thence in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Cowanesque near the present railroad bridge; thence in a west by northwest course to the ninety-second milestone on the State line. Near the Cowanesque crossing on the north side is marked "Baker's house," evidently a mistake, probably "Barney's." The road, however, was never opened. In 1792-93 Capt. Charles Williamson, agent for the Pultney estate, in the State of New York, was engaged in opening a wagon road from Williamsport, on the West Branch, to Williamsburg, on the Canaseraga creek, a distance of 150 miles. The survey of this

* Captain Buel Baldwin said that Colonel Eleazer Lindsley's settlement on his tract north of the State line preceded by some little time the construction of the Williamson road, as also did the settlement of William Holden on the south side.

road followed the east bank of the Tioga the entire width of the township*, but when the road was built, on account of expense in construction, it crossed the Tioga a mile above the State line, and became the present main street of the borough of Lawrenceville. In May, 1793, the Williamson party of road makers was at Lawrenceville. In Williamson's account book, under date of May 3, 1793, is the entry, "To cash paid Samuel Baker for Mr. Bennitt on account of his charge to the Germans, $14.30." This road made the Tioga valley accessible to the people about Sunbury and Northumberland, and brought a large emigration to this township from that part of the country, mostly of the class known as "Pennsylvania Dutch," a hardy, thrifty race.

April 11, 1795, was passed by the Pennsylvania legislature the "Intrusion Law," inflicting heavy fines and imprisonment upon any one convicted of taking possession of, entering, intruding or settling "on any lands in the counties of Northampton, Northumberland or Luzerne by virtue or under color of any conveyance of half-share-right, or any other pretended title not derived from the authority of this commonwealth," except in the seventeen townships of Luzerne county. Under the vigorous operation of this law a number of people from this township were arrested and, having been indicted by the grand jury, were taken to Williamsport for trial, but, much to the credit of the court, were acquitted. During the decade under consideration all of the original settlers moved away from the township, but others came to take their places.

Uriah Spencer was among the pioneers of this period. He was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, and married Miss Deborah Elliott, of Guilford, Connecticut, first cousin of John Elliott, of Kent, both of whom were lineal descendants in the fourth degree of the celebrated John Eliot, missionary among the New England Indians. Mr. Spencer had purchased of Hon. James Hillhouse, of New Haven, Connecticut, a near relative by marriage and a considerable dealer in Pennsylvania lands, the Connecticut title for the township of Hamilton, which included a large part of the present Lawrence township. Mr. Spencer came to Lawrenceville first about 1794, without his family. At this time Baker and his friends, except Holden, had removed to Pleasant valley, and Holden sold his possession to Mr. Spencer, it is said, for a barrel of whiskey. William Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Josiah Lockhart, of Lancaster, had entered warrants of survey for a great part of Mr. Spencer's township. He was active in selling Connecticut rights until, with quite a number of others, he was arrested for violating the intrusion law and taken to Williamsport, where he was duly indicted by the grand jury at the May sessions, 1797, and finally tried and acquitted at the September term, 1798. Soon after his acquittal he removed up the Tioga to what was later known as the John Elliott place, and subsequently to Tioga, where he became one of the most prominent men of the county.

John Elliott, a cousin of the wife of Uriah Spencer, was born in Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut, November 3, 1760, and died in Lawrence, December 13, 1845; his wife, Penina Walter, born March 11, 1777, died August 29, 1870. Having bought the Connecticut title to a farm in Uriah Spencer's township, he started with his family the first of March for his new purchase, with two sleighs and two

* So it is laid down on a Williamson map in the possession of Judge Spencer of Corning, New York.

teams of horses. Crossing the Hudson river at Catskill, he came to Unadilla, where, loading his effects on a raft, he floated down to Tioga Point. Here he left his family while he went up to Tioga, procured a canoe and secured the services of Robert Mitchell and returned to Tioga Point for his goods and family. Returning, he stopped at Erwin Center, where he learned of the arrest of Mr. Spencer*, and determined to keep out of Pennsylvania until the trouble was settled. In 1811 he removed to Lawrenceville, occupying land formerly improved by William Holden. In 1816 he sold his farm to James Ford, and going up the river to Risings, bought of John Shepard, July 8, 1816, 193 acres, with the improvements made by Uriah Spencer. In his native town Mr. Elliott had been a justice of the peace and a member of the legislature. He is spoken of as an honest, conscientious man. His old residence, with its porch and four tall, round columns, is still standing, a conspicuous and interesting landmark of other days.

Thomas Wilson and his family, consisting of his wife, three sons, Thomas, Joseph and Alexander, and one daughter, Amy, who later married Daniel Walker, came from Maryland and settled on the Smith farm in 1795-96. Thomas, Jr., and Alexander moved to Batavia, New York. Joseph went to Angelica, New York, but after his father died he returned to Lawrence and occupied the farm until his death, September 11, 1857, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife, Linda Shumway, died August 31, 1827. Thomas Wilson, his son, Thomas, and their neighbor, Daniel Ingersole, who came to Lawrence about the same time, were arrested and taken to Williamsport for violating the intrusion law, having bought and settled upon their farms under a Connecticut title, in 1797. Mr. Ingersole settled on the farm owned by the late George L. Ryon. He bought the Pennsylvania title of Samuel Pleasants, "with buildings and appurtenances," by deed bearing date October 14, 1806, and sold it to Jacob Reep, May 11, 1812. Leonard Cole and Benjamin Cole were also among the "intruders," and probably lived where Norman Allen now lives, as early as 1795-96. They owned no land, but occupied several places for a short time and died in the vicinity of Lawrenceville. George Buchanan settled on the place now owned by ex-Sheriff John Irvin, probably before 1800. He sold to Eleazer Baldwin, deed bearing date October 15, 1808, and left this vicinity.

Jacob Reep came from near Danville, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1795, to Athens, Pennsylvania, where he spent the winter. His wife, Amy Walker, had four brothers and one sister living there. The next spring, loading his goods and family in a canoe, he pushed up the river as far as Elmira, when his wife and one child, with a horse and cow, took the bridle path over the hill to Lawrenceville, while he pushed his canoe up the stream. He first settled on the George L. Ryon farm, where he remained several years. Doubting the validity of his title, he afterwards removed farther up the river to the "old Reep homestead," now owned by the heirs of Peter Reep, where Jacob died in 1829. The deed from Charles Spurrell, Surry, England, for 169 acres of land, "whereon said Reep now lives, with the buildings, improvements and appurtenances," bears date August, 1820. The following incidents illustrate pioneer life. One morning a good tracking snow had fallen and Mr. Reep

* This fixes 1797, as the year of Mr. Elliott's trip. Had Spencer been arrested when Elliott first came to Tioga, he certainly would have known it. That event must have occurred while Elliott was at Tioga Point. The arrest was in April or May, 1797.

went out to hunt deer. He followed one until the deer crossed his track, when he found an Indian was following the same deer. Mr. Reep left the chase to his red competitor and came home. One night the pigs, which were shut in a pen, were making a great noise. When going out to see what was the matter he found a bear trying to get out of the pen with a pig. He ran for his ax, intending to break bruin's back, but struck him on the side; the ax stuck fast, the bear escaped and he never saw his ax again. Jacob had two sons, Jacob, Jr., who married Betsey, daughter of Adam Hart, and had two children, a son, Peter, who died young, and a daughter, Amy, who married Abram Walker; and Peter, who married Catharine Ridgely, to whom were born fourteen children.

Obadiah Inscho located on the east side of the Tioga, a mile above Lawrenceville, upon the Horton farm, in 1798. Here he resided until his death in 1820. Many of his descendants are living in this county.

Adam Hart joined Mr. Reep on the south, his farm including what is now called Somer's Lane. He was of German parentage, served seven years in the American army during the Revolutionary War, and with his brother George was an early emigrant from Reading, Pennsylvania, to Lawrence. The Harts were enterprising and thrifty farmers. Adam built a distillery on the little stream which still bears his name, said to have been the first erected in the county, and also a saw-mill. He had two sons, John and Daniel, and one daughter, who was married to Jacob Reep. He and his wife moved to Mansfield about 1823, where they died. George Hart served seven years in the Revolutionary War. He had one son, John, whose family now lives in Liberty, and two daughters, one of whom was married to Joseph Middaugh, and the other to Joseph Rowley, who moved to Big Flats, New York.

Joseph Middaugh, son of Samuel, who lived on the Chemung, came from the east a young man, married a daughter of George Hart and settled adjacent to him. He had a saw-mill and did quite an extensive lumber business. Middaugh and the Harts bought the Connecticut title to their land, but finding it worthless bought of the Pennsylvania owners, giving mortgage for the payment of the purchase money. It is likely that Elias Westbrook, who came from the Wyoming valley and settled near Tioga Junction, came before 1800, but the precise date has not been ascertained.

Thus, at the beginning of the present century, nearly every farm along the Tioga valley from the State line to the present Tioga township was occupied by hardy pioneers, whose thrift, push and enterprise were beginning to let the sunshine into the woods, and commencing to hew out of the wilderness the beautiful farms, and introduce the appliances of civilization, which for nearly a century have distinguished this portion of the county.

In the meanwhile settlements began to be pushed with equal enterprise up the Cowanesque. Among the first of these was that of John Cady. He was born at Saratoga, New York, July 4, 1774, and was married to Permelia Frick in 1795, at Southport, New York. He came immediately to Lawrenceville and settled upon the farm, recently the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Stewart, on which William Barney had formerly lived. Barney had built a rough log house with bark-covered roof, a few stones laid up at one side for a fire place and a hole in

the roof for the escape of the smoke and had cleared a few acres of land for a corn patch. A hollow maple stump at the door, over which swung a stone pestle suspended from a spring-pole, was the mill. Here young Cady brought his eighteen-year old wife for her wedding trip. And here they lived, industriously clearing and improving their farm, reared a family of children, and spent their old age in peace and comfort until their death, which occurred to Mr. Cady August 23, 1850, and to his wife February 3, 1862. Mr. Cady's father, Zebdee Cady, came about the same time, made a settlement on the south side of the Cowanesque near the "old red house," remained a few years and then went to Ohio, where he died.

Lyman and Calvin Pritchard, two brothers, came about the time of a little after Mr. Cady* and settled the farm next above him, Calvin on the farm afterwards owned by his son, the late William Pritchard, and Lyman the next above. The family is of Welsh origin, but were at Wyoming, where their father was taken captive by the Indians and never heard of after. The sons, with their aged mother, came to Athens, then went to Owego, and later to Lawrenceville. Lyman married a daughter of William Allington, a blacksmith, who came about the same time as the Pritchards, and lived in a little house east of Abram Walker's. He was physically a powerful man, and held a prominent place in the little community. He went west where he died. Calvin married a daughter of Hosea Kennedy, who was also an early settler on the Cowanesque. Mr. Pritchard for many years carried the mail on horseback from Painted Post to Williamsport over the Williamson road. One night while riding along rather slowly, a panther dropped from a tree upon his horse, but got off without doing injury to either horse or postman, except a big scare. The brothers were joint owners of a saw-mill, where much of the superb pine, which once covered their farms, was manufactured into lumber. They were both men of good education for the times, raised large families, and died upon the farms they first settled.

It has been asserted that in 1800 Tioga county contained only ten families, sixty white persons and seven negroes. There were, however, that many families within the bounds of Lawrence township. The population of the township at the time of its organization, 1816, has not been ascertained. In 1818 the assessment enumerated forty-six taxables, with 5,520 acres of improved land, 692 unimproved, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, one tannery, and a valuation of $13,621. Among the persons here at that time the following deserve mention:

Ira Kilburn, son of Elijah Kilburn, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, October 29, 1772; at twenty was prepared for college; pursued his collegiate studies at Williams and Yale, and graduated in 1796. After teaching a year in Westerly, Rhode Island, in company with Drs. Lee and Collings, he engaged in mercantile business for a couple of years, when he began the study of law with Hon. Coddington Billings, of his native town, whence after three years he entered the office of Judge Gilbert, of Hebron, intending to present himself for admission to the bar at the next term of court, when unforseen circumstances called him to Tioga county in the latter part of 1802. Here he purchased an extensive tract of land,

* In an interview with the late Hiram Pritchard of Corning, New York, he with great positiveness put the date of the coming in 1792, yet both he and others say the Cadys came first, but Cady was here not earlier than 1795.

embracing a large portion of Lawrenceville, and 1,100 acres on the east side of the Tioga, devised by Josiah Lockhart to the First Presbyterian church of Lancaster, and by it sold to Mr. Kilburn. Here, on almost the exact site of the railroad station, he erected a saw and grist-mill, which he operated for many years. In 1808 he was elected a commissioner of Tioga county, and September 18th, of the same year, commissioned justice of the peace. August 3, 1811, he was commissioned a colonel by Governor Snyder, and commanded a regiment of militia. February 6, 1812, he was made postmaster of Lawrenceville, and at the same time was United States mail contractor. July 13, 1812, he was commissioned an associate judge of Tioga county and held this important office nearly twenty-eight years. On retiring from the bench in 1840, he was again elected justice of the peace, "and in the next four years disposed of over 800 cases brought before him." He also held nearly every office in the town and borough. He died in Lawrenceville in 1854, aged eighty-one years. He married Sally Ross, June 20, 1803, and their children were Wells, Harriett, Ralph Lee, Eliza Ann, Adaline and Charles Lawrence. Judge Kilburn was an honest, upright man, a large contributor to every benevolent enterprise, and is still remembered as one of the foremost men of his day in this community.

John Gordon settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Patchin, near Tioga Junction, prior to 1803. He was born in Scotland, in March, 1761. While at school he was impressed into the British military service, was put into the Fifty-third regiment, sent to this country during the Revolutionary War, and discharged in December, 1779. He chose to remain in the United States, attended school for a time, married Sarah Rathbone, and settled in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He was second cousin to Lord Byron, (whose untitled name was George Noel Gordon), and his wife was first cousin to Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame. He secured the Pennsylvania title to 240 acres of land, which he subsequently sold, and moved within the present limits of Tioga township. His family are dead or left the county. John Maine, connected by marriage with the Gordons, settled about the same time on a farm of 286 acres between Gordon and Benjamin Westbrook. Here he built a saw-mill, and sold his property to Jesse Smith and William Babcock, of Ontario county, New York, September 2, 1816, and later moved to Sullivan township.

Capt. Eleazer Baldwin settled near the village of Lawrenceville in March, 1806. His grandfather, John Baldwin, a prosperous farmer and merchant, lived in Norwich, Connecticut, and had two sons, one, Jabez, served through the entire Revolutionary War, and Rufus, the father of Eleazer, who assisted in the erection of Dartmouth College, Eleazer as a lad assisting to haul the logs of which the first buildings were constructed. Leaving Dartmouth school, Eleazer came to Geneva, New York, where he was for some time in the employ of Colonel Williamson. About 1800 he came up Sugar creek to Troy, Pennsylvania, where he married Betsy Stevens, and in March, 1806, came to Lawrence township, where he died in 1831. In 1813 he was collector of taxes, and an active man of affairs until the day of his death. His sons Buel, Moses and Thomas L., were farmers and lumbermen. Buel and Thomas subsequently moved to Tioga, while Moses remained in Lawrence, and died on the farm where his widow now lives.

Dr. Simeon Powers came to Lawrenceville in 1805, but remained here only a brief period. Removing to Knoxville, he lived at that place until 1808, and then located in Tioga. In 1821 he returned to Lawrenceville, which remained his home until his death. His practice extended over a vast territory; westward up the Cowanesque into Potter county, south as far as Williamsport and north to Addison, Painted Post and Bath. In 1815 he was elected the second sheriff of Tioga county, holding the office for three years. The doctor built the "red house," on Cowanesque street, Lawrenceville, where he died in December, 1863, in the eightieth year of his age. He came to Tioga county a single man, but married Polly, a daughter of Obadiah Inscho.

Daniel Walker was born at Nescopeck, Pennsylvania, in 1778. At ten years of age came with his father, George Walker, to Nichols, New York, and thence to Lawrenceville in 1810, and settled upon the farm now owned by his son, Abram Walker. The deed bears date December 2, 1815. Some one, whose name is unknown, had made a settlement here before Walker came. In 1811 he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wilson. She died in 1836 and he in 1854. His son, Abram, an octogenarian, whose wife was Amy Reep, is still living on the old homestead, while his daughter, Amy, married Austin Lathrop, and died in 1850.

Hon. James Ford was born in Morristown, New Jersey, March 4, 1783. At the early age of thirteen he went to New York to learn the mercantile business, where he remained six years. In 1814 he had a store at Watson's, a mile north of the Pennsylvania state line; in 1816 he is spoken of as a merchant in Painted Post, and in that year he removed to Lawrenceville and built the mansion now occupied by his grandson, George Shumway. When the frame of the building was erected, the people for twenty miles around had been invited to the raising. At its christening, as was then the custom, the various names by which the place had been known, such as "Bachelorsville," "Shaver's Point," "Rogue's Harbor," etc., were discarded, and that of Lawrence adopted, in honor of Captain Lawrence, of "Don't give up the ship" fame. Mr. Ford became the most extensive business man in Tioga county, especially as merchant, lumberman and dealer in real estate. To him and Judge Kilburn Lawrenceville is largely indebted for its broad streets, deeds for lots specifying that Main street, a part of the Williamson road, should be eighty feet wide. As a business man Mr. Ford was intelligent and energetic. At his mills large quantities of lumber were cut and floated down the river, and grain was purchased which was manufactured into flour for southern markets. He served acceptably two terms in the state legislature, 1824 and 1825, and two in Congress, elected in 1828 and 1830. He died in 1859 and was laid to rest in the Lindsley family burying ground, where sleep many of the pioneers of this valley.

Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, a native of Marlborough, where he was born in 1794, came to Lawrenceville in 1818 and built up a large professional practice. He was elected to the legislature in 1827, sheriff in 1840, and appointed an associate judge in 1847, and was a man of prominence and influence.

Hiram Beebe, who came in 1815, was the first merchant. In 1840 he removed his business to Nelson, but retained his home in Lawrenceville until his death. He was a prominent business man and a leading politician. His brother, Anson Beebe,

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with his brother-in-law, Asa Lincoln, both of whom came in 1817, were engaged with Hiram in the manufacture of gloves and mittens for years.

Among the other early settlers of prominence were Joseph McCormick, Samuel McDougall, who came from Washington county, New York, was county surveyor from 1827 to 1836, and died in 1859, aged seventy-six; Job Geer, a leading contractor and builder, who erected the court house at Wellsboro; Daniel Cook and others who became identified with the development and upbuilding of the township.

Such were the leading men among the settlers up to 1831, in which year the settlements were practically confined to the river flats, the hillsides remaining, for the most part, a wilderness. Year by year, however, the timber was stripped from these and the adjacent uplands, and the land placed under cultivation, until, in time, the entire township was transformed into well-tilled and productive fields. In 1890 the population of the township was 1,017, and of Lawrenceville borough 441, making a total for both of 1,458.

THE BOROUGH OF LAWRENCEVILLE.

From the first, the natural advantages of its situation made the junction of the two rivers the business center for a large outlying territory, which, with the rapid development of the lumber manufacturing, so enhanced its importance as to render a municipal organization desirable. Accordingly, by an act of legislature, approved March 21, 1831, that part of the township of Lawrence, bounded on the north by the State line; on the east by the Tioga river; on the south by Ira Kilburn's south line, and on the west by James Ford's west line, was erected into the "Borough of Lawrenceville," and in a few weeks the borough government went into operation.

The completion of the Chemung canal to Corning, in 1834, and of the Tioga railroad a few years later gave a great impulse to business. From 1840 to 1855 the lumber trade was at its zenith. A perfect lumber fever prevailed. In the spring season and on every freshet, the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers were literally crowded with rafts of logs, lumber and timber, and ark loads of shingles. Two hundred million feet annually passed through Lawrenceville, exclusive of the large amount manufactured at or near the town. Merchants did a heavy business. Stores, shops, hotels, churches and private residences were erected during this fever, which began to subside in 1856. The forests, which had yielded such large revenue and given employment to so much capital and labor, had been swept away, and the soil, though good, was covered with stumps, brush and undergrowth, or had been swept by devastating fires. In a few years the borough, which had been the commercial metropolis of the county, was prostrate and has never recovered its former prosperity.

It is said "misfortunes never come single." Lawrenceville was visited by two very destructive fires just when every line of business was paralyzed. The first occurred in 1867, and the other in 1868. These fires burned out the center and business portion of the village, and destroyed property to the amount of $160,000. The town has never recovered from this blow, the burnt district being still mostly covered by cheap board structures. Although advantageously situated at the junction of the Tioga and Cowanesque Valley railroads with the main line of the

Fall Brook, yet its population does not exceed 800 souls. One general store, two groceries, a feed and a notion store, two furniture stores, two blacksmith, and two wagon and one carpenter shop, two markets, a drug store, three physicians, one lawyer, two clergymen, two jewelers, two barbers, an undertaker and a shoemaker, a newspaper, two justices and a hotel represent the principal business places of the borough.

MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Adam Hart, who settled at Somer's Lane, and who was a man of enterprise, erected a distillery and a saw-mill on the little stream that still bears his name. They were among the earliest in the county. In 1812 Hart was assessed as an innkeeper. He removed to Mansfield in 1823. His brother, George Hart, appears to have had an interest with him in these enterprises.

Joseph Middaugh, who married a daughter of George Hart, and lived near him, was an early saw-mill owner and operator.

Lyman and Calvin Pritchard, who settled on the Cowanesque, on the farm owned by the late William Pritchard, were joint owners in a saw-mill erected during the earlier years of the present century.

Ira Kilburn, who settled in Lawrenceville in 1802, erected a few years later, a saw-mill and a grist-mill, on almost the exact site of the present railroad station. These he carried on for many years. He also erected a distillery a short distance south of the station, which was operated by himself and Hiram Beebe.

John Maine, who settled between the farms of John Gordon and Benjamin Westbrook, about 1803, built a saw-mill which he operated until September 2, 1816, when he sold it to Jesse Smith and William Babcock, of Ontario county, New York.

James Ford, who located in Lawrenceville in 1816, and immediately engaged in mercantile business, soon afterward erected a saw-mill and grist-mill on the north side of the Cowanesque river, above the mill now owned and operated by Nathaniel Eaton. The Ford grist-mill was burned and rebuilt several times and was owned successively by James Ford, his son, C. H. L. Ford, Augustus Wolz and Nathaniel Eaton, who has run the present mill about twelve years. It stands some distance below the site of the early mills, and is operated by water power.

The foregoing are the principal early enterprises. In 1823 there were in Lawrenceville and in the township three grist-mills, five saw-mills, two distilleries, one tannery, two blacksmith shops, one chairmaker and one cooper. During the lumbering activity, which came later, the number of enterprises was largely increased, and every branch of industry prospered.

The first store in Lawrenceville was started in 1815 by Hiram Beebe and a man named Hollabert. Mr. Beebe, who attained prominence as a merchant and politician, continued in business until 1840, when he opened a store in Nelson in connection with Hunt Pomeroy, father of the late Mark M. Pomeroy, otherwise known as "Brick" Pomeroy, editor of the LaCrosse *Democrat*. The second store was opened in 1816 by James Ford, who soon became the principal merchant of the place. Others followed as the population of the village and township increased.

Adam Hart's wayside inn, at Somer's Lane, was the first public house in the township. The first hotel in Lawrenceville was built about 1817 by Enos

Slosson. After his death it was kept by Samuel Besler. Mrs. Slosson married Eben McDougall, who kept the house for a number of years. Then came James Baldwin, of Addison, and H. H. Potter. The latter removed to Tioga in 1833, and was succeeded by Clark Slosson. This old hotel was burned in the fire of 1867. In 1826 John Barnes built a hotel on the site of the present Hotel Kirkland, which he conducted until about 1835. Among his successors were S. B. Denton, Job Geer, Barney McDougall, George Jordan and Lewis Daggett. It burned about twenty years ago, and was rebuilt by Mr. Daggett. He and his sons, Seth and Wells Daggett, were the landlords to February, 1890, when the property was leased to F. G. Kirkland, who purchased it January 1, 1894. He has proven a popular and successful landlord.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

Dr. Ralph Kilburn, a brother of Judge Ira Kilburn, came to Lawrenceville in 1804, and practiced until 1840, when he went to live with a sister near Rochester, New York, where he died. He was never married. Dr. Simeon Power first came to Lawrenceville in 1805. He soon removed to Knoxville and later to Tioga, returning to Lawrenceville in 1821, where he died in December, 1863. His brother, Dr. Pliny Power, came a few years later. He practiced in Lawrenceville, Canoe Camp and Tioga until 1835, when he removed to Michigan, where he died. Dr. Curtis Parkhurst came to Lawrenceville in 1818, and practiced his profession until his death. He was elected to the legislature in 1827 and sheriff in 1840. Dr. Lewis Darling came from Wellsboro to Lawrenceville in 1831, and practiced in Lawrenceville until his death. His son, Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., and grandson, Dr. A. L. Darling, both physicians of skill and reputation, are in practice in Lawrenceville. A fuller reference to each of them will be found in their biographical sketches. Dr. Milton Pardee Orton located in Lawrenceville in 1834, and practiced until 1862, when he became a surgeon in the United States service. He died at Hatteras Inlet, February 2, 1864. Locke Granger, a graduate of Geneva Medical College, came to Lawrenceville in 1841, and for a time was a partner with Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., but later practiced alone. He died in 1883. Dr. Van Horn, a homeopathist, came to Lawrenceville in the early seventies, but removed, a few years later, to Elmira, New York. Dr. J. B. Smith came to Lawrenceville in 1890, and has built up a good practice. He and Drs. Lewis and A. L. Darling comprise the present resident physicians.

The legal profession has been well represented in Lawrenceville. Hon. Ira Kilburn, though not in regular practice, served for many years as an associate judge and as justice of the peace, and was prominently identified with the legal history of the county. Clarendon Rathbone came to Lawrenceville in 1820, and practiced about twenty years, when he removed to Blossburg. John W. Maynard, who came to Lawrenceville with his parents in 1828, practiced here until the spring of 1833, when he removed to Tioga. Newell F. Higgins, who located in Lawrenceville about 1829, remained two years and removed to Williamsport. Norman H. Purple studied under Higgins, and practiced in Lawrenceville until 1837, when he removed to Peoria, Illinois. Pardon Damon came to Lawrenceville about 1826, studied law with Purple and Judge Knox, and practiced in Lawrenceville until his death. John C.

Knox, afterwards eminent as a judge of the State Supreme Court, practiced in Lawrenceville in the later thirties and early forties. John W. Ryon, a native of Elkland, came to Lawrenceville in 1847, and practiced until 1863, when he removed to Pottsville. Wallace P. Ryon, a brother of Hon. John W. Ryon, has been in practice in Lawrenceville since 1882. D. C. Harrower, a son of Hon. G. T. Harrower, was admitted to the bar of Tioga county and practiced in Lawrenceville until 1894, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre.

NEWSPAPERS.

In August, 1840, the late William Adams, of Mansfield, then the editor and proprietor of the Tioga *Democrat*, published at Tioga, sold a half interest in the paper to John C. Knox, Hiram Beebe, James Ford and Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, of Lawrenceville, who removed the plant and paper to that place, and changed the name of the paper to the Lawrence *Sentinel*. Mr. Adams subsequently sold his remaining interest to Mr. Knox. Two years later the latter sold it to Asa H. Carey, who removed it, so it is said, to Troy, Pennsylvania. The *Sentinel* was Democratic in politics. Lawrenceville was without a paper then until 1871, when Henry C. Mills established the *Valley Enterprise*. A year or two later he removed the plant to Mansfield. In 1879 the Lawrenceville *Herald* was established by A. Redfield & Son, who conducted it until 1889, when it passed into the hands of Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr. Early in 1890 he sold it to Wallace P. Ryon. On February 1, 1892, Leon A. Church became associated with Mr. Ryon in the publication of the *Herald*, which relationship still continues. The paper is well conducted, has a good circulation, and is devoted principally to matters of local interest.

SCHOOLS.

From the first, as might have been expected from their New England origin, the people of Lawrence were careful to provide for the education of their children. As early and probably before 1800, there was a school at Hart's and one at Pritchard's. At the latter place Lyman Pritchard taught for several winters. Later another school house was built near the farm now owned by Norman H. Ryan, and in 1824 one was erected at Tompkins. On the Tioga the first school house was built near Reep's, which was abandoned and another put up at Somer's Lane (Hart's). These were log structures, built by the people who lived in the vicinity, and rudely finished and furnished. The Hart school house was burned one night during a term of school. The next day the inhabitants came together and before night the logs for another house were put up. There was not a box of glass to be had nearer than Painted Post, but Mr. Baldwin went up on horse back and brought a box, and another neighbor gathered grain sufficient to purchase books, which was also taken to Painted Post, and every school book in the place was secured. In a week from the time the old house was burned the new one was completed, and the school continued. In 1834 school directors were elected under the common school law of the State, as follows: William Updegraff, Clarendon Rathbone, Horace Frizelle, Abisha Baker, Job Geer and Rufus Baldwin. Job Geer was elected president; C. Rathbone, secretary, and Wells Kilburn, appointed treasurer. The township was divided into five sub-districts, two on the Cowanesque,

two on the Tioga, and one at Lawrenceville. There are now seven districts in the township, outside of Lawrenceville, which forms a separate district. The school houses are well built and well furnished, and good schools are maintained, the average in the borough being eight, and in the township seven months each year.

The Lawrenceville Academy was incorporated September 21, 1848. The first board of trustees was constituted as follows: James Ford, Curtis Parkhurst, E. D. Wells, Milton P. Orton and Micajah Seelye. A building was erected and was opened for the reception of students—both sexes being admitted—about 1852. George Barker, the first principal, remained about two years. His successor, Thomas Benton, had charge two years. Rev. Roswell Brooks, who followed him, died within a year, and his wife succeeded him. Then came William Merris, who died within two years after taking charge. His successors were Dr. Milton Pardee Orton and Rev. Sidney Mills. The Academy was maintained until about 1860, when the property was transferred to the borough for public school purposes, and the building has since been used and occupied by the borough graded schools. Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., who was a student at the Academy, says it was an excellent school, and that it was largely attended, students coming from the "Southern Tier," of New York, and from various parts of Pennsylvania. The course of study was intended to prepare the student for college, and the instruction was thorough.

CHURCHES, SABBATH-SCHOOLS AND CEMETERIES.

The Baptists were probably the earliest to hold religious worship in Lawrence. Elder John Drew, whose wife was a sister of Eleazer Baldwin, came from Norwich, Connecticut, about the same time as Baldwin, raised a family and remained here until his death. Elder David Rathbone—a graduate of Yale College, where he had taken a master's degree, and a man of great ability—came about 1813. He ministered to the little companies gathered at various points, until August 23, 1823, when he was instantly killed by the overturning of his carriage. He was at the time about sixty years of age. Both he and Mr. Drew are buried in the old cemetery west of the village. He was followed by Elder Thomas S. Sheardown, Elisha Booth and others. A church was organized in 1813, across the line in Tioga township, at the home of Benjamin Bentley, of which many of the Baptists, resident in Lawrence township, became members. No church appears to have been organized in Lawrence township, or if organized, to have had anything but a brief existence.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lawrenceville is one of the oldest societies of that denomination in the county. The first public worship was held soon after the beginning of the present century. The "circuit rider," who made occasional visits, and resident local preachers conducted the services, which, when the weather permitted, were usually held in the open air. In winter and in inclement weather they were held in the homes and in the barns of the settlers. Among the pioneers of Lawrence township—who occasionally conducted these early services—was a local preacher named Ephraim Thomas. He was also a carpenter and farmer. He was born in Ireland in 1788; came to America in 1805, and found his way into

Lawrence township, where he passed the remainder of his life, and died in September, 1852. The date of the organization of the first class is not known, but it is said to have been some time during the early twenties. The first house of worship was of brick. It was begun in 1831 or 1832; was completed in 1836, and was built on land donated by Ira Kilburn, situated at the head of old Mechanic street. It was sold and torn down, and the land reverted to the heirs of Kilburn, who donated it to the borough for the extension of Mechanic street. In 1849 another building was erected on the corner opposite A. P. Radaker's. This was burned in December, 1888, and the present edifice built in 1889.

Owing to the fact that, previous to 1858, the records of the church were very imperfectly kept, a complete list of the pastors is not obtainable. From a broken file of the conference minutes and from other sources, the following list has been compiled: Rev. Lemuel Maynard, a circuit preacher, and the father of the late Judge John W. Maynard, of Williamsport, was here as early as 1828. He was born May 10, 1773; died February 8, 1839, and lies buried in the Lawrenceville cemetery. Rev. Asa Orcutt was the pastor of the church in Tioga in 1829-30. As Lawrenceville and Tioga were both in the same charge until 1873, the same pastors served both churches. Rev. Chandler Wheeler was the pastor in 1833, and Rev. Hiram Sanford in 1835. The name of Rev. Samuel Nichols appears from 1844 to 1846. In 1857 Rev. Daniel Clark was in charge, since which time the succession has been as follows: Revs. Samuel Nichols, 1858-60; N. N. Beers, 1860-61; William B. Holt, 1861-62; George Stratton, 1862-63; William Potter, 1863-64; Thomas S. Abrahams, 1864-66; N. Fellows, 1866-67; J. J. Turtin, 1867-70; W. S. Kymer, 1870-71; William Cochran, 1871-72; G. W. Gibson, 1872-75; Paul Smith, 1875-78; W. W. Hunt, 1878-80; N. N. Beers, 1880-81; Andrew Purdy, 1881-84; Ward Platt, 1884-86; Henry Vosburgh, 1886-89; F. H. Van Keuren, 1889-91; C. M. Gardner, 1891-92; G. Wilbur Shipley, 1892-95; E. A. Anderson, 1895-96, and E. E. Jones, the present incumbent, who took charge in October, 1896. The church now numbers seventy-two members. There are 100 pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, and sixty-eight members in the Epworth League.

The First Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville, the oldest Presbyterian church in the county, was organized February 10, 1824, by Revs. David Higgins, of Bath, New York; Henry Ford, of Elmira, New York, and Ruling Elder Elias Hopkins, a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Bath. The following are the names of the original members as they appear upon the church record: Joseph Miller, Linda Mira, his wife; Abisha Baker, Martha, his wife; Nancy (wife of Rev. Davis) Rathbone, Phila (wife of Calvin) Cowley, Polly (wife of Samuel) McDougall, Betsey Wilson, Jerusha L. (wife of Michael R.) Tharp, Widow Roxcelana Brown, Mary (wife of Joseph) Nelson, Eunice (wife of Eleazer) Lindsley, and Eleanor (wife of Job) Geer. Rev. Simeon R. Jones and others supplied the pulpit until 1831, when Rev. Elijah D. Wells became the pastor, and continued, excepting one year, until 1842. Mr. Wells was born in New York City, September 29, 1800; died in Lawrenceville, February 11, 1883, and was buried in the Lawrenceville cemetery. Rev. Samuel J. McCullough, who served as pastor from 1842 to 1847, and was for thirty years a minister of the Gospel, was born in Dickinson, Cumberland county,

Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; was deeply learned in theology, and was a sincere and devoted man in his profession. He died at Tioga, December 19, 1867, aged fifty-eight years, and lies buried in the cemetery at Lindley, New York. Rev. Mr. Hood, who was the pastor from 1847 to 1849, was followed by Rev. Sidney Mills, who had charge from 1849 to 1854, and also taught for a few years in the Lawrenceville Academy. He was born March 20, 1779, and died at Lawrenceville, March 13, 1875. His remains were buried in the Lawrenceville cemetery. Rev. Albert Henry Barnes was the pastor from 1854 to 1860, and Rev. Octavius Fitch from 1861 to 1863. Mr. Fitch was a faithful and earnest minister. He died February 24, 1869, and lies buried in the Lawrenceville cemetery. Rev. Elijah D. Wells and others supplied the pulpit from 1864 to 1869, since which time the pastors have been as follows: Revs. Walter S. Drysdale, 1870; Mr. Cooper, 1871; Henry P. Baker, 1871-73; John B. Grier, D. D., 1873-77; Henry T. Scholl, 1882-85; W. Tussing, 1886; W. A. Dunning, 1887; A. C. Reed, 1888; J. Addison Whittaker, 1888-89; James I. Campbell, 1889-90, and David Craft, the present pastor, who came in 1891, and who also has charge of the church at Antrim.

In 1831-32 the present church edifice was erected on ground donated by James Ford. The heavy timbers used in the building were donated by Dr. Simeon Power. The exterior of this church—the oldest house of worship in the county—is a perfect model of Doric architecture. The interior was remodeled a few years since, and is neat and comfortable.

In 1840 the society was incorporated under the name of the "Presbyterian Congregation of Lawrenceville." There were thirty incorporators, including the following trustees: Erastus Butts, Joel Adams, Micajah Seelye, James Ford and Samuel Rockwell. In 1860, on account of dissensions, a portion of the membership withdrew and the Second Presbyterian church of Lawrenceville was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Susquehanna. Rev. Lyell T. Adams was employed as pastor until 1866. His successor, Rev. John Garretson, supplied the pulpit until 1870, when the two factions were again united. The church now numbers seventy members. There are sixty-five pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, of which William S. Smith is the superintendent.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1860 under the rectorship of Rev. J. Hobart De Mille. As early as 1841, Rev. Charles Breck, the pioneer minister of the denomination in the county, held services here. His successors have been the rectors of St. Andrew's church, at Tioga, who also administered to this congregation up to 1893, since which time there has been no stated rector. The present church edifice was built in 1873, by the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania. Previous to its erection the congregation worshiped in a hall.

The Christian Church was organized a number of years ago in the eastern part of the township. A neat and substantial house of worship was erected in which the congregation worship. A good Sunday-school is also maintained.

Sabbath-Schools were early organized. Joseph Nelson, a Scotch Presbyterian seceder, who came from St. Lawrence county, New York, about 1815, and settled

near Henry Colgrove's place, was an early Sabbath-school worker and used to gather the children of the neighborhood in his house for religious instruction. Denominational Sabbath-schools were held in the churches of the borough, and a union undenominational Sunday-school was organized by Samuel Rockwell at Middaugh's in 1850. Mr. Rockwell is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Lawrenceville.

Cemeteries.—When the township was first settled the pioneers buried their dead near their homes in order to protect their graves from wild animals. In the early thirties the present cemetery west of Lawrenceville was set apart for burial purposes. It is in charge of the Lawrenceville Cemetery Association, incorporated September 23, 1876. The East Lawrence Cemetery Association, incorporated May 10, 1881, own and control a cemetery in the township, about three miles southeast of Lawrenceville.

JUSTICES AND BURGESSES.

The office of justice of the peace for Lawrence township has been filled as follows: Elijah Putnam, 1813; Ambrose Millard, 1816; John Drew, 1818; Elijah De Pui and Samuel McDougall, 1819; Job Geer and Levi Vail, 1825; William Willard, Jr., and Reuben Cloos, 1827; Jonah Brewster, 1830; William Garretson and Martin Bowen, 1831; Samuel Snow, 1832; Horace E. Spencer and Horace Frizelle, 1883; A. M. Compton, 1834; Calvin Cowley, 1835; Erastus W. Derow, Lewis Meade and J. C. Whittaker, 1836; Curtis Parkhurst and Lyman Johnson, 1838; William Evans, 1841; Austin Lathrop, 1842; re-elected, 1847 and 1852; Samuel Broakman, 1847, and Dwight R. Cowley, 1856. Although the election returns show that candidates for justices of the peace were regularly voted for, the record of commissions contains no name of any who qualified from 1856 to 1872, in which year Peter Reep was commissioned. The names of the succeeding justices are as follows: Isaac Losey, 1874; Peter Reep, 1878, re-elected 1883 and 1887; Sylvester Shoemaker, 1880; re-elected, 1885; J. B. Squires, 1884; George Reep, 1890; Willis F. Reep, 1895.

The following named persons have served as justices of the borough of Lawrenceville: Lewis Meade and Ira Kilburn, 1840; Job Geer and Locke Granger, 1844; re-elected, 1850; Curtis Parkhurst, 1845; Edward R. Kasson, 1848; Samuel B. Brooks, 1849; E. D. Wells, 1854; re-elected, 1859 and 1864; James Ryon, 1855; Pardon Damon, 1857; re-elected, 1862, 1867 and 1872; J. H. Mather, 1867; re-elected, 1872 and 1877; Augustus Redfield, 1875; George T. Losey, 1877; re-elected, 1887 and 1896; George McCullough, 1881; James Stewart, 1886; re-elected, 1891; D. C. Ford, 1890; Wallace P. Ryon, 1894.

The burgesses of the borough of Lawrenceville have been elected as follows: Job Geer, 1831-32; Ira Kilburn, 1833-34; Micajah Seelye, 1835; Horace Frizelle, 1836; Lewis Meade, 1837-38; Isaac C. Whitehead, 1839; Samuel Satterlee, 1840; Wells Kilburn, 1841; Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., 1842; James Ford, 1843; Samuel Satterlee, 1844-45; Robert Inscho, 1846; Samuel Kinsey, 1847-48; Pardon Damon, 1849; Alexander Cropsey, 1850-51; A. C. Coopley, 1852; John Ryon, 1853; I. W. Tubbs, 1854-55; Pardon Damon, 1856; W. F. Trowbridge, 1857-60; W. G. Miller, 1861; Alexander Cropsey, 1862-67; Pardon Damon, 1868-69; J. F. Rusling,

1870-73; Locke Granger, 1874-75; N. Losey, 1876; Alexander Cropsey, 1877; C. S. Mather, 1878-79; D. C. Ford, 1880; J. C. Beeman, 1881-83; J. F. Rusling, 1884; Alexander Cropsey, 1885; J. F. Rusling, 1886; F. L. Kolb, 1887; C. S. Mather, 1888; James N. Hill, 1889; J. F. Rusling, 1890; N. Losey, 1891; Myron Losey, 1892; J. N. Hill, 1893; George B. Colby, 1894, and Dr. Lewis Darling, 1897.

SOCIETIES.

Lawrenceville Lodge, No. 913, I. O. O. F., was organized July 14, 1875. The first officers were as follows: George T. Losey, N. G.; Seth O. Daggett, V. G.; Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., S., and J. Phippen, T.

Lawrenceville Encampment, No. 98, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1878, with the following officers: C. H. Tremaine, C. P.; George T. Losey, H. P.; Lewis Daggett, S. W.; C. S. Mather, J. W.; N. Losey, S., and W. H. Baxter, T.

Capt. Phil Holland Post, No. 357, G. A. R., was organized July 16, 1863, the first officers being as follows: James A. Rodgers, C.; James Loughridge, S. V. C.; E. C. Rockwell, J. V. C.; J. C. Beeman, Q. M.; George Odell, S.; H. A. Stratton, C.; S. M. Morgan, O. D.; H. B. Colgrove, O. G.; H. T. Caton, A.; L. G. Brant, S. M., and L. M. Smith, Q. M. S.

HORACETOWN.

In 1839 Horace Frizelle was running the Kilburn mills and quite a number of the families in his employ were living on the east side of the Tioga. Thinking it to be advantageous to be incorporated into a borough, an act of the legislature, approved February 19, 1840, was passed, providing for the erection of the "Borough of Horacetown," including the territory bounded north by the State line, on the east by Ansel Bascom's east line, on the south by Obadiah Inscho's north line, and on the west by the west bank of the Tioga river at low water mark. Other sections provide for the election of borough officers and prescribe their duties. The records of the borough are lost and its very existence forgotten by most, even of the old people. The assessment of 1841 gives twenty-seven taxables, of whom fourteen at least were transient persons. The borough organization was soon abandoned and the territory lapsed into the township.

CHAPTER XLV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGIN OF NAME—ORIGINAL AREA—PRESENT BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—ALTITUDE—POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—EARLY MILLING ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

JACKSON township was created in September, 1815, from territory previously embraced in Tioga township, and was named in honor of Andrew Jackson, the hero of the battle of New Orleans, and subsequently president of the United States. As originally constituted it embraced about one-half of the present township of Rutland, which was created in 1828. It is the northeastern township of the county, and is bounded on the north by New York state, on the east by Bradford county, on the south by Rutland township, and on the west by Tioga and Lawrence townships. It is nearly square, averaging about seven miles and a quarter from east to west by six and a quarter from north to south, and contains about forty-five square miles. The surface is rugged, the hills in some places being steep and high. The soil is fairly fertile, the upland as well as valley area being well cultivated and productive. The principal streams are Seely and Hammond creeks. The former drains the southeastern part of the township, flowing northeast through Job's Corners and Daggetts, and passing into Bradford county about a mile and a half southeast of Millerton. Hammond creek rises in the southern part of the township, and flows almost due north to Trowbridge. Here it turns and pursues a northeast course through Millerton to the Bradford county line, about a mile south of the New York state line. Alder brook, a branch of Hammond creek, flows southeast, and drains the northwestern part of the township. Bear creek, another branch, flows from the south and drains a portion of the eastern part of the township. Holiday run, which rises southeast of Maple Ridge, and flows northwest into Tioga and Lawrence townships, drains the southwestern part of the township. The mean elevation above tidewater is about 1,600 feet.

The settlement of the township began in 1793, and it has grown steadily and healthfully. In 1840 it had 1,123 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,531; in 1880, 1,824, and in 1890, 1,704.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Garret Miller was the pioneer settler of the township. He came from Orange county, New York, and the date of his coming is fixed by the following inscription upon the tombstone which marks the grave of his son, Capt. Samuel Miller, in the cemetery at Millerton:

Capt. Samuel Miller.
Pioneer of this Town.
Resided here for 57 years.
Died September 16, 1850.
Aged 71 years, 4 months.
The Napoleon of hunters; the kind, affectionate relative and the generous friend.

According to this inscription Garret Miller and his family came into the township as early as 1793. A clearing was first made north of Millerton, near the New York state line, but they soon afterward moved down into the valley and settled permanently on Hammond creek, on the site of Millerton. The names of Garret Miller and Samuel Miller appear in the census returns of the county for 1800, the age of the former being given as forty-two and that of the latter as twenty-two. The township at the time of their settlement was a trackless wilderness, and they were compelled to cut a road through the forest from Newtown—now Elmira—to their new home. They belonged to a hardy and vigorous stock, and their descendants are among the leading citizens and business men of the township.

The next settlement was made in 1797 by Reuben Daggett, who brought his family from his native state—New Hampshire—and settled on Seely creek, near the Bradford county line, in the southeastern part of the township. The place is still known as Daggett's Mills. Here he and his sons, Rufus, Reuben and Seth, erected the first grist-mill and the first saw-mill in the township.

In 1812 the following named persons were residents of the township: Enos Curtis, who settled in the eastern part; Jonathan Corey, Sr., Jonathan Corey, Jr., Hiram Corey and John Corey, near Jackson Summit; Reuben Daggett, Jr., Rufus Daggett and Seth Daggett, who settled at Daggett's Mills; Daniel Lafferty, who settled at Job's Corners; Garret Miller, Sr., Samuel Miller, Garret Miller, Jr., and Joshua Miller, who settled at Millerton; David Nichols, who settled at Maple Ridge; James and Jesse Seely, who settled on Seely creek, and Andrew Sharp. David and Clement Paine were also in the township in 1812.

The foregoing were the pioneer families of the township. After 1812 Jackson settled rapidly, the assessment list of 1816 showing forty taxables. In 1818 the number had increased to fifty-nine. Owing to the entire township being heavily timbered with pine, its lands were cleared slowly, the settlers preferring to await the advent of saw-mills to convert the forests into lumber. These soon came and lumbering became, and for half a century remained, the leading industry of the township.

EARLY MILLING ENTERPRISES.

Jackson township early became the scene of important and extensive lumbering operations. From 1815 until after 1850 the work of converting its immense forests of pine into lumber was pushed forward with all the vigor and energy at the command of those who had their capital invested in mills and in timber lands. Before the advent of the railroad into the township, logs and lumber were hauled to Elmira. In the early days these were rafted down the Chemung river and the North Branch of the Susquehanna to Philadelphia and other lumber markets. Saw-mills were numerous and changes of ownership frequent, showing that the business, while promising large profits, often involved those who engaged in it in serious loss. As



Elliott S. Rose

the timber disappeared the mills shut down, until now there is only one of the old mills—the Mitchell mill, on Alder brook—in operation.

The pioneer grist-mill in the township was the Daggett mill, erected on Seely creek, about a mile below the present village of Daggetts. It first appears on the assessment list in 1817, and is assessed to Reuben Daggett, Jr. It was a water-mill, and was operated until 1820 by Reuben Daggett, Jr., from which time until his death in 1835 it was carried on by Rufus Daggett. His widow, Hannah Daggett, retained control of the property until 1849, when it passed into the possession of William Daggett. He rebuilt and operated it until 1853, when the firm became Daggett & Sixbee, who ran it for a number of years. The mill is now the property of George W. Eighmey. It has three run of stone and the roller process, and has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour a day. Steam and water power are both used. About 1843 James Miller erected a water-power grist-mill on Hammond creek at Millerton. In 1845 and 1846 it was operated by Strock & Buchanan. It was afterward carried on by Mr. Miller for a number of years.

The first saw-mill in the township appears on the assessment list of 1817, assessed to Seth Daggett, for many years a prominent and leading lumberman. He operated this and other mills until 1843, when he removed to Tioga. This is the only saw-mill appearing on the assessment list of the township until 1831, when the names of Seth Daggett, Ezra Houghton, James Miller, Joshua G. Spencer and Foster Updyke are given as owners of saw-mills. All these mills, except that of James Miller, which was at Millerton, appear to have been in operation on Seely creek. The Foster Updyke mill was between Daggett's Mills and Job's Corners, and was operated by him until his death about 1847. It then became the property of Warren Wells, and afterward had other owners. In 1832 Boynton & Dalrymple began operations in the township and had three mills on Hammond creek. In 1834 they were operating five mills in various parts of the township. The hard times of 1837 appear to have caught them, as after that year their names are not on the assessment list. The mill established by James Miller at Millerton appears to have been conducted successfully for a number of years. Among the other early mill owners and operators were Aaron Gaylord, Thomas & Sayre, Irvin Clark, Norman Wells, A. C. Bush, William S. Valleau, Henry Johnston, Richard Jones, Jedediah and Thomas Luce, Amos Kelly, Richard Updyke, George Weyborn, Abraham Minear, John Mitchell, Nathan Boynton, Clark Stilwell, Samuel Buchanan, William B. Keyes, S. L. Parmeter, Thomas Shear, Oliver B. Cook, Aaron Chidister, Samuel Rexford, who erected the first steam saw-mill in the township in 1846, and who at one time owned six mills; William R. Sherford and Albert Mitchell. The only mill now in operation, except portable mills, is the Mitchell on Alder brook, established in 1835, and now owned by George Mitchell.

A tannery was established in 1831 at Daggett's Mills by John G. Hubbell. In 1838 Hiram B. Roberts became proprietor. He died in 1842, and his widow, Phoebe Roberts, carried on the enterprise until 1844, when Seth Roberts took charge and operated it until 1849.

SCHOOLS.

A log school house was erected at Daggett's Mills about 1820. Here Miller Vaughan, who came into the township as early as 1817, taught. Among the other

early teachers were Bethuel Goff, Daniel Leonard and Jane Buchanan. The early schools were supported by subscription. After the adoption of the public school law of 1835, the township was sub-divided into school districts and substantial school buildings erected. The township has now fourteen schools in which instruction in the English branches is given on an average of eight months in the year. Capable and efficient teachers are employed and good wages paid.

PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS AND JUSTICES.

As early as 1823, and for several years thereafter, Dr. Ezra Wood, an early settler in Rutland township, practiced in that and Jackson townships. Hiram B. Roberts, who came into Jackson township about 1830, and settled at Daggett's Mills, was the first resident physician. He appears to have practiced but a short time, and to have devoted himself to other enterprises rather than to medicine. Dr. Lewis Darling, an early resident physician of Lawrenceville, extended his practice into this township. Ralph D. Shepherd practiced from 1841 to 1843 at Daggett's Mills. D. N. Hunt practiced in the township from 1845 to 1850. Dr. Nathaniel Smith, who is still in active practice, located in Millerton in 1847. Erastus D. Yule came into the township in 1853 and practiced several years. Charles Voorhees located at Daggett's Mills in 1856, and practiced there until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Sherman Voorhees, who is still in practice. Frank Smith, a son of Dr. Nathaniel Smith, has been in practice in Millerton since 1871.

Samuel E. Kirkendall, the only lawyer in the township, has been in practice in Millerton since 1873.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace of the township: Seth Daggett, 1824; Hosea Howland, 1829; Theodore Larrison, 1832; Clark Stilwell, 1836; Charles Tillinghast, 1840; Allen Gibson, 1840; Joshua G. Spencer, 1841; John W. Stowell, 1845; re-elected, 1850; Malachi Murdough, 1846; William B. Keyes, 1851; Nathaniel Smith, 1855; re-elected, 1865; Orrin D. Bly, 1855; re-elected, 1864, 1873, 1879; O. B. Wells, 1860; Hector L. Miller, 1860; M. K. Retan, 1868; D. B. Lain, 1870; E. C. Stilwell, 1875; re-elected, 1880; L. C. Retan, 1880; re-elected, 1885, 1890; W. G. Shieve, 1885; C. H. Shieve, 1889; re-elected, 1894; John E. Barnes, 1894; J. D. Garrison, 1895.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Jackson Baptist Church was organized in 1841. The names of the early members are as follows: E. T. Wood, Jacob Bryan, A. B. Bryan, Chester Updyke, Stephen Wood, A. G. Garrison, W. S. McIntyre, Johnson Brewer, William Garrison, Reuben Updyke, Elijah Moore, John Sedinger, Samuel Grinnell, Albert Shorter, D. B. Harvey, S. Updyke, Spencer Wood, Jedediah Rice and wife, Myron Mills, Hiram B. Bryan, Sarah Updyke, Samantha Brewer, Harriet Garrison, Mercy Spencer, Rachel Parmeter, Fanny Crandall, Emeline Johnson, Polly Wood, Olive Osgood, Emeline Baker, Ann Bryan, Elizabeth Moore, Sarah Parmeter, Harriet Updyke, Phebe A. Updyke, Nancy J. Webster, Louisa Shieve, Mercy Grinnell, Mary Roe, Mary Ann Johnson, Harriet Van Hart, Phoebe A. Wells and Angeline Shepherd. Meetings were held in Foster Updyke's house until 1847. The first pastor, Rev. Samuel Grinnell, served ten years. His successor, Rev. Myron Rockwell,

served until 1854, since which the church has had the following pastors: Revs. C. Beebe, 1855; Samuel Grinnell, 1856; C. Beebe, 1857-58; L. Stone, 1860-63; M. Rockwell, 1864-68; M. Rockwell, 1870; Levi Stone, 1872; C. H. Crowl, 1873; M. Rockwell, 1875-77; L. D. Ayers, 1880; C. B. Smith, 1884; R. D. Hays, 1885-86; J. A. Klucker, 1889; G. P. Watrous, 1891-93; F. Wilson, 1894; M. H. Dunham, 1895; W. H. Porter, 1896. The present church building was erected at Job's Corners about 1870. The church now has twenty-eight members. There are fifty-five teachers and pupils in the Sunday-school, of which J. E. Sedinger is the superintendent.

The West Jackson Baptist Church was organized November 4, 1841. The following named persons constituted the original membership: Samuel Bullock, Dean Hudson, James Friends, Horatio Bisbee, Augustus Bisbee, Sylvanus Hudson, George Friends, Polly Friends, Lucinda Beeman, Elizabeth M. L. Bullock, Hannah Hudson and Jane Hudson. At the time the church was organized Samuel Bullock was ordained a minister and became the first pastor, remaining until August 27, 1843. His successors have been Revs. Stephen Tobey, 1843-46; Samuel Grinnell, 1847-48; Stephen Tobey, 1849-53; Samuel Grinnell, 1855; Stephen Tobey, 1857; D. P. Maryott, 1858; W. B. Jones, 1859; E. A. Hadley, 1860; L. Stone, 1861-65; M. Rockwell, 1866-71; F. Purvis, 1875; C. P. Mott, 1877; L. D. Ayers, 1879-81; S. W. Cole, 1882-83; C. B. Smith, 1884; R. D. Hays, 1887-88; G. P. Watrous, 1892-93; M. H. Dunham, 1895; W. H. Porter, 1896. In 1876 a frame church building was erected at a cost of $1,600. Previous to its erection the society worshiped in the Mann school house. The church is situated on the Alder brook road, near the residence of S. R. Friends. The society now numbers thirty-eight members. There are sixty teachers and pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Jay Friends is the superintendent.

Jackson Summit Baptist Church was organized in the spring of 1884, with L. R. Sheldon, Helen N. Sheldon, W. L. Hazen, Mrs. W. L. Hazen, P. F. Wilson, Susan Wilson, Jay Wilson, Minnie Hazen, Fannie Hazen, Grant Whipple, K. T. Davis, Edgar Crumb, Emma Crumb, Lot Morrill and Emma Walker. The names of the pastors of this church are as follows: Revs. C. B. Smith, 1884; L. D. Ayres, 1885; A. Ward, 1886; G. P. Watrous, 1892-93; M. H. Dunham, 1895; W. H. Porter, 1896. This society built a neat frame house of worship, costing $750, in 1892. There are forty-four members connected with this church; also two Sunday-schools, one at Jackson Summit and one at the Thomas school house, with a total membership of 115 teachers and pupils.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Millerton was organized in 1848, by Rev. William M. Haskell, with the following members: Hezekiah Dunham, Anna Dunham, Hector L. Miller, Polly Kelley, Elizabeth Kelley, George Miller, Hannah Miller, George Prutsman and Betsy Prutsman. The first pastor was Rev. William M. Haskell. His successors have been: Revs. Harvey Lamkin, W. H. Knapp, Thomas J. O. Wooden, Mr. Coolbaugh, Mr. Ford, John Alabaster, A. J. Blanchard, A. Ensign, N. B. Congdon, H. B. Troxell, Paul Smith, E. C. White, Henry Meeker, J. C. Crowther, Charles L. Shergus and W. W. Hunt, the present pastor, who took charge in October, 1896. A frame church building was erected in 1851-53, during the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Knapp, and a parsonage during the pastorate of Rev. A. J.

Blanchard. There are now eighty members in this church. In the Sunday-school there are 100 teachers and pupils. The superintendent is S. J. Kirkendall. Walter Messing is president of the Epworth League. The church at Jackson Center and the class at Kelley Hill are in this charge. The members of a Methodist Episcopal church which formerly existed at Mitchell's Mills joined with this church a few years ago, the society at Mitchell's Mills going out of existence.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Daggett's Mills was organized nearly fifty years ago, and a house of worship, costing $1,500, built in 1854. It has belonged to the Genesee and Troy conferences at different times, and is at present in the latter conference. It has, during recent years, been served by pastors assigned to neighboring churches in Bradford county. The present pastor is Rev. S. W. Eaton.

The Methodist Church of Jackson Center is the outgrowth of a class organized there over thirty years ago. A house of worship was erected in 1871. This church now numbers 110 members and maintains a good Sunday-school. It is in the Millerton charge and has been served by the pastors of the Millerton church.

Cemeteries, in which repose the remains of the pioneer settlers of Jackson, are to be found at Millerton, Daggetts, Job's Corners, Mitchell's Mills, Jackson Center and other places in the township. Those at Millerton, Daggetts, Job's Corners and Mitchell's Mills are large, well laid out and well cared for. In the cemetery at Millerton lie the remains of Garret Miller and his wife, his son, Capt. Samuel Miller, and other members of this pioneer family. The Curren cemetery, in the northern part of the township, is also another old burying ground.

SOCIETIES.

The secret societies of Jackson represent nearly all the leading orders. Seely Creek Lodge, No. 641, I. O. O. F., was organized July 24, 1868, with twenty-two members. It meets at Daggetts, where it owns a commodious and well-furnished hall building, erected in 1876-77, at a cost of $2,000. This lodge now numbers fifty-six members. Jackson Encampment, No. 31, I. O. O. F., which meets in this hall, was organized December 11, 1895, with forty members. Mechanics' Union, No. 254, F. A. U., which also meets in the same hall, was organized March 2, 1881, with twenty members. Millerton Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F., was organized March 18, 1876. It now numbers forty-two members and meets in Union Hall, Millerton. This hall was erected in 1895 by a stock company. Jackson Summit Lodge has recently been merged with this lodge, thus giving it increase of membership and of strength. Corp. Charles W. Deming Post, No. 476, G. A. R., and Corp. Charles W. Deming Corps, No. 102, W. R. C., also meet in Union Hall. The former was organized March 25, 1885, and has now fifty members. The latter was organized March 21, 1896, with sixteen members. Mitchell's Mills Grange, No. 912, P. of H., was organized January 31, 1890. It meets at Mitchell's Mills. The hall owned by this society was originally the Alder Run Methodist Episcopal church building. After being purchased by the grange it was repaired and furnished, and is now one of the best grange halls in the county. The society numbers 224 members in good standing, and is prosperous. Job's Corners Grange, No. 1110, P. of H., was organized May 29, 1894, in the fall of which year it erected a hall building at Job's

Corners costing $1,200. It is a strong and prosperous society, having now about 100 members, embracing the representative farmers of that section of the county.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Daggetts, originally known as Daggett's Mills, and later as Spencerville, Dallasville, then again as Daggett's Mills, and lastly as Daggetts, is the oldest village in the township. It grew around the saw-mills established on Seely creek near the village site. At one time it was a place of considerable importance and the largest village in the township. With the cessation of lumbering, due to the giving out of the timber supply, it lost much of its business prestige. The first postoffice in the township was established here nearly seventy years ago. Seth Daggett, the first postmaster, was succeeded in 1837 by Joshua G. Spencer. In 1841 Lewis Daggett was appointed. He held until 1843, when he removed to Tioga. His successors have been Richmond Jones, Orrin B. Wells, John Joslyn, W. H. Ferguson, D. B. Lain, W. E. Compton and D. H. Scott, who was appointed July 1, 1894.

A tavern was opened here about 1834 by Joshua G. Spencer. Among his successors as landlords of this hostelry were Andrew Murdough, Albert Jones, S. S. Roberts, James Clinton, Jacob Corzett, A. Minear, Gates Bird and others. The last landlord in the village, Samuel Reynolds, occupies the building erected as a hotel about thirty years ago. He is also the oldest inhabitant, being a son of Samuel S. Reynolds, a blacksmith, who settled there in 1823.

The first store was opened at Daggett's Mills in 1834 by Richmond Jones. Among other early merchants were Hiram B. Roberts, who began business in 1836; Wells & Pierce, who opened a store about 1838; Daggett, Jones & Keyes, Jones & Keyes, and Seth S. Roberts. The present merchants are D. H. Scott, who is also postmaster, and H. F. Sweazey.

Millerton, first known as Hammond Creek, then as Millertown, and since 1878 as Millerton, is situated on Hammond creek, near the Bradford county line, and is the largest village in the township. The first settler here was Garret Miller, who came into the township in 1793. The village growth began about 1840, with the establishment of the first store by James Miller. In 1844 Hector L. Miller and Jesse C. Kinner were the merchants here. In 1857 Mathew K. Retan embarked in business, continuing until about 1867. The present merchants are Miller & Miller and Jesse B. Miller. A hotel was opened about 1848 by James Miller, who kept it until 1867. The present hotel building was erected in 1876 by Oliver Hamilton. W. W. Quackenbush, who has had a number of successors, was the first landlord.

The Millerton *Advocate* was established April 26, 1877, by A. C. Lumbard & Son. In October of the same year it was purchased by Harry T. Graves, who has since successfully conducted it. The *Advocate* is devoted to local matters, and receives a large advertising patronage from Elmira, New York.

A postoffice, called Hammond Creek, was established here in 1857. M. K. Retan, the first postmaster, held the office until 1867, when J. H. Miller, the present incumbent, was appointed. The name of the office was first changed to Millertown, and in 1878 to Millerton. The village is a station on the Tioga branch of the

"Erie," contains a church, a public school building, a public hall, two general stores, a drug store, a printing office, etc., and is the principal business point in the township.

Job's Corners, situated on Seely creek, near the southeast corner of the township, was named for James Job, who settled there about 1832. James K. Burgess, the first merchant, opened a store there in 1853. N. W. Garrison was also an early merchant. The present merchant is G. A. Cornwell. Besides the store, the village contains a church, grange hall, blacksmith shop, etc. A postoffice was established here in July, 1887. John E. Westbrook, the first postmaster, held the office until February 4, 1890, when he was succeeded by G. A. Cornwell, the present incumbent.

Mitchell's Mills is the name of a small settlement on Alder brook, which has grown up around the old Mitchell saw-mill, beside which it contains a church, a grange hall and a blacksmith shop.

Maple Ridge was the name of a postoffice, established about 1857, in the western part of the township. Isaac Spencer was the postmaster here for a number of years. The office was discontinued after the building of the Tioga branch of the "Erie" through the township in 1876.

Jackson Center is situated south of the center of the township. It contains a church building and a store. C. H. Johnson, the merchant, is also the postmaster. The postoffice, which is named Pipe Line, was established in 1894. The mail is conveyed overland from Trowbridge.

Trowbridge, near the center of the township, is the name of a railroad station and postoffice on the Tioga branch of the "Erie." It was established shortly after the building of the railroad, and was named in honor of the late Henry Trowbridge, the first settler there, who gave the railroad company a site for a station and a right of way through his land. It is said to enjoy the distinction of being the only postoffice of the name in the United States. Mr. Trowbridge's son, Henry O. Trowbridge, the first postmaster, held the office until August 22, 1895, when his brother, Lemuel A. Trowbridge, was appointed.

Jackson Summit, in the western part of the township, is the name of a station and postoffice on the Tioga branch of the "Erie." A postoffice was established here in 1877. The postmasters have been H. J. Tobey, E. C. Pedrick and Mrs. A. Heermans, who was appointed in July, 1889. This place contains a church, school house, blacksmith shop and two stores, the latter kept by D. B. Lain and Mrs. A. Heermans.

CHAPTER XLVI.

RUTLAND TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—IRON ORE—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—ROSEVILLE BOROUGH.

RUTLAND township was organized in February, 1828, and was taken from the townships of Sullivan and Jackson. It is bounded on the north by Jackson township, on the east by Bradford county, on the south by Sullivan and Richmond townships and on the west by Richmond and Tioga townships. The surface of the township is somewhat rougher than that of Sullivan, and there is a much larger amount of uncleared and untilled land, covered, as a rule, with hard wood timber, the pine and hemlock, except on a few isolated tracts, having disappeared years ago. Mill creek, the principal stream, rises in the edge of Bradford county and pursues a westerly course, a little south of the center of the township. The drainage from the north and from the south is toward this stream. Its principal branches on the north are North creek, Bailey creek and Hibbard run. On the south the principal branch is Elk run and its tributaries. The township, as a whole, may be classed as one of the upland townships of the county, the hill summits rising to 1,800 feet above tidewater, the mean level being about 1,500 feet. Iron ore of a fair quality is found in various parts of the township, that on the land of J. M. Hall, near Roseville, being the largest and best. During the time the furnace at Mansfield was in operation, quantities of this ore were hauled overland to it. For several years past Mr. Hall has utilized the ore in the manufacture of mineral paint, for sale and shipment. During the earlier years of the township's history lumbering was the principal industry. Since the clearing away of the pine and hemlock timber, the people have devoted themselves to the cultivation of the soil, and are fast making the township one of the leading farming townships of the county. The township has grown healthfully since its organization. In 1840 it contained 692 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,157; in 1880, including Roseville borough, 1,249, and in 1890, 1,071.

EARLY SETTLERS.

One of the very earliest settlers of the township was William Rose, who came from Rutland county, Vermont, in 1806, and settled on the site of Roseville. In 1808 Jesse Smith came from Delaware county, New York, and settled in what is known as "Smith Hollow." In 1812 there were also residing in the township the following named taxables: John Benson, who settled on the Bradford county line; Ebenezer and W. D. Bacon, on the farm afterward owned by George T. Longwell; Richard, Judah and Noah Gifford, near Roseville, on Brier Hill, and Cornelius and Andrew Sharp, just east of Roseville, on what was afterwards known as the John

Hall place. Solomon Goff came in 1815 and settled north of Roseville.

The first assessment after the organization of the township was taken in 1829. It showed the following taxables: Stewart Austin, who lived near the Van Ness school house; John Argetsinger, one mile southeast of Roseville; Isaac Benson, at the mouth of Painter run; Ephraim Bryant, Bethuel Bentley, on Mill creek, below Roseville; Halsey Burton, at Burton's Corners, southeast of Roseville; Jacob Benson, on Pumpkin Hill; Caleb and Silas Burrell, west of Roseville; Sylvester Benson, in the Oldroyd neighborhood; Johnson Brewer, three miles northeast of Roseville; Peter Backer, at Roseville; W. D. Bacon, in the southern part of the township; Sylvanus Benson, on Mill creek, above Roseville; William M. and Jabez Coxey, near Roseville; David and Asa Crippen, two miles south of Roseville, on Brier Hill; Sydney, Cornelius, Samuel and Joseph Clark, at Burton's Corners; Harris Corey, two miles east of Roseville; John Crippen, south of Roseville; James Dann and James Dann, Jr., on Brier Hill; John B. Dann, near Roseville; Nathan Gifford, on Brier Hill; Nathan Goodwin, on Mill creek, four miles below Roseville, at "Patchogue;" Gardner Gould, on Pumpkin Hill; Justus Garretson, in the northeastern part of the township; Hosea, William W. and John R. Howland, southeast of Roseville; Baldwin Hazwell, on Mill creek, below Roseville; David Huntley, in the eastern part of the township; Calvin W. Handmer, on the John Hall farm; Benjamin Lawrence, at Lawrence's Corners; Nathan and Sylvester Newberry, on Pumpkin Hill; Lucinda Newberry, on the Hugh Argetsinger farm; Elisha Nash, in the southern part of the township; Levi Osgood, in the northeastern part of the township; Richard Pemberton, a mile below Roseville; David Prutsman, in the northeastern part of the township; Erastus and Levi Rose, in Roseville; Virgil Rose, at Burton's Corners; Samuel, D. B. and John Reynolds, in the southern part of the township; Isaac and I. S. Smith, in Smith Hollow; Jefferson Sherman, near Roseville; Robert Searles, on Pumpkin Hill; John Snyder, on the Patrick Longwell place, above Roseville; Silas Smith, near Smith's Hollow; John, Tunis and Albert Slingerland, near the center of the township; Ira and Daniel Walters, William, John, Henry and Abram Updyke and Jonathan and Solomon Wood, on Pumpkin Hill, and James Rosell, near Job's Corners.

Of the foregoing, a few remained in the township but a short time. Some moved into Sullivan, Ward and other townships, while others became pioneers in the new states farther west. The majority, however, cleared the lands settled upon, and spent the remainder of their lives in the township. In many instances the original homesteads are occupied by their descendants.

MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

In 1822 or 1823 William Rose erected a distillery at Roseville, which he operated eight or ten years. In 1825 Sylvanus Benson, Hosea Howland and Barrett Clark, each had one-third interest in a saw-mill on Mill creek, in the eastern part of the township. About 1836 Sylvester Bailey erected a saw-mill on Elk run, near the Sullivan township line. This he operated until his death about 1852. In this, as in other townships, mills were rapidly established after 1835, and changes of ownership were frequent. Sites for mills were selected on Mill creek, both above and below Roseville, and also on Elk run in the western part of the township. The



James Cudworth

later mills were usually operated by steam. For the past ten or fifteen years portable steam-mills have for the most part replaced the stationary mills. The timber supply, while not abundant, is yet sufficient to permit the cutting of a few million feet each year. Among the more prominent of the early mill owners and lumbermen were Bethuel Bentley, Frederick Cruttenden, Josephus Clark, William Killgore, Ebenezer Dunning, Charles Clayton, Josiah Brown, E. W., W. and Royal Rose, Timothy and Nelson Brace, Alfred McClure, Peter Sechrist, Daggett & Sixbee, Isaac L. Wells, Rodney R. Niles and others. Among the mill owners of more recent years were A. M. Moorehouse, Frank G. Hall, Edgar M. Brace and Burton Schrader.

A grist-mill was erected in the early thirties on Mill creek, a short distance above Roseville. It was operated for a few years by Rufus Daggett and Lyman Gibson; then by Lyman, Allen and William Gibson; from 1838 to 1840 by Allen Gibson; in 1841-42 by Samuel C. Gibson; then for two years by Charles I. & E. Brown. Then followed a number of changes of ownership until 1868, when the property passed into the hands of O. C. & B. Schrader. In 1871 O. C. Schrader became owner. In 1873 Burton Schrader acquired the property, adding a saw-mill in 1880. In 1894 the property passed into the possession of Ross & Williams of Mansfield, and is now owned by Charles S. Ross of that place. In 1863 Myron Mills erected a tannery in Roseville, which he operated for several years, when the enterprise was discontinued. A mill for the purpose of converting iron ore into mineral paint has been operated for several years past by J. M. Hall, just east of Roseville borough. Mr. Hall has a large deposit of iron ore on his place.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was established in the township before 1830, on Mill creek. Like all early schools, it was a log building and was supported by subscription. Early schools were also established at Roseville and in the Bentley neighborhood. After the adoption of the public school system, the township was divided into districts. At the present time there are twelve schools in the township and one in Roseville borough. The average number of months taught, is six in the township and seven in the borough.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

Dr. Ezra Wood began practice in the township as early as 1822 and continued until his death in 1829. Francis H. White began practice in 1832. About 1837 he removed from the township, returning, however, and resuming his practice in 1850. He continued in the active duties of his profession to within a few years of his death. He died in 1885, having attained the remarkable age of 106 years. Sanford Roblyer, Dr. Harrison, Abel Humphrey and Ralph Shepherd practiced in the township from 1838 to 1840; David S. Roblyer, from 1841 to 1843; Orson Gregory, 1843 and 1844, and D. N. Hunt, 1844 to 1846. Joel Rose began practice in 1846 and continued for over twenty years. Dr. John M. Barden, a son of Dr. William M. Barden, the pioneer homeopathic physician of the county, was admitted to practice in 1862, and located in Roseville. Here he continued to practice until 1881, when he removed to Mansfield, returning to Roseville in 1895. In 1875 Dr. Benjamin Moody located in Roseville, and practiced there until 1877,

when he removed to Mansfield. In 1882, O. S. Nye, one of the present resident physicians, began practice in Roseville.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the organization of the township: Joseph Clark, 1835; Clark Stilwell, 1835; Jefferson Sherman, 1840; John W. Frost, 1840; Erastus Rose, 1843; re-elected, 1850; 1855; Bethuel Bentley, 1845; Charles Sherman, 1848; Schuyler Horton, 1853; re-elected, 1858; Daniel Watson, 1860; re-elected, 1865, 1870, 1875; Henry Oldroyd, 1863; re-elected, 1868; J. D. Longwell, 1873; Jefferson Prutsman, 1876; re-elected, 1881, 1886, 1891; D. S. Horton, 1876; Reynolds Sixbee, 1881; re-elected, 1886; David Conable, 1891; George Tanner, 1893, and G. J. Cook, 1897.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of North Sullivan and South Rutland was organized in 1841, and is familiarly known as the Mansfield church. A church building was erected in 1842, and the society incorporated. Among those who have served as pastors of this church were Revs. Ira Smith, Joseph Pearsall, Charles L. Brown, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Black, Charles Wright, Jonas Dodge, J. K. Tuthill, S. Alden, Enoch H. Cranmer, William Hosmer, R. L. Stilwell, John P. Kent, Elisha Sweet, C. L. F. Howe, Nathan S. Clark, M. H. Shurtleff, Amos Mansfield, George Wilkinson, Isaac Everett, S. G. Rhinevault, Charles M. Adams, J. O. Benham, A. D. Edgar, E. D. Rose, E. J. Hermans, D. W. C. Huntington, C. C. Wilbur, M. S. Kymer, J. H. Ross, Wesley Cochran, M. T. Wheeler, Paul Smith, Mr. Briggs, A. S. Darling, John Vankirk, S. A. Chubbuck, C. B. Rowley, E. D. Rawson, G. W. Moxey, R. E. Ballard, H. D. Barber, George Warburton, Paul Smith, M. E. Rockwell, Edward Riley, Charles Hillman and J. C. Crowther, the present pastor, who took charge in October, 1894.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1860 with ten members, and a church erected in 1865, at Lawrence's Corners, near Mill creek, below Roseville. This church has had the same pastors as the "Mansfield church."

The Third Methodist Episcopal Church of Rutland is the church at Roseville. It was incorporated in 1870 and a building erected, which was destroyed in the fire of July 8, 1890. A new building and a parsonage have since been erected. This church has been served by the same pastors as the "Mansfield church."

Bailey Creek Baptist Church was organized April 13, 1859, with nineteen members, as follows: Rev. Benjamin Oviatt, Timothy Brace, Temperance Brace, Horace Brace, R. Brace, D. Havens, Julia A. Longwell, Henrietta Kingsley, G. W. Kingsley, Freeman Harris, Mrs. F. Harris, F. Ingersoll, I. Rickey, Anna Rickey, Nelson Brace, Aaron Squires and wife, and Benjamin Fralic and wife. The following named persons have served the church as pastors: Rev. Benjamin Oviatt, 1859; Samuel Grinnell, 1860; J. Gray, 1861-62; M. Rockwell, 1864-67; G. P. Watrous, 1870-72; C. H. Crowl, 1873-74; M. Rockwell, 1875-76; C. P. Mott, 1877; M. Rockwell, 1878-80; Samuel Early, 1881-83; C. B. Smith, 1884; R. D. Hays, 1885-86; S. D. Merrick, 1887; J. A. Klucker, 1889; G. P. Watrous, 1891; C. H. Crowl, 1892-93; L. L. Grover, 1894. This church now numbers forty-five members. A church building was erected on Elk run, a short distance above its junction with Mill creek, in 1871, at a cost of $2,280, and a hall and sheds costing $600 added in

1882. There are fifty-six pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, of which N. C. Brace is superintendent.

The Rutland Baptist Church was organized in Roseville, August 20, 1872, with fourteen members, as follows: John M. Barden, Hannah H. Barden, Myron Mills, Mary J. Mills, D. W. Havens, Mrs. Louisa Havens, Leroy D. Pierce, Mrs. S. M. Pierce, Mrs. Polly Wood, Philander D. Rockwell, William Worden, Mrs. Caroline Worden, Mrs. Mary Baker and Mrs. Louisa Soper. Rev. R. Corbett, the first pastor, served during 1872. His successors have been as follows: Revs. C. H. Crowl, 1873-74; F. Purvis, 1875; M. Rockwell, 1876-83; C. B. Smith, 1884; R. D. Hays, 1885-87; Franklin Pierce, 1888; J. A. Klucker, 1889; G. P. Watrous, 1891-92; C. H. Crowl, 1893-95, and S. G. Brundage, who took charge in March, 1896. A neat and attractive church building, costing $2,000, was dedicated December 10, 1873. The church has now forty-eight members. In the Sunday-school, of which Joel Clark is the superintendent, are fifty-five pupils and teachers. Both church and school are constantly growing.

Cemeteries and neighborhood burying grounds are to be found in various parts of the township. The old burying ground at Roseville is on a little knoll on Mill creek. The newer cemetery, near the Baptist church, is regularly laid out and will cared for. In the eastern part of the township, near the roadside, on a knoll, is the old Clark burying ground, containing the remains of the pioneers of that neighborhood. In the southeastern part of the township, near the Sherman school, is another old burying ground. In the Bentley graveyard, below Roseville, is found a modest tombstone, bearing the following inscription:

Daniel Wattles.
A Soldier of the Revolution.
Born in Connecticut in 1761.
Died in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1839.
This stone was erected to his memory by J. M. Wattles, of Bradford county, as a mark of filial affection and gratitude.

Mr. Wattles was an early settler in the township, in which he resided for several years previous to his death.

ROSEVILLE BOROUGH.

Roseville is situated on Mill creek, a short distance east and south of the center of the township. It was named in honor of William Rose, who settled on its site in 1806, and who was for many years its leading citizen. It is one of the smaller boroughs of the county, and is a purely rural village, being in the midst of a good agricultural section. The first tavern keeper was William Rose, Jr., who began business in a little house that stood on the vacant lot south of the Longwell residence. A building was afterwards erected on the site of the present Roseville Hotel. About 1850 William Rose, Jr., was succeeded by Royal Rose, who continued in business until his death in November, 1865. He was succeeded by D. W. Hibbard, who kept the house for a number of years. He had a number of successors. The hotel was destroyed by fire in July, 1890, being then the property of F. C. Avery. It was rebuilt and is now run by him. The Backer House was erected about 1849 by Peter Backer. He kept it for a number of years. It has had numerous landlords. It is not now run as a hotel.

A postoffice, called Rutland, was established in the township in 1828.

Bethuel Bentley was the first postmaster and kept the office in his dwelling, about a mile and a half below Roseville, on Mill creek. He held the office until 1840, when William Rose, Jr., was appointed and the office permanently located at Roseville. The succeeding postmasters have been Royal Rose, H. B. Hibbard, E. R. Backer, appointed in 1866; C. B. Hanyen, appointed in 1881; Daniel Watson, appointed in 1885; E. E. Wood, appointed in 1889, and J. F. Wilcox, appointed June 17, 1893. The office was made a money-order office April 7, 1892.

A store was opened in Roseville about 1837, by Royal Rose, who continued in business until 1852, when the enterprise was conducted for two years by E. and R. Rose and A. Hall. J. B. and P. S. Drake were merchants in 1852, and Byron Clark in 1853. Strait & Austin began business, as merchants, in 1860, and were succeeded in 1863 by Charles L. Strait, who continued in business over twenty years. In 1867 Capt. E. R. Backer embarked in business, and was succeeded in 1874 by Myron Mills. About 1881 Mr. Mills removed to Mansfield. The present merchants are C. B. Hanyen, who has been in business in Roseville since 1881, and H. L. Blood, who began business in 1886.

Roseville was incorporated as a borough February 3, 1876, the first officers being as follows: S. S. Johns, burgess; G. W. Sherman, Myron Mills, L. C. Benson, C. L. Strait, John M. Barden and Daniel Watson, councilmen; Daniel Watson and J. D. Longwell, justices of the peace; Josephus Stout, constable; D. W. Hibbard, street commissioner, and Warren Rose, assessor. The office of burgess has been since held by the following-named persons: S. S. Johns, 1877; G. W. Soper, 1888; L. D. Pierce, 1879; E. Crapser, 1880-81; Alanson Rose, 1882; S. Rose, 1883; O. B. Burlew, 1884; John Teneyck, 1885; H. H. Van Ockin, 1886; Alexander Rose, 1887; A. C. Young, 1888-89; John Teneyck, 1890; O. S. Nye, 1891-92; L. Rose, 1893; H. H. Van Ockin, 1894; J. D. Longwell, 1895; Frank Argetsinger, 1896, and J. F. Willcox, 1897.

The justices of Roseville have been as follows: J. D. Longwell, 1878; Daniel Watson, 1880; Charles W. Kelley, 1883; re-elected in 1888 and 1893; C. B. Hanyen, 1885; re-elected in 1890, and Josephus Stout, 1895.

The first secret society in Roseville was Adelphic Lodge, No. 268, I. O. O. F., originally organized in Tioga, October 8, 1847, and removed to Roseville April 2, 1857, where it flourished and became the parent of Seely Creek Lodge, at Daggetts, and of the lodges at Austinville and Aspinwall, in Bradford county. The hall building of this lodge was destroyed in the fire of July 8, 1890, soon after which the charter was surrendered and it passed out of existence. The existing societies in Roseville are Capt. E. R. Backer Post, No. 616, G. A. R., organized September 6, 1892, and which has now twenty-three members; and Rutland Tent, No. 87, K. O. T. M., which was organized September 30, 1895. It now numbers seventeen members.

July 8, 1890, the borough was visited by a destructive fire, which swept out of existence twenty-three buildings, including one hotel, the Methodist church, C. B. Hanyen's store, and a number of private residences and barns. The loss in property exceeded $50,000. The church and the hotel and a number of the residences, including the Methodist parsonage, have since been rebuilt. The borough now contains a postoffice, a hotel, two general stores, two churches, a public school building, two blacksmith shops, etc.

CHAPTER XLVII.

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGINAL AREA AND PRESENT BOUNDARIES—SOIL AND PRODUCTS—STREAMS—DERIVATION OF NAME—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SECRET SOCIETIES—BOROUGH OF MAINESBURG—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

SULLIVAN township was organized in February, 1816, and was taken from Covington township. It embraced within its original boundaries the larger part of the township of Rutland, and all of the townships of Union and Ward. As at present constituted it embraces an area averaging six and a half miles from east to west, by seven miles from north to south, and contains about forty-five square miles. It is bounded on the north by Rutland township; east by Bradford county; south by Ward township, and west by Covington and Richmond townships. The mean elevation above tidewater is about 1,400 feet. The general surface, except along the southern border, is undulating. The soil is productive and well adapted to the cereal grains, meadow grasses, orchard fruits and tobacco. In proportion to its area, Sullivan township is the richest and best agricultural township in the county. Very little of its land is uncultivated, and its farmers are thrifty, prosperous and progressive. It is well watered, and its creek valleys are the sites of some of the finest farms in the township. Elk run rises near the southeast corner and flows northwest through the central part of the township, receiving a number of smaller branches. Corey creek rises south of the center of the township, and pursues a northwest course to Mainesburg, west of which it passes into Richmond township. Canoe Camp creek pursues a westward course through the southwestern part of the township.

Among the early settlers were a number of Revolutionary soldiers, who had seen service under Gen. John Sullivan, who, in the summer of 1779, led an expedition against the Indians in the Genesee valley. When the township was organized, these early settlers named it "Sullivan," in honor of their old commander. Its growth in population and wealth has been steady and progressive. In 1840 it led in population, having 1,378 inhabitants. In 1870 it had 1,637 inhabitants; in 1880, 1,345, and in 1890, 1,211. The decrease in population, during recent years, has been due to the suspension of lumbering operations, owing to the exhaustion of the timber supply. Sullivan is now a strictly agricultural township, and as such is rich and prosperous.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The settlement of the township began about 1803, in which year Samuel Reynolds came from Vermont and settled on the farm until recently occupied by his son, the late Thomas Reynolds, on the State road. David Palmer, a native of

Oneida county, New York, settled in the eastern part of the township, where he and his brother Stephen pre-empted and purchased nearly 1,000 acres of land, the greater portion of which is still owned by their descendants. His brother, Stephen Palmer, came later and settled beside him. James Gray, who came in 1805 from Otsego county, New York, settled in the northeastern part of the township, in what has since been known as Gray's Valley. He was a Revolutionary soldier and served seven years in the Continental army, and was discharged with the rank of captain. Noah Rumsey, Sr., came from Vermont in 1807, and settled on the site of Mainesburg. A few years later he sold out to Jonathan L. Spencer, and located on Rumsey Hill, as did also his brothers, Smith and Jeremiah Rumsey, each of whom left numerous descendants in Sullivan township. Russell Rose, an officer in the Revolution, on Washington's staff, came from Connecticut in 1807, and settled in the northeast corner of what is now Ward township. A few years later he removed to Sullivan township and located on the State road, about half a mile west of the State Road Baptist church. A number of his descendants still reside in this neighborhood. Mrs. Rebecca Packard, a daughter of Russell Rose, and for many years past a resident of Covington township, was born in Norfolk township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, October 11, 1795. She celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of her birth in October, 1896. Notwithstanding her great age, she is still bright and active.

After the opening up of the State road through the township in 1808, settlers began to flock in. It has been difficult to ascertain the exact year of the coming of each one, and resort has been had to the assessment list of 1812 to determine who were the tax-paying residents of the township in that year. It is safe to assume that nearly all of those whose names appear on that list were here as early as 1810, and some a year or two earlier. In addition to those already given, the following names appear: Isaac Baker, who settled in "Gray's Valley;" Simeon Briggs on the State road; Griffin and Constant Bailey, at Chandlerburg; Paul and Apollos Cudworth, on Rumsey Hill; Peleg Doud, southeast of Mainesburg; Aaron Gitchell and Eli Gitchell, a Baptist preacher, and Levi Gitchell, on Rumsey Hill; Allen Lane and Benjamin and Henry Lawrence, in the eastern part of the township; William Ludington, on the Isaac Squires farm; Ira Mudge, on the State road; Hanover Pitts, near the Richmond township line; Jesse Orvis, on the State road; Thomas Rexford and Gardner Seaman, in the eastern part of the township; Jesse Smith, near the Rutland township line, and Elijah and Nathaniel Welch, on the State road, in the eastern part of the township.

The following additional names appear on the assessment list of 1817, the first assessment made after the township was organized: John Andrews, Ananias Baker, Simeon Briggs, Jr.; Thomas R. Corey, who settled on the State road; James Cudworth, who settled in the western, and David Crippen, who settled in the northeastern part of the township; Jacob Collins, who settled near Mainesburg; Josiah Dewey, who came in 1813, and settled on the State road; John Ellis, who came in 1815, and settled in Mainesburg; David Fellows, who also settled in the Mainesburg neighborhood; John and Silas Gray, David Jones, Timothy Knowlton, who settled in the southwestern part of the township; John King, who settled in the eastern part of the township; Allen Lane, Jr., Lemuel Lane, John

Ludington, Reuben Merritt, Joseph and Timothy Orvis, Jonathan Partridge, who settled below Chandlerburg; Clement and David Paine, Smith Rumsey, Elisha Rush, John Simpkins, Lyman Spencer, Nathan Welch, Jr., Roswell and Abial Webster, Zebedee Woodward, Noah Weast, John Watson, Ephraim S. Marsh, Joseph Ford, Lyman Rumsey, Samuel Hardin, Robert Potter, Daniel James, Levi Fox and Isaac Benson.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

A grist-mill was erected at Mainesburg about 1809, by Noah Rumsey, Sr. Two or three years later he sold it to Jonathan L. Spencer. In 1824 he sold his lands and mill and other personal property to John Maine, a pioneer in Lawrence township, who also bought the lands and personal property of Lyman Spencer. Mr. Maine operated the mill until 1841, when he sold it to Solon Richards, who ran it a number of years, and sold it to R. K. Brundage, and he in turn to Philemon Doud, who tore down the old mill and erected a steam mill on its site. N. E. Calkins succeeded Doud as owner of the property, which finally passed into the hands of Hiram Horton, who leased it to Aaron Austin. On April 17, 1894, the mill was destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt. In 1831 Sylvester Bailey erected a water-power grist-mill in Bailey Hollow, near Chandlerburg. About 1840 he sold it to Moses Crawford, who operated it for a number of years. It shut down about twenty years ago, O. W. Palmer being the owner at the time.

In 1819 John Gray erected a saw-mill at Gray's Valley, on Elk run. He operated until 1832. It had a number of owners. In 1838 Albert Dewey erected a saw-mill in the eastern part of the township, which he and George Dewey operated for a number of years. William Young, another early mill owner, built a mill about 1832 below Mainesburg, on Corey creek, near the Richmond township line. In 1844 Valorus O. Spencer erected a mill above Mainesburg. Other early mill owners and lumbermen were: Stephen Palmer, who ran a mill in the eastern part of the township; Peleg Doud, who erected one on the South fork of Corey creek, on what is now the George Ross farm, and Sylvester Bailey, who erected one in Bailey Hollow. All these mills were run by water power, the flutter-wheel being the one generally used. They have passed out of existence, except the mill near the State road, now operated by Edward Dewey.

In 1820 Lyman and Orange Spencer were operating a distillery near Mainesburg. It afterwards became the property of John Maine, who ran it a few years, and then discontinued the business. In 1828 John Packard erected a tannery in Mainesburg. It was afterwards moved over the hill, north of the village. He conducted it until his death in 1842, when it shut down. In 1832 Solon Richards established a woolen factory in Mainesburg, which he sold in 1838 to Philemon Doud. It was discontinued about 1845. J. B. Strong erected a wagon shop in Mainesburg in the early fifties. It was afterwards carried on by Lorenzo Doud. It is over thirty years since it ceased operations. The building was afterward transformed into a skating rink and is now used as a public hall.

The existing manufacturing enterprises are the Mainesburg Co-operative Creamery Company; the East Sullivan Co-operative Creamery Company, whose

creamery is located in Gray's Valley, and the West Sullivan Co-operative Creamery Company, whose creamery is located on the Mansfield and Roseville road, near the Richmond township line. These creameries have all been established since 1890. During the season they manufacture about 350 pounds of butter a day each. The patrons pay three cents a pound for churning and receive back the skim milk. A cheese factory, on the S. K. Longwell place, is not now in operation.

The first store in the township was started in 1816 by John Gray, in Gray's Valley. A few years later Timothy and Joseph Orvis, opened a store on King's Hill, south of the State road. Both these stores were carried on in log buildings. Some time after this Alvin Ames opened a store in a frame building on Ames' Hill.

In 1832 John M. Fox opened the first store in Mainesburg. He was afterwards associated in business with A. C. Witter, the firm being Fox & Witter. Mr. Fox was in business about forty years. Among the later merchants were John Robinson, P. W. Doud, E. A. Fish, L. D. Rumsey and William Strong. There are now two general stores in Mainesburg, one conducted by J. W. DeWitt & Son, and the other by J. N. Strange.

In 1851 Northrop Smith and H. L. Roblyer opened a store in Chandlerburg. Mr. Roblyer retired in 1857, and Mr. Smith carried on the business for a number of years afterward. Thomas Wood opened a grocery store here and carried it on for six or eight years. October 1, 1888, S. L. Wood opened a general store, which he still carries on. It is now the only store in the place.

Soon after embarking in business in Mainesburg, John M. Fox opened a hotel in a building still standing, east of the Grange hall. Here he kept hotel for more than twenty years. In 1847 Leander D. Rumsey built the house now known as "Hotel Thayer." He was succeeded as landlord by J. B. Strong. Daniel James kept here during the war, his successors being Peleg Doud and R. K. Brundage. O. B. Thayer, the present landlord, purchased the property in 1886. The Mainesburg House has been kept for a number of years by A. M. Haight. It was erected for a private residence.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the township was a log structure, erected near Allen Lane's. It was a subscription school, as were all the early schools of the county. Another early school, known as the Diven school, was erected in Gray's Valley. The Ramsdale and Rumsey Hill school houses were all built during the subscription school period. As the township became settled other schools were started. After the adoption of the common school law, in 1835, regular school districts were formed, which were sub-divided as population increased. The first school house in Mainesburg was on the site of the building now occupied as an office by Dr. J. A. Knipple. In 1896 there were fifteen schools in the township, and one in Mainesburg, in which seventeen teachers were employed. The schools are well sustained, good teachers are employed and fair salaries paid.



G. D. Maine M. D.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

About 1830 Dr. Dexter Parkhurst, who had previously practiced in Mansfield, located in Mainesburg, where he continued to practice until his death in 1866. Harry Lyman located in Mainesburg about the same time, but made a brief stay. Levi Rose began practice about 1835 and continued for a number of years. David A. Roblyer began practice about 1845 and continued until about 1850. Dr. George D. Maine, a son of John Maine, graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1856, and a year later located in Mainesburg, where he has continued to practice to the present time. Leonard J. Bradford, a native of the township, graduated from Penn Medical College in 1865, practiced two years at Austinville, and in 1867 located near Sullivan Post-office, where he has continued to practice until the present time. Dr. John A. Knipple, a graduate of Parish Medical College, has practiced in Mainesburg since 1893.

The following-named persons have served as justices of the peace since the township was organized: Eli Gitchell, 1819; John Cochran, 1822; Ebenezer Ripley, 1822; John Marvin, 1825; re-elected, 1835; John Gray, 1825; Ephraim B. Gerould, 1826; James C. Turner, 1828; Thomas Dyer, 1828; Thomas Putnam, 1828; John Shaffer, 1829; Rufus Smith, 1831; Daniel N. Hunt, 1832; Lanson Miller, 1834; Solon Richards, 1835; William Hill, 1835; Alfred Ripley, 1836; re-elected, 1840; Evan Harris, 1837; Edwin Dyer, 1838; Isaac Drake, 1838; Philemon Doud, 1840; Leander D. Rumsey, 1841; Calvin C. Green, 1845; James Gray, 1845; Isaac S. Rumsey, 1848; re-elected, 1853; Thomas Reynolds, 1850; Henry B. Card, 1855; re-elected, 1860; E. A. Fish, 1858; Isaac Squire, 1860; re-elected, 1872, 1877, 1882; Northrop Smith, 1862; re-elected, 1867, 1887, 1892; N. A. Taylor, 1865; re-elected, 1870; B. I. Rew, 1873; Nathan Smith, 1878; Charles Strange, 1882; re-elected, 1888; W. J. Squire and Loren Dodge, 1893.

CHURCHES.

The Old School Baptist Church of Sullivan was organized about the year 1816, at the residence of Peleg Doud, near Mainesburg. The first minister of this denomination to preach in the township, was Rev. Mr. Power. He was soon joined by Rev. Nehemiah Hobart Ripley, who came into the county in 1815, and settled in Richmond township, and their efforts resulted in the organization of a church. Meetings were held in dwellings and school houses. A great many of the early settlers were members of this church, which maintained its organization for a number of years. Owing to deaths, removals, and the absorption of its membership by the regular Baptist churches of East Sullivan, and the State road, it became too weak to maintain itself and passed out of existence. Among the ministers who preached to this church was Rev. Eli Gitchell, an early settler on Rumsey Hill.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Sullivan was the outgrowth of meetings begun in the autumn of 1830, in the Rumsey Hill school house, by Rev. James H. Lamphere, who organized a church in the following spring. On April 3, 1866, the society was incorporated. During recent years it maintained no regular pastor.

The East Sullivan Baptist Church was organized May 18, 1836. In June, 1835, the first regular appointments for Baptist preaching were made by Samuel Bullock, of Bradford county, assisted by Elder Elisha Rich. In October following, those who had attended these services organized themselves into a body, called the Sullivan Baptist Christian Conference. May 18, 1836, a council met and formally organized the church, with a membership of twenty-seven persons, as follows: P. Baker, Samuel Bullock, A. Crandall, John Ludington, Peleg Doud, R. Webster, H. Austin, Philemon Doud, James Gray, Jr., William Squire, Noah O. Gray, Aurilla Baker, Lucinda Reynolds, Elizabeth Bullock, Sarah Crandall, Eunice Ludington, Betsy Webster, Louisa Doud, L. Webster, Louisa Squire, Mary Hill, Sally Burman, Almira Hill, Caroline Chapman, Isabella Gray, Lucy Reynolds and Louisa Gray. Rev. Elisha Rich was the first pastor. His successors were Revs. Packer, D. M. Root, Myron Rockwell, J. P. Burnam, S. Grinnell, 1851; C. Beebe, 1852-56; S. Grinnell, 1857-59; M. Rockwell, 1860-63; G. P. Watrous, 1865 ; C. A. Stone, 1867; no pastor, 1868 to 1872; M. Rockwell, 1872; F. Purvis, 1875. After 1875 the church had no pastor and in 1888 it became extinct. The church at Mansfield, organized April 10, 1840, was a branch of this society, as was also the Sullivan State Road Baptist church, organized in June, 1856. A branch of this church was also organized at the Van Ness school house, in Rutland township, December 14, 1839. A Sunday-school was organized about 1843 and regularly sustained until 1870. The first church edifice in the township was erected by this society in 1842. In May, 1855, the church numbered 111 members. The last baptism occurred in August, 1867.

The Sullivan State Road Baptist Church was organized July 8, 1856, in L. L. Smith's barn. The preliminary steps were taken at a conference which met at the Ramsdale school house May 3, 1856, and which was presided over by Rev. C. Beebe, moderator. Upon the formal organization of the church, the following named persons became members: J. Fletcher, D. D. Miller, Betsy Rumsey, A. Hart, R. B. Rose, O. D. Rumsey, D. Fletcher, Mary E. Miller, Cornish Mudge, Daniel Rose, M. V. Mudge, F. S. Morgan, Floyd Ashley, E. S. Rose, Allen Webster, L. A. Rose, Adeline Smith, T. C. Webster, Sarah Fletcher, Clarissa A. Rose, W. L. Miller, G. W. Doud, S. S. Webster, Anna C. Miller, L. A. Rockwell, N. N. Rumsey, Betsy Morgan, Susannah Welch, Christiana Ayers, L. Jane Ashley, Jane E. Rose, Oliver Rumsey, Alonzo S. Chapel and E. J. Lewis. Rev. C. Beebe, the first pastor, served during 1856. His successors have been as follows: Revs. S. Grinnell, 1857; M. Rockwell, 1858-63; G. P. Watrous, 1865-68; M. Rockwell, 1870-72; J. A. Baskwell, 1873; M. Rockwell, 1875; Henry Bray, 1876-77; Ross Ward, 1878-80; Samuel Early, 1881; S. F. Mathews, 1882; A. Tilden, 1883-85; E. J. Lewis, 1886; A. J. Adams, 1887; G. H. Trapp, 1889-90; B. T. Davies, 1891, and J. A. James, the present pastor, who took charge in May, 1893. In 1857 the society erected a frame church building on the south side of the State road, two miles and a half southeast of Mainesburg. This has since been repaired as needed. The church has 164 members. There are seventy pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, of which E. B. Roberts of Mainesburg is the superintendent. This is one of the strong and prosperous churches of the county.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Mainesburg was organized in 1841, and incorporated June 14, 1842, the first trustees being Solon Richards, John Fox, Lyman Reynolds, James A. Fellows, Ebenezer Burley, Joshua Smith and James Pitts. As early as 1808, Rev. Joseph Mitchell, a Methodist Episcopal minister, while on a visit to his brother, Ensign Mitchell, preached at his home. He afterwards preached at the log school house near Allen Lane's, known as the Dewey school house. About 1810 Capt. Thomas Lewis, an exhorter of the same church, commenced holding meetings in the Diven school house. These he kept up for several years. His efforts were followed by those of Rev. Mr. Warner, who organized a Methodist Episcopal class. The church was organized in 1841, after a great revival conducted by Revs. Robert T. Hancock and Charles L. Brown. The new church was placed in the Troy charge, remaining until 1854, and was served by the following ministers: J. Dodge, 1843; Charles Wright, 1844; M. Carlton, 1845; Ira Smith, 1846; William Hosmer, 1847; Nathan Fellows, 1848; A. C. Huntley, 1849-50; E. Sweet, 1851; M. H. Shurtleff, 1852, and C. Nash and E. S. Rosa, 1853. In 1854 Troy circuit was divided and the Mainesburg appointments also included the State Road, Sylvania and Rutland churches. The pastors of the Mainesburg church have been Revs. F. Kent, 1854-55; Daniel Clark, 1855-57; John Powell, 1857-58; James H. Ross, 1858-60; P. T. Christian, 1860-61; E. Colson, 1861-63; R. Mackwood, 1863-66; C. L. F. Howe, 1866-68; S. G. Rhinevault, 1868-71; Isaac Everitt, 1871-74; D. E. Blaine, 1874-76; Harvey Lamkin, 1876-79; E. E. Morris, 1879-82; J. L. King, 1882-85; George Fosbinder, 1885-86; T. H. King, 1886-88; C. M. Adams, 1888-91; F. M. Warner, 1891-93; H. B. Troxel, 1893-94; H. E. Hineman, 1894-95; H. E. Hyde, 1895-97. In 1842 a neat frame building was erected as a house of worship. It was used until 1875, when the present church was built. It is of brick, with stained glass windows, slated roof, a fine tower and spire, and cost, with interior furnishing, $13,000. It is one of the finest churches in the county.

The State Road Methodist Episcopal Class, as at present organized, is a revival of a class organized about fifty years ago. In 1860 the membership was as follows: Thomas Reynolds, leader; Mary Reynolds, Anson Palmer, Mary Palmer, Gardner Hagar, Lydia E. Hagar, VanBuren Reynolds, Celestia Reynolds, George Fletcher, John D. Rumsey, Valvasa A. Rumsey, Deborah Ramsdale, Ellen Smith, Amanda Welch, Margaretta Orvis, Almeda Welch, Rosina Smith, Riley Fletcher, Alfred Wheeler, Adaline Wheeler, Isaac W. Smith, Loreta Smith, Lyman Soper, Nancy Soper, Moses Soper, Ann Soper, Levi M. Rumsey, Sophia Rumsey, Almeda Fletcher, Louisa Rumsey, Eaton Beardsley, Louisa Palmer, Fanny Smith, Rachel Gafford, Eliza Orvis, Lovisa S. Lewis, Charity Baldwin, John E. Hart and James Lyon. This class first met in the Ramsdale school house. In 1861 the place of meeting was changed to the Union church, then recently erected. After maintaining its organization for a number of years the class went down. It has been recently revived and is now in a flourishing condition. There are twenty-five members. A Union Sunday-school, with an average attendance of thirty-five pupils, is maintained, of which Lyman Reynolds is the superintendent. This class is a branch of the church at Mainesburg.

The Elk Run Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated February 2, 1864. This church was the outgrowth of a Methodist class, organized some years previous at Chandlerburg, which was formally organized into a church a short time before the incorporation of the society. In 1861 the class consisted of the following named members: Lyman Reynolds, C. G. Smith, Sarah Smith, Amos Mudge, Lucy A. Mudge, Rachel Styres, Caroline Squire, Arad Smith, Margey Smith, Alexander C. Smith, M. A. Smith, Dolly Smith, Hosea Squire and Irene Squire. In the summer of 1864 a neat frame house of worship, costing $1,200, was erected. This society now numbers eighty members. There are sixty pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, of which B. C. Smith is the superintendent. This church has been in the Mainesburg charge since its organization, and has had the same pastors as the church in Mainesburg.

The Church of Christ of Mainesburg was organized in January, 1876, and incorporated January 7, 1879. The names of the original members are as follows: James E. Brown, Lucy Brown, Lovina Love, John Harvey, Clara Harvey, Anna Doyen, Nellie Doyen, Loretta A. Ford, Myrtle Ford, Flora Love, William E. Dewey, Alice M. Stauffer, Ada E. Clarey, Della Reynolds, Demon Dewey, Emaretta Rumsey, Margaret Lovell, Phoebe Ashley, Sanford Dewey and Lovena H. Dewey. Rev. I. R. Spencer was the first pastor. He served two years. The names of the succeeding pastors are as follows: Revs. M. S. Blair, 1879-80; A. D. Finch, 1880-81; Cyrus Hurlbut, 1883; C. Brown, 1883; J. M. Calhoun, 1884-85; R. F. DeWitt, 1886; Charles McGennis, 1887; M. T. Manus, 1889; M. C. Frick, 1890. Since 1890 the church has been without a pastor, and regular services have not been maintained. A church edifice, costing $2,100, was erected in 1879. This society was, at one time, a strong and vigorous organization, but death, removals and withdrawals have greatly reduced its membership.

The Central Union Church or Congregation on the State road is the name of a corporation chartered February 17, 1860, the incorporators being Thomas Reynolds, Eleazer Orvis, B. I. Rew, Reuben Nash and Roswell Webster. In 1861 it erected a house of worship, known as the Union church, on the north side of the State road, in the eastern part of the township. This house has been used from time to time by the Methodists, Christians, Baptists and other denominations for the purpose of holding religious services. It is now the meeting place of the State Road Methodist Episcopal class. Services are held here regularly by the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Mainesburg.

CEMETERIES.

The Doud Burying Ground, on the Peleg Doud place, was one of the earliest burial places in the township. Members of the Doud family were the first to be interred here.

The State Road Cemetery, opposite the State Road Baptist church, embraces about two acres of ground, and is inclosed by a neat iron fence. Interments were begun here about 1820. The remains of early settlers of the eastern and southern portions of the township lie buried here. A number of bodies were removed from early family burying grounds and re-interred here. The newer graves are marked by handsome marble and granite monuments.

Gray's Valley Cemetery, near the old East Sullivan Baptist church building, contains the graves of many of the early settlers in the eastern part of the township. It is neatly fenced and well cared for.

The Mainesburg Cemetery is situated on elevated ground in the northwestern part of the borough. This cemetery contains about two acres and was opened about 1863. It is inclosed with a good fence and the graves are well cared for. The cemetery has a number of very handsome marble and granite monuments. It is the burial place for the borough and vicinity.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The secret societies now existing in Sullivan township and Mainesburg have large memberships and are prosperous. The Odd Fellows are represented by Mainesburg Lodge, No. 754, which was organized March 15, 1871. It meets in Mainesburg and has forty-two members, among whom are many of the leading citizens of the borough and township. Sullivan Grange, No. 84, and East Sullivan Grange, No. 821, represent the Patrons of Husbandry. The former was organized in February, 1873, meets in Mainesburg, and has a large membership. The latter was organized April 9, 1887. It meets at the residence of Isaac Squires, near Gray's Valley, and numbers fifty-three members. Washington Camp, No. 637, P. O. S. of A., was organized March 4, 1892, in Mainesburg. It now numbers seventy-eight members and is one of the strongest camps in the county.

BOROUGH OF MAINESBURG.

The borough of Mainesburg is situated on Corey creek, in the western part of the township, midway between its southern and northern boundaries. It was named in honor of John Maine, and was organized as a borough in March, 1859. It is on the stage route between Mansfield, in Richmond township, and Troy, Bradford county. Though one of the smaller boroughs of the county, and away from the railroad, it is a trading point of considerable importance, being in the midst of a fine agricultural section. Its schools, its churches and its secret and beneficiary societies are well attended and maintained, and its people keep in touch with the progress of the day. Its manufacturing and business interests have been somewhat crippled during recent years by fires, and by the disappearance of timber and the consequent cessation of lumbering operations. The township around it, now being a purely agricultural one, the dependence of the borough for trade is confined to its own citizens and the farmers of the vicinity. The early settlement of the borough is given elsewhere in this chapter, as is also an account of the establishment of its early manufacturing and business enterprises. The Mainesburg postoffice was established between 1825 and 1830. John Maine, the first postmaster, held the office until about 1845. His successors have been John M. Fox, Baldwin Parkhurst, Homer J. Ripley, James Cudworth, W. P. Rose, M. F. Rose and J. H. DeWitt, the present incumbent, who was appointed in July, 1895.

Since Mainesburg was organized as a borough, the following named persons have filled the office of burgess: James Fox, 1859; Joseph Ellis, 1860; R. K. Brundage, 1861; A. Peters, 1862, 1863; John A. Ellis, 1864; A. Peters, 1865; P.

E. Kniffen, 1866; J. B. Strong, 1867; J. B. Cudworth, 1868; N. E. Calkins, 1869; S. S. Rumsey, 1870; L. B. Austin, 1871; J. B. Strong 1872 and 1873; R. G. Shelton, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877; T. O. Doud, 1879, 1880 and 1881; J. B. Cudworth, 1882; J. B. Strong, 1883; J. N. Harvey, 1884; Lloyd Squires, 1885 and 1886; R. H. Doud, 1887; C. E. Whiting, 1888; Lloyd Squires, 1889; J. W. DeWitt, 1890; W. L. Welch, 1891 to 1893; J. Austin, 1894 to 1896, and H. E. Bartlett, elected in 1897.

The justices of the peace have been: Isaac S. Rumsey, 1859; R. K. Brundage, 1863; E. A. Fish, 1864; O. F. Richards, 1866; Augustus Redfield, 1868; D. R. Doud, 1869; L. M. Rumsey, 1870; A. M. Haight, 1875; re-elected, 1881, 1886, 1895; J. S. Woodburn, 1880; re-elected, 1885, 1890; W. A. Rumsey, 1891; E. R. Maine, 1896.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Sullivan Postoffice was established in 1822. Henry Rew, the first postmaster, held the office until 1828. His successor, James B. Dewey, served over twenty years, and his successor, Uriah B. Welch, ten years. C. W. Palmer, the present postmaster, was appointed April 9, 1863. Each postmaster has transacted the business of the office at his residence. The office is situated in the eastern part of the township.

Gray's Valley Postoffice was established over sixty years ago. John Gray, the first postmaster, served a number of years and was succeeded by Marcus Strange, who died in 1852. His successor, James Gray, held the office until his death in 1860, when Mrs. Hannah Strange, widow of Marcus Strange, was appointed. Her son, Joseph Strange, succeeded her, and served until 1883, when the office was discontinued.

Elk Run Postoffice was established about 1854. The first postmaster was Northrop Smith. His successors have been Cyrus Davenport, C. A. Smith and S. L. Wood, the present incumbent, who was appointed October 1, 1888. Mr. Wood also carries on a general store.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—STREAMS—MINERAL DEPOSITS—PIONEER SETTLERS—PIONEER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—VILLAGES.

RICHMOND township, originally a part of Covington township, was organized in February, 1824. It is eight and one-half miles from east to west, six and one-half miles from north to south, and contains about fifty-five square miles. The surface is broken, the elevation varying from a mean of 1,150 feet in the river valley, to 1,600 and 1,800 feet in the mountainous region, north and west of Lamb's creek. With the exception of this limited area, the land of the township—valley, hillside and upland—is tillable and fertile. Richmond, therefore, ranks as one of the populous, productive and prosperous townships of the county. In 1840 it contained 742 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,558; in 1880, 1,512, and in 1890, 1,640.

Before the land was cleared and settled it was covered with a heavy forest growth of pine, hemlock, beech, maple, birch, oak, etc., nearly all of which has disappeared. The township is well watered. The Tioga river enters it from the south, about a mile east of the center of the southern boundary line, flows northeast to Canoe Camp, where it turns and takes a northwesterly direction to the northern boundary line, which it crosses about a mile west of the center. Its course through the township is marked by a gradually narrowing valley, which becomes a mere gap in the mountains where it passes into Tioga township. It and its tributaries drain the entire surface of the township. On the east it receives Canoe Camp creek, flowing northwest from Covington township, and Corey creek, flowing northwest from Sullivan township. On the west it receives Lamb's creek, which, with its tributaries, drains the northwestern quarter of the township. The northeastern part of the township is drained by Mill creek, which flows northwest into Tioga township, and the southwestern part by Elk run, which flows southeast into Covington township.

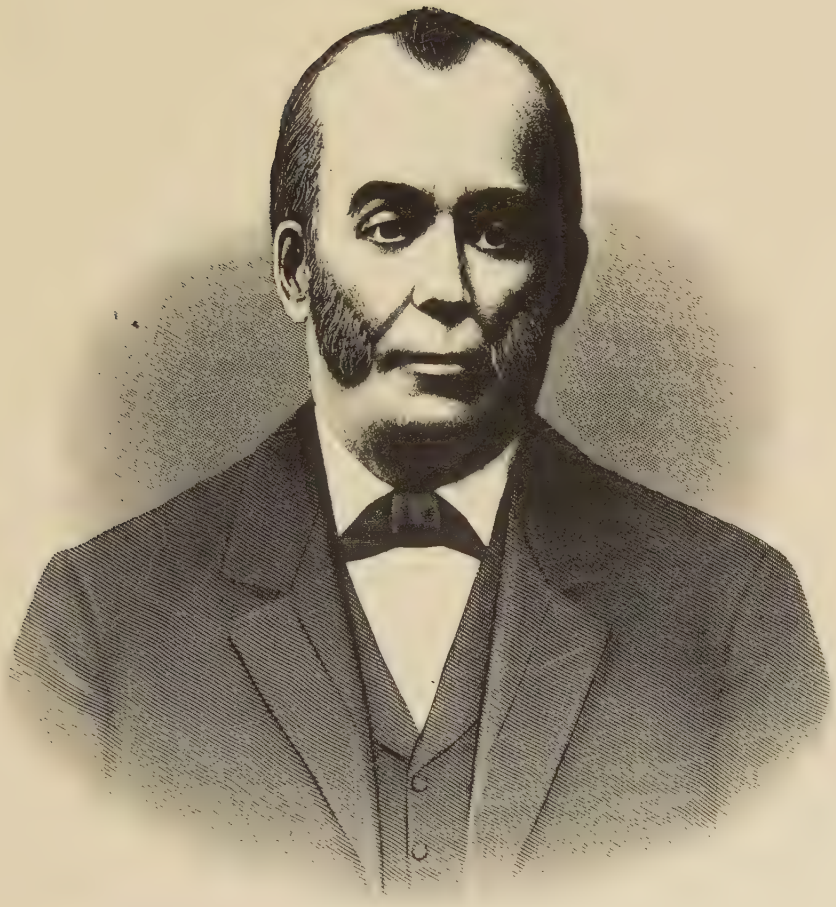
The mineral wealth of this township consists of iron ore, plastic clays and building stone. The Mansfield ore bed, which supplied the furnace at Mansfield for many years, is situated three miles southwest of the borough, on the Wellsboro road. It is from three to four feet in thickness, contains about thirty-nine per cent. of iron, and is known as the first or upper bed. What is thought to be the same bed, shows itself two or three miles north, along Lamb's creek, and on the east side of the Tioga river, southeast of Lamb's creek, also further east on "Pickel Hill." Deposits belonging to the second bed—200 to 400 feet lower—have been found one-half mile east of the O. A. Benedict place, in the southwestern part of the township; on "Whipple Hill," southwest of Mansfield; on Mann creek, below Mans-

field; on the lands of Mrs. Sarah E. Morris and Albert Sherwood, west of the borough; on J. C. Howe's and J. B. Clark's lands, and on "Bixby Hill." A third bed, 100 to 200 feet lower than the second, crops out in the river near the northwest corner of the borough limits. Ore from other deposits has been used in the manufacture of pig iron and mineral paint. None of these ore beds is being developed at present. Plastic clays, of fine texture, are to be found along the Tioga river and its tributaries. Good building stone is also found in various parts of the township. There are those who believe that Richmond lies within the oil and gas belt. The only thing, however, that has been done to develop either, is limited to an oil well sunk several years ago at Canoe Camp. Gas was struck and a little oil found at a depth of about 2,000 feet. The well was, however, abandoned and plugged, just when interesting developments were promised.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The first settler in Richmond township was a man named Carter, who, about the year 1794, or soon after the opening of the Williamson road, located on what is now known as the Lannigan place, on the east side of the Tioga river, about half a mile below Lamb's Creek. Here he built two log houses and cleared about eight or ten acres of land. In the fall of 1796, or spring of 1797, he sold out to a man named White, and removed to Canaseraga Creek, in western New York. Neither Carter nor White appear to have acquired any title, beyond that of occupation, to the land, the first purchaser receiving a deed and becoming a permanent settler, being Gad Lamb, who came into the township in the summer of 1797. In the mortgage given by him January 2, 1808, to secure the unpaid portion of the purchase money, the tract is described as part of Survey No. 317, and is designated as "Oakland." Lamb and his family left their native town of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1797. At Towanda, Pennsylvania, where his son, Ebenezer Ripley Lamb, was born, May 27, 1797, Mr. Lamb left his family and accompanied by his son, Daniel, then seventeen years old, came to Tioga county. They first visited Canoe Camp, where they planted the old Williamson encampment clearing in corn and potatoes, but did not purchase the land. Continuing down the river, they came to the Carter place, which, as already stated, Mr. Lamb bought. He next returned to Towanda for his family, leaving Daniel in charge of the place. The lad remained there alone for two weeks, with no neighbors nearer than the Nathan Niles family at the mouth of Mill creek. The settlement of Benjamin Corey, who came earlier than Lamb, is noted in the chapter devoted to Mansfield borough. The next settler was Josiah Hovey, whose name appears in the assessment list of 1800 as an innkeeper—the first in the township. He came in 1798 or 1799, and located on what is now known as the Sumner Wilson place, on the Williamson road, near the southern line of the township. The names of his sons, Simeon and Gurdon Hovey, appear on the assessment list as carpenters. Simeon, at a later date, settled on what was known afterwards as the Henry Searle place.

About 1799 or 1800 Peres Bardwell, whose name appears on the census list for 1800, located on the place afterwards owned by Asa Mann; an Englishman, named Burton, settled near Lamb's Creek, on the place occupied later by Joshua



Lorin Butts

Shaw; Amasa Culver, Nathan Rowley and Samuel Negley settled at Canoe Camp; David Miller and Cheney Ames, a mile south of Mansfield, and Nathan Hill and Peter Button, above Canoe Camp, near the Hoveys. Edward Gobin, who settled within the Mansfield limits, is referred to in the chapter devoted to that borough. Elihu Marvin came in 1803 and built a saw-mill—the first one in the township—one mile south of Mansfield. In 1804 Asa Mann, the founder of Mansfield, came here from Rhode Island, and settled one mile below the borough, on what was afterwards known as the James R. Wilson place. Here he kept hotel and a small stock of merchandise in a log house, replaced in 1818 by a large frame dwelling which is still standing and is used as a residence by B. H. Osgood, the occupant of the farm. It is the oldest house in the township. Reference is made to Asa Mann in the chapter devoted to Mansfield, and also to John, Peter and Jacob Kelts, who came about 1804.

In the year 1806 Elijah Clark, his brothers, John and Loren, and his sister, Philena, came from Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and Elijah settled on the place now owned by Albert Sherwood, west of the borough. His brothers and sister made their home with him until the arrival of the rest of the family in 1814. Amos Spencer, a native of Unadilla, New York, settled at Canoe Camp in 1806, built a grist-mill in 1807 and a saw-mill a few years later. Ebenezer Burley, who came in 1808, is referred to in the Mansfield borough chapter. Joshua Shaw came from Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1810, and the following year settled at Lamb's Creek. Aaron Gillet, who first settled at Mill Creek, Tioga township, in 1797, and afterwards removed to Cherry Flats, again removed in 1811, settling on the Vedder place above Canoe Camp. During the War of 1812 he carried the mail on horseback between Tioga and Williamsport. He rode at full speed, fresh horses being provided at each station. In 1813 Cephas Stratton came from Bradford county and settled between Mansfield and Canoe Camp. In 1814 Seth and Eleanor Clark, parents of Elijah, John, Loren and Philena Clark, heretofore mentioned, came from Vermont with their son, Justus Burr Clark, and settled below Mansfield. In 1821 Justus Burr Clark married Catherine Hart. As a part of his house-keeping outfit, he bought an iron tea-kettle of William Willard in Tioga, giving therefor three bushels of wheat; also a hand saw and some shingle nails, paying three dollars for the former and thirty cents a pound for the latter. In 1814, also, there were living at and in the vicinity of Canoe Camp, beside those mentioned, Daniel Williams, a clothier, David and Richard Miller and Daniel Rose.

The first minister of the Gospel to settle in the township was Rev. Nehemiah Hobart Ripley, father of the late Philip S. Ripley, and grandfather of Capt. Homer J. Ripley, recently county recorder. He came from Albany, New York, in 1815, and settled on Corey creek, on the place now owned by William B. Jerald. Mr. Ripley was ordained an Old School Baptist minister, but afterwards embraced the Universalist faith and became a minister of that denomination. John and Abner Cochran came from Cambridge, Vermont, in 1816, and settled at Lamb's Creek. Maj. Ebenezer Ripley came from Cooperstown, New York, in February, 1817, and also settled at Lamb's Creek. His son, William C. Ripley, was one of the pioneer teachers of Mansfield. Isaac Lownsbery, a Revolutionary soldier, settled at Canoe Camp in 1818, where his son, Isaac, born February 9, 1811, still resides.

Peter Whitteker, a son-in-law of Isaac Lownsbery, came with him from Schoharie, New York. He first settled at Canoe Camp, but afterwards moved up Canoe Camp creek to the place now owned by his son, Barney Whitteker. Lieut. Jacob Allen, grandfather of the late Prof. Fordyce A. Allen, came from Cummington, Massachusetts, in 1818, and settled on the place previously owned by Elijah Clark, and now owned by Albert Sherwood. He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and aide-de-camp to his father, who was killed in the early part of that struggle. Before settling here Lieutenant Allen peddled woolen goods, etc., through this section. In 1818, also, Sumner Wilson, who came from Massachusetts, settled on the place previously occupied by Josiah Hovey, near the Covington township line, still known as the Sumner Wilson place.

In 1820 Thomas Dyer settled on the Vedder place, above Canoe Camp, and Robert Searle on the adjoining farm north. John and Martin Kelley came here in 1827 and Marcus Kelley in 1829, and settled at what is known as Kelleytown, between Mansfield and Lamb's Creek. Here John ran a cabinet-maker shop, saw-mill and store for a number of years. Daniel Sherwood, a native of Connecticut, came from Cortland county, New York, in 1830, and built a saw-mill about a half a mile below Lamb's Creek bridge. He and his sons engaged in the lumber business until 1839, when they removed to Mansfield. Andrew Sherwood, of Mansfield, a grandson of Daniel Sherwood, is well known as a geologist, and has been prominently connected with the geological surveys of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. David Dorsett came from Peekskill, New York, in June, 1830, and settled on Lamb's creek.

Michael Fralic came from Marathon, New York, and settled at Lamb's Creek in 1831. His sons, Daniel and Henry Fralic, are well-known lumbermen. Lewis Cruttenden, Tobias and Philip Lent, who settled on Lamb's creek, and Thomas Jerald, who settled on Corey creek, also came in 1831. Rev. Asa Donaldson, who held the first stated service and organized the first church in Mansfield, came to Tioga county in 1832, and lived on the Albert Sherwood place until 1837, when he moved to Illinois. Oliver Elliott, afterwards a business man of Mansfield, came into the township in 1835. About 1834-35 Marcus Benedict settled on the Wellsboro road, near the western line of the township. Joseph Walker and R. P. Buttles came in 1839; Levi Cooper, in 1841; Vine D. Patchen and his son, Robert M., and Robert H. Pratt and his son, Edwin, in 1842; George Slingerland, in 1844; Joseph Whipple, in 1845; James M. Ramsdell, in 1846; John Drew, in 1847; James Hoard, John Voorhees, William Powers and John Kiley in 1849.

The foregoing names are those of the more prominent settlers of the township to the close of the first half of the present century. They endured the dangers, hardships and privations of pioneer life. The farms they cleared, after years of patient toil, are now possessed by their descendants, who have replaced the rude log cabin, the log church and the log school house with homes, schools and churches, that bear eloquent witness to the thrift, industry, intelligence and morality of the people of the township.

PIONEER ENTERPRISES.

The manufacturing enterprises of the township have been confined almost exclusively to saw-mills and grist-mills. The first saw-mill was built in 1803, one

mile south of Mansfield, by Elihu Marvin; the second, in which Elijah Clark afterwards had an interest, was built about 1810 or 1811, on Corey creek, by John and Peter Kelts; the third, in 1812, at Lamb's Creek, by Gad Lamb and his sons, and the fourth a little later by Amos Spencer at Canoe Camp. As the township was settled up, the number of mills increased until lumbering became and remained an important industry, so long as the timber supply lasted. As lumber grew scarcer, the mills shut down, until all but two, the Spencer mill at Canoe Camp, and the Fralic mill at Lamb's Creek, have passed out of existence.

In 1805 Elihu Marvin purchased from Dorman Bloss, at Nelson, a grist-mill to turn by hand. This he hauled on an ox sled and placed under his saw-mill, south of Mansfield. It would grind five or six bushels a day. Mr. Marvin then set about getting out a frame for a better mill, but died before he could erect it. His widow sold this frame to Amos Spencer, who, in 1807, used it in erecting a grist-mill at Canoe Camp, on one of the best water powers in the county. This mill was afterwards replaced by a better one, and in 1857 a still larger mill was built. This, with the adjoining saw-mill, was destroyed by fire May 20, 1879. The present grist-mill and saw-mill, both run by water power, were built in 1883, by A. M. Spencer, a grandson of Amos Spencer, the pioneer. In 1855 Amos Bixby built a paint-mill on the site of the old Marvin saw-mill, which he operated for a number of years.

SCHOOLS AND JUSTICES.

The first school in the township was taught in 1814, at Canoe Camp, by Miss Sally Elliott, a daughter of Nathaniel Elliott. She afterwards married Daniel Rose. Among her pupils was Martin Stratton, born in 1807, and now a resident of Blossburg. She was followed by Daniel Rose, Gardiner Seaman, Asa Howe, Dr. Pliny Power and his sister, Lucy, Erastus P. Deane and Charlotte Harkness, now the wife of Col. N. A. Elliott, of Mansfield. She taught about 1835. A school house was built about 1825. In 1818 Miranda Allen, a daughter of Lieut. Jacob Allen, opened a school in a building erected and used as a dwelling by Frank Truman, a short distance south of Kelleytown. In 1835 a school house was built at Lamb's Creek. Among the early teachers in these schools were Abigail Bickford, Lucretia Atherton, D. P. Hotchkiss, Warren VanValen, Elliott S. Rose, Erastus Herrington, Fidelia King and W. F. Lamb. As the township settled up, neighborhood schools were started, and later public school districts created, until there are now within the township limits sixteen public school buildings. In 1895 the revenue derived from state and county taxation, set apart for school purposes, was $4,004.10.

The first justice of the peace for Richmond township was Almon Allen, who was commissioned January 19, 1827. The office has since been filled as follows: Thomas Dyer, 1827; David Hazzard, 1830; Daniel N. Hunt, 1832; Solon Richards, 1835; Isaac Drake, 1838; Porter Gaylord, 1840; Leander K. Spencer, 1840; re-elected, 1845, 1858; William C. Ripley, 1842; re-elected, 1859, 1864, 1872, 1877; Simeon F. Utter, 1847 ; re-elected, 1852; Apollos Pitts, 1848; re-elected, 1853; Daniel L. Sherwood, 1854; John C. Howe, 1864; Lorin Butts, 1869; James R.

Wilson, 1869; H. K. Husted,1874; Alonzo M. Spencer, 1878; M. R. Goodall, 1881; re-elected, 1886, 1891 and 1896; J. F. Ripley, 1882; Curtis P. Fuller, 1887; George R. Fuller, 1892; re-elected, 1897.

CHURCHES.

In the earlier years of the township's history, before any attempt was made to organize a church, the settlers depended for religious services upon itinerant evangelists, members generally of the Methodist Episcopal or the "Old School" Baptist denominations. Whenever one of these put in an appearance the settlers would flock to hear him, the meetings being held in the open air or in the dwelling or barn of one of the settlers. The earliest meetings of this kind in Richmond township were held sometimes in the open air and sometimes in the barn, on the premises of Gad Lamb, the pioneer settler at Lamb's Creek. Here the pioneers listened to the earnest and, oftentimes, fiery eloquence of Kimball, Beers, Solon Stocking—who preached Mr. Lamb's funeral sermon in April, 1824—Sheardown, Cranmer, Rogers, Andrew Pickard—who married Maria Lamb, and who died in Colorado in June, 1894, aged ninety-four years—and other ministers of the denominations named. In 1826 Jerusha Lamb, Gad Lamb's widow, organized the first Sunday-school in the township at her home. The meetings on the Lamb place continued until the building of the school house in 1835, after which they were held there, although no regular church appears to have been organized.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Lamb's Creek was organized in February, 1883, with the following members: D. L. Fralic, C. P. Fuller, J. L. Moore, Jackson Smith, H. P. Van Ness, L. A. Brewster and W. B. Ripley. A church building, costing $1,600, was dedicated April 29, 1884. The church was in the Tioga charge until 1884, since which time it has been in the Covington charge, the same pastors serving both churches. The names of the pastors from the organization are as follows: Revs. J. W. Gamble, 1883; J. D. Requa, 1883-84; F. H. Van Keuren, 1884-87; W. M. Dubois, 1887-88; F. H. Rowley, 1890-91; D. L. Pitts, 1891-94; Cornelius Dillenbeck, 1894-95; W. B. Armington, 1895-97.

The First Church of Christ of Canoe Camp, incorporated April 4, 1884, was organized as the "First Christian Church of Canoe Camp," September 24, 1849, by Rev. Theobold Miller, its first pastor. The names of the original members are as follows: Leander K., Amos, Valorus O., Alonzo M. and I. R. Spencer, Thomas, William, John and G. W. Goodall, John Churchill, J. C. Ireton, W. W. Russell, A. A. Noble, Sophia, Sarah, Jane, Mary A. and Martha Spencer, Susan and Ziba Gillet, Sophia M. and Anna M. Goodall, Cynthia Lownsbery, Jane Churchill, Louisa, Jane E. and Rachel Noble, Lois M. Cleveland and Lavina A. Cass. Rev. I. R. Spencer served this church as pastor for twenty years. He was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Headley, who remained until 1884, since which time the church has been served by Revs. J. O. Cutts, 1884-87; M. S. Blain, 1891; U. A. White, 1891-96, and Leon J. Reynolds, the present pastor. A store building, previously purchased, was dedicated as a church May 19, 1851, and was used until 1880, when the present building, representing an outlay of $2,000, was erected. This church now numbers 130 members. There are about fifty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which M. R. Goodall is the superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

The early settlers buried their dead near their homes, where they could watch over and care for the graves. It was in this way that the private graveyards, to be found in almost every section of the township, were established. In them reposed the remains of the early pioneers, until the removal of the bodies to Mansfield and other cemeteries. In a few instances, however, the old graves have remained undisturbed. Among the oldest of these early graveyards is the one at Lamb's Creek, containing the remains of members of the Lamb, Ripley, Shaw and other pioneer families; the Ripley burying ground on the old Philip S. Ripley place—given by the will of Philip S. Ripley to Richmond township, and the graveyard on Lamb's creek, near the place of W. B. Ripley. In the cemetery at Canoe Camp are found the graves of members of the Spencer, Cass, Lownsbery, Gillet, Rowley and Stratton families. The oldest gravestone in this cemetery marks the grave of Francis Upton Spencer, who died in 1813, and who, it is said, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The tombstones over the graves of Nathan and Anna Rowley, contains the following inscription: "They were the first settlers in Larabee's Point in Shoreham, Vermont, at the close of the Revolutionary War." A cemetery in the Whitteker neighborhood, near the Covington township line, contains the graves of members of the Whitteker, Jaquish, Phelps, Woodward and other families. A cemetery on the old Wellsboro and Mansfield post road, near the Charleston township line, contains the graves of members of the Benedict and other families, early settlers in the western part of Richmond and eastern part of Charleston townships.

VILLAGES.

Lamb's Creek is situated near the northern line of the township, where the stream of the same name enters into the Tioga river. Both stream and village were named for Gad Lamb, the pioneer, the date of whose settlement, as well as that of other pioneers, is given in a preceding portion of this chapter. In 1812 Mr. Lamb and his sons built a saw-mill, the third in the township, on the east bank of the river just below the present bridge. This mill, owned at the time by Hoard & Beach, was purchased about 1858 by Michael Fralic. In 1869 a flood took the dam away. In 1870 Mr. Fralic's sons, Daniel L. and M. H., who succeeded him in 1866, and who compose the present firm of Fralic Brothers, built a new mill on the opposite bank of the river, which is run by steam, and has a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber a day. A school house was built in 1835, replaced after the late war by the present building. A grocery store was started in 1854, by P. Davis, and a post-office established in 1867, E. R. Haight being the first postmaster. His successors have been Linus Thayer, D. Porter Shaw and D. L. Fralic, the present incumbent, the office being in charge of his assistant, Mrs. Jennie Day, who also runs a general store in connection therewith. The only other store in the place is that of Francis Flower, born in 1811, and one of the oldest men engaged in active business in the county. D. B. Lamb has been the station ticket agent since the railroad passed into the hands of the "Erie." His sister, Maria Lamb, born in 1818, has, for over twenty years, carried the mail to and from the trains, with unvarying promptness, and in all kinds of weather.

Canoe Camp is situated two miles south of the railway station in Mansfield, at

the confluence of Canoe Camp creek and the Tioga river. It marks the point to which the Williamson road was completed in 1792, and its name is said to owe its origin to the fact that on the approach of winter the force engaged in road building embarked in canoes and floated down the river to Painted Post, New York. As already related, Gad Lamb and his son, Daniel, stopped here, in 1797, long enough to plant the camp clearing in corn and potatoes, but did not purchase the land. The first actual settler was Amos Spencer, who located in 1806, and by deed bearing date March 1, 1809, became possessed of the land on which the village of Canoe Camp stands. The previous owners were Thomas Barber and Oliver Jennings. Here Mr. Spencer built a grist and saw-mill at the ripples on the river. These mills, replaced by larger and more modern ones, are owned and operated by his grandson, A. M. Spencer. A postoffice was established in 1821 and Amos Spencer became the first postmaster. A few years later the postoffice was removed to Mansfield. It was re-established in April, 1868, with T. J. Jeliff as postmaster. His successors have been M. A. Cass, F. M. Gillet and A. D. Gillet, the present incumbent, who was appointed February 12, 1890. A hotel was carried on in the village for a number of years, the first landlord being L. K. Spencer. Among his successors were Edward Gordon and John C. Bennett. Before the building of the railroad Alexander Hall used to carry the mail over the Williamson road to and from Williamsport. One of the earliest schools in the township was taught here in 1814 and 1815 by Miss Sallie Elliott. A school has been maintained here ever since. The Church of Christ, the only "Disciple" or "Christian" church in the township, was organized here, September 24, 1849, by Rev. Theobold Miller. The manufacturing enterprises of the place are confined to the Spencer mills, already referred to, and to the Canoe Camp Full Cream Cheese Factory, established in May, 1895, by F. E. Zimmer, who also operates a similar factory at East Charleston. The Canoe Camp factory uses the milk of 300 cows daily, and produces from 700 to 800 pounds of cheese per day. It is in charge of J. H. Mosher. The plant cost $2,000. There are two general stores in the place, one carried on by A. W. Gillet, and the other by A. D. Gillet, who is also the station agent and postmaster. His store is in the depot building. The oldest living resident of the place is Isaac Lownsbery, born in 1811, who has lived there since 1818. The barn on his place was built in 1827.

Mardin is the name of a postoffice in the western part of the township, on the "Old Post Road." It was established in 1879. O. M. Patchen, the first postmaster, held the office until June 21, 1883, when H. N. Spear, the present incumbent, was appointed.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MANSFIELD BOROUGH.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—EARLY SETTLERS AND ENTERPRISES—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—POSTMASTERS, PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—HOTELS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY—THE MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME—BUSINESS COLLEGES—LATER INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES—NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES.

THE borough of Mansfield is situated east of the geographical center of Richmond township. Its area embraces a little more than two square miles, lies principally on the east side of the Tioga river, and is traversed throughout its entire length by the Tioga railroad. Corey creek enters the borough from the east, north of the center, flows northwest, and empties into the Tioga river near the northwest corner of the borough area. Though somewhat broken north of Corey creek, and along the sides of the river valley, the borough site is, as a whole, comparatively level, and is well drained and healthful. The altitude, railroad level, is 1,140 feet above the sea. The population, in 1890, was 1,762.

The site of the borough is one of the most beautiful spots in the Tioga valley. The boldness and ruggedness of the hills, on either side of the narrow gap through which the river flows into Tioga township, are here toned down to gentler slopes, permitting them to be cultivated, from base to summit, and giving to the scene a varied beauty that attracts and enchants the beholder. The valley, for miles up and down the river, and the uplands, that stretch away on either side, abound in well-cultivated farms, and are dotted with sightly farm homes, the abodes of thrift, comfort and culture, while the borough itself, with its well-built business center, its sightly normal school buildings, and its many handsome private residences, gives outward evidences of progress and prosperity.

EARLY SETTLERS AND ENTERPRISES.

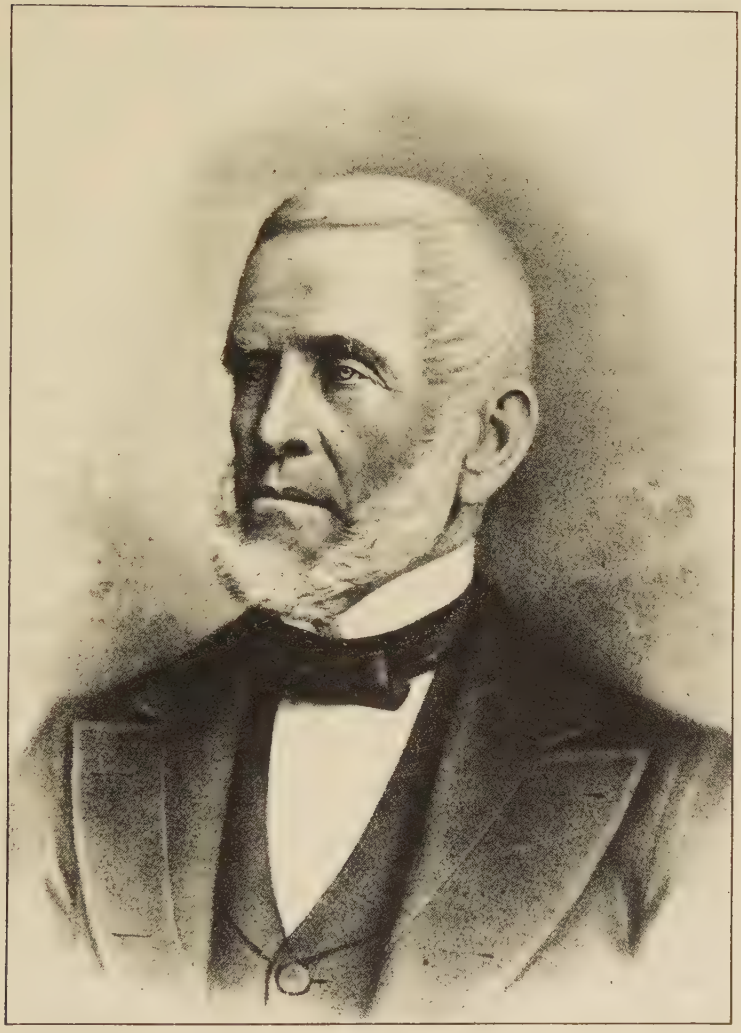
Benjamin Corey, the first white man to settle within the borough limits, came early in 1797, and lived, with his wife and children, in a bark hut on the east side of the Tioga river, west of the present railroad bridge over Corey creek, which stream was named after him. In the fall he built a log house, Daniel and Harry Lamb, then living at Lamb's Creek, assisting at the raising. Corey's wife died, and he took her remains in a canoe to the mouth of the Cowanesque, and buried them. He soon afterwards removed to Angelica, New York.

Henry Daniels, a surveyor, and Edward Gobin, a deputy surveyor, under the Pennsylvania title, came about 1802 and occupied the Corey cabin. One morning, as Gobin opened the door of the cabin, he was shot through the back and

hips, by some one concealed behind a pine stump, on the opposite side of the river. It was supposed that the bullet was intended for Daniels, and that the shooting was done by a Connecticut claimant. A surgeon, brought by Harry Lamb, from Newtown, now Elmira, New York, dressed Gobin's wound. He recovered, and afterwards moved to Northumberland county.

The first persons, however, to permanently settle within the borough limits, were John, Peter and Jacob Kelts, who, with their father, came from the Mohawk valley, New York, in 1804 or 1805, and occupied the Corey cabin. Jacob was afterwards kicked by a horse and killed. John married Abigail Button, and built a house on a knoll, southwest of the present cemetery. Here, in 1814, Sobrine Kelts, who resides just south of the borough limits, was born. He is the oldest living person born in the borough. Peter, who was a carpenter, built a frame house, the first one here, about 1810 or 1812. It stood near the site afterwards occupied by the Mart King factory. He married Sally, a daughter of Major Elijah Putnam, January 1, 1818, and became a resident of Covington township. Ebenezer Burley, a Revolutionary soldier, came in 1808, and settled north of Corey creek, east of the Williamson road. Dr. Stillman Cannon, the first physician, came in 1813, remained two years, and lived in one of the Kelts' houses. Alpheus Button came in 1815, and built a house near the entrance to Smythe Park. Daniel Holden, the pioneer merchant, came from Albany, New York, in 1819, and located at Canoe Camp. In 1820 he removed to Mansfield, and settled on 200 acres of land, now forming a portion of the properties of D. H. Pitts and P. V. Van Ness. In 1822 he began merchandising in a small way. In 1824 he erected the residence, on the west side of Main street, now occupied by P. V. Van Ness. It is the oldest building in the borough. In 1826 he built, across the road from his residence, the first store in Mansfield. Here he carried on business until his death, September 4, 1830. His son, John A. Holden, born in 1821, is the oldest person born in, and now a resident of, the borough. In 1822 Almon Allen, a son of Lieut. Jacob Allen, then residing in the township, came here from Cummington, Massachusetts. His brother-in-law, Solon Richards, came about the same time. In 1824 they built a woolen factory, near the northwest corner of Smythe Park, which they afterwards sold to Isaac Drake, who, with his sons, John and Peter, carried it on for many years. It was twice destroyed by fire. This factory ceased operations before 1860, and the building, since removed, is now occupied by the planing-mill, sash and door factory, of Edward Doane & Company.

About the year 1824, Asa Mann, a native of Rhode Island, who, as early as 1804, had settled in the township, below the borough, purchased from John and Peter Kelts 200 acres of land, the greater part of which is now occupied by the borough business center. In the same year, he cleared some thirty acres of this land, which soon became known as "Mann's field." A year or two later, when he laid out his land in town lots, this name attached itself to the village, which, with the passing years, has become the prosperous and progressive borough of to-day. Mr. Mann built a distillery on the site afterwards occupied by the Spencer photograph gallery, and, about 1830, erected a saw-mill near the old woolen-mill. A house, built in 1827 or 1828, on the southwest corner of Main



Joseph P. Morris

and Wellsboro streets, by Barrett Clark, was occupied, for a time, by Asa Mann, as a hotel, previous to its purchase by Col. Samuel Hunt, in 1828. Asa Mann and his son, William B. Mann, had a store from 1832 or 1833 to 1839, on the site of the building now occupied by Rose Brothers. In the last-named year Asa Mann removed to Peru, Illinois, where he died July 8, 1843, aged sixty-one years.

About 1824, also, Chandler Mann came here from Otsego county, New York, and built a tannery—said to have been the first in the county—on the west side of Main street, near Corey creek. Hezekiah Gaylord, a native of Connecticut, came in 1822 and located at Kelleytown. In 1824 he moved to Mansfield. Dr. Dexter Parkhurst is credited with coming the same year. In 1825 his brother, Joel Parkhurst, afterwards a prominent business man of Elkland, came from New Hampshire, and kept a few goods for sale in an upper room of the doctor's house. He remained but a few months. Benjamin Peterson, the first representative of the negro race here, came about the same time and lived with Dr. Parkhurst. Col. Samuel Hunt came from Lebanon, Madison county, New York, in 1828, and opened a hotel in the building, on the corner of Main and Wellsboro streets, erected by Barrett Clark. He became a well known and popular landlord. His daughter, Mrs. Gurdon Fuller, who was born in 1820, is now a resident of Mansfield.

Oliver Whittaker, who had previously conducted a store for Daniel Holden, in Sylvania, came in 1831, and lived in a house on the northeast corner of Main and Wellsboro streets. Lorin Butts came from Lawrenceville in 1833, and settled in the southern part of the borough, on the place where his daughter, Miss Byrissa B. Butts, now resides. Rodney C. Shaw, a son of Joshua Shaw, a pioneer settler at Lamb's Creek, moved here in 1835. His widow, born in 1808, the oldest person living in the borough, occupies the old home at the northern end of Main street. Apollos Pitts, father of D. H., John F. and the late Aaron M. Pitts, came here from Sullivan township in 1837, and became prominent as a merchant. The late Philip Williams, of the banking house of Ross & Williams, came the same year. Capt. Ezra Davis settled here in 1838, and in 1840 built the brick tannery, now carried on by C. S. Kingsley. Abram Shuart, the blacksmith, also came in 1838. E. W. Hazard, the first lawyer, and Benjamin M. Bailey, afterwards prominent as a merchant, located here in 1840. Benjamin Gitchell, who had previously lived in Charleston township, and had served as sheriff of the county, built the first brick house here in 1841. It is still standing on the west side of South Main street.

In 1842 Dr. Joseph P. Morris, a man destined to do much for the progress and prosperity of Mansfield, came here from Blossburg, having previously purchased, from James R. Wilson, for $12,000, 1,100 acres of land—the Asa Mann property. After residing here until 1846, Dr. Morris removed to Wellsboro, where he remained until 1852, when he returned to Mansfield, and, in 1857, had the greater part of his land, lying east of the river, plotted into town lots. Oliver H. Phelps came here in 1843, and in 1850 built a hotel, on the west side of Main street, south of Corey creek. Amos Bixby came in 1844, and in 1845, with Edward Faulkner, Gurdon Fuller and John A. Holden, built a number of canal boats for use on the Erie canal. Joseph S. Hoard came in 1844, and Lyman Beach, with whom he was for a number of years associated in business, in 1845. Mart

King, who for several years carried on a furniture factory, came from Washington county, New York, in 1845. L. H. Elliott and his sons, Dr. Charles V. and Simon B. Elliott, came in 1847-48; William Hollands, the harness maker, in 1850; Dr. William M. Barden, the first homeopathic physician, in 1852; Henry Allen, the well known lawyer, and the first burgess, in 1854; A. J. Ross, one of the founders of the banking house of Ross & Williams, in 1855, and Clark W. Bailey, for many years identified with the milling and mercantile business of the borough, in 1857.

The foregoing names are those of the men most prominently identified with the history of Mansfield previous to its incorporation as a borough. To them belongs the credit of its early upbuilding. They changed the site on which it stands from a dense wilderness to a thrifty and progressive village, and paved the way for the greater achievements of more recent years. All, except a few, who came in the later decades, have passed away, leaving behind them a record of honesty, integrity, sobriety and untiring industry. Mansfield, the village of yesterday, the borough of to-day, stands as a lasting monument to their memory, and is a fitting testimonial to their earnest, honorable and useful lives.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

On November 28, 1856, a petition was filed in the court of quarter sessions of Tioga county, asking for the incorporation of Mansfield as a borough, and defining its proposed boundaries. The petition was favorably acted upon, and an election ordered to take place March 27, 1857, at the house of O. H. Phelps. At this election the following-named persons were chosen as the first officers of the borough: Henry Allen, burgess; P. Gaylord, L. H. Elliott, J. M. Cassels, H. Davis and M. Kelley, councilmen. The first meeting of the council was held April 3, 1857, and S. B. Elliott elected secretary, and H. Davis, treasurer, of the borough. Following are the names of those who have filled the office of burgess since 1857: John A. Holden, 1858; S. B. Elliott, 1859; Mart King, 1860-61; A. J. Ross, 1862; Philip Williams, 1863; Mart King, 1864; W. D. Lang, 1865; Henry Allen, 1866; J. T. Streit, 1867; H. B. Middaugh, 1868; W. Hollands, 1869-70; H. B. Middaugh, 1871; J. S. Murdough, 1872-73; Mart King, 1874-75; D. H. Pitts, 1876; C. H. Verrill, 1877; W. Hollands, 1878; D. H. Pitts, 1879; E. Blackwell, 1880; C. V. Elliott, M. D., 1881; T. H. Bailey, 1882-83; H. E. Metcalf, 1884; D. H. Pitts, 1885; T. H. Bailey, 1886-87-88-89; H. E. Metcalf, 1890-91; C. S. Kingsley, 1892; W. D. Husted, 1893; J. M. Barden, M. D., 1894; F. E. Van Keuren, 1895-96, and J. S. Shepard, elected in 1897.

The office of justice of the peace has been filled by the following-named persons: William Adams, 1862; re-elected, 1872, 1877, 1890; Lyman Beach, Jr., 1862; re-elected, 1867; Edward R. Webster, 1867; J. W. Wilhelm, 1872; O. D. Goodenough, 1876; B. R. Bailey, 1880; re-elected, 1890, 1895; N. A. Elliott, 1882; Mart King, 1885; F. W. Clark, 1886; S. G. Rhinevault, 1887; J. A. Moody, 1891; re-elected, 1896.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Mansfield Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized December 27, 1880, and chartered December 24, 1883. It is officered as follows: Frank

W. Clark, president; W. A. Rowland, vice-president; W. D. Husted, treasurer; J. A. Elliott, secretary; Charles S. Ross, foreman, and M. S. French and T. H. Bailey, assistant foremen.

A. M. Pitts Hose Company, No. 2, was organized July 22, 1893, with the following officers: Frank Lawrence, president; Eugene Hall, vice-president; Herbert Griggs, foreman; Arthur Brown, assistant foreman; D. L. Miller, second assistant foreman; Jerome Mann, secretary; Mort Johnson, assistant secretary; Clarence Kohler, treasurer; Fred. Gaige, Eugene Hall and Warren Baynes, trustees.

Allen Hose Company, No. 3, was organized August 1, 1893, with the following officers: Ray C. Longbothum, president; George H. Weeks, vice-president; John Shaw, secretary; W. A. McCausland, treasurer; N. Leon Buck, foreman; E. M. Dorsett, first assistant, and Burt J. Bixby, second assistant foreman.

Each of these companies is handsomely uniformed, and is made up of an active, enthusiastic and efficient membership. The department is under the command of Judson A. Elliott, fire chief of the borough.

POSTMASTERS, PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

A postoffice was established at Canoe Camp in 1822. The first postmaster was Amos Spencer. A few years later it was removed to Mansfield, and Asa Mann appointed postmaster. He held the office until 1839. It has been a difficult matter to secure the names of his successors in the order of their service. The following, however, is believed to be an approximately correct list: Simeon F. Utter, Oliver Whittaker, Philemon Doud, Apollos Pitts, Benjamin Bailey, Michael Colville, O. H. Phelps, Mrs. Mary Ruckman, Dr. C. V. Elliott, V. R. Pratt, M. L. Clark, Col. N. A. Elliott, J. A. Elliott and the present incumbent, John L. Cummings, appointed August 16, 1894.

The first physician to locate in Mansfield was Dr. Stillman Cannon, who came in 1813. Dr. Dexter Parkhurst came in 1824, and had an office near the entrance to Smythe Park. He remained until 1830, and then removed to Mainesburg. Dr. Harmon Whitehead located here about 1832. Dr. H. G. Smythe was here as early as 1838. Dr. C. V. Elliott came in 1847; Dr. William M. Barden, the pioneer homeopathist, in 1852, and practiced till his death, September 30, 1884; Dr. J. A. Cole, in 1868, and remained a number of years. Dr. John M. Barden, son of Dr. William M. Barden, practiced here from 1881 to 1895, when he removed to Roseville. The profession is now represented by Dr. Benjamin Moody, Dr. Wentworth D. Vedder, Dr. Fred. D. Elliott and Dr. Frederick Green Wood. The profession of dentistry is represented by Oramel Newell.

The first lawyer to locate in Mansfield was E. W. Hazard, who was here before 1840. Henry Allen came in 1854, and practiced till his death, in 1888. William Adams moved from Tioga township in 1855, and practiced law and served as justice of the peace over forty years. S. B. Elliott was admitted but did not practice. J. H. Handy was here a short time. A. J. Webster came in 1870 and remained three or four years. J. C. Horton came later remaining two years. B. J. Cosky came in 1890 and remained until 1894. Douglas H. Griffin came from Canton in April, 1895, and formed a partnership with Leon S. Channell, which continued until Mr. Griffin's death, from accidental shooting, in

October, 1895. The present members of the bar of this borough, are Frank W. Clark, admitted to practice February 5, 1866; John W. Adams, admitted in November, 1867, and Leon S. Channell, admitted June 3, 1893.

HOTELS.

About 1827 Barrett Clark erected a building on the northeast corner of Main and Wellsboro streets, in which Asa Mann kept hotel for a short time. In 1828 Capt. Samuel Hunt, who came from Madison county, New York, bought the property and carried on the hotel for a number of years. The house was burned in 1849, Aaron Ingalls being the landlord at that time. In the following year the house now occupied by B. R. Baily as a farm implement warehouse, was built for a hotel by Capt. Samuel Hunt and Gurdon Fuller, who kept it for several years. In 1850 Oliver W. Phelps erected a hotel building on the west side of Main street, south of Corey creek, in which he kept hotel until his death in 1863. The building now known as the Hotel French, was originally a private residence. When first used for hotel purposes it was known as the Fuller House. It has had many landlords. In December, 1896, the property was purchased by M. S. French, for several years landlord of the Allen House, and was remodeled and occupied by him in the spring of 1897. A brick building on Sherwood street, near the railroad, originally a private residence, was transformed into a hotel about 1877, with P. V. Clark as landlord, and was known as the Grand Central Hotel. The Allen House, used for several years after its erection for the Soldiers' Orphan School, is now owned by Thomas H. Bailey, ex-county commissioner, who purchased it of Mrs. Jane M. Allen in December, 1896. In April, 1897, Mr. Bailey took charge of the hotel and is the present landlord.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the winter of 1821-22, a school was taught by Susanna Allen, a daughter of Lieut. Jacob Allen, in the dwelling house of John Kelts. This was the first school within the borough limits. Between 1822 and 1826, her sister, Philena Allen, taught in a house, built in 1815 for a dwelling by Alpheus Button, near the entrance of Smythe Park. In 1826 a plank school house was built, a few rods south of Wellsboro street, on land now embraced in the right of way of the railroad. The first school was taught here during the winter of 1827-28, by W. C. Ripley. In 1838, after the taking effect of the public school law, a two-story frame school building was erected on the southeast corner of Academy and Wellsboro streets, and used for school purposes until 1881, when the present graded school building was erected. The old building is now used as a dwelling. The new building, including grounds, furniture, etc., cost over $13,000. It is a handsome brick edifice, beautifully located south of Wellsboro street, near the river. The school is now practically conducted as a department of the State Normal School, the grades below the High School being carried on as a model school of that institution.

MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY.

To the late Col. Joseph S. Hoard belongs the credit of first suggesting the establishment in Mansfield of an institution of learning of a higher grade

than the average country academy. It was made in May or June, 1854, to Dr. Joseph P. Morris, Rev. H. N. Seaver, Alvin Gaylord and a few others. The first to give encouragement was Dr. Morris, who joined Colonel Hoard in creating a sentiment in favor of the proposed school. The matter was brought before the quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, July 9, 1854, during a camp-meeting held at L. D. Seeley's farm, in Sullivan township, where the friends of the enterprise gathered in Col. R. C. Shaw's tent. The conference not being prepared to act, a meeting was appointed for the following Monday in the Methodist Episcopal church in Mansfield. At this meeting it was resolved to hold a public meeting in the same church July 26, 1854. This meeting was an enthusiastic one. The nature of the enterprise was explained, and a paper presented for signatures, proposing the formation of a stock company with shares at $50 each. There was a stipulation that the school should be under the patronage of the East Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in no sense, was it to be a church or sectarian school. The principal was, however, to be a member of that church. A committee, consisting of Colonel Hoard, Rev. William Manning, Alvin Gaylord, R. C. Shaw, Hon. D. L. Sherwood, Lyman Beach, Jr., and others, was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

On August 8, 1854, the subscriptions having reached $5,000, a committee was appointed to present the claims of the enterprise to the East Genesee Conference. This was done, and the conference appointed five commissioners, with discretionary powers to investigate and decide whether support should be pledged. In the meantime, citizens of Wellsboro concluded that such an institution would be a good thing for their village. The result was a warm contest between the two places. The commissioners, however, decided in favor of Mansfield.

A charter was secured for the "Mansfield Classical Seminary," the first meeting under it held December 1, 1854, and the following officers and trustees elected: Col. J. S. Hoard, president; Dr. C. V. Elliott and R. P. Buttles, vice-presidents; Dr. Joseph P. Morris, recording secretary; B. M. Bailey and S. B. Elliott, corresponding secretaries; Lyman Beach, Jr., treasurer; William M. Johnson, librarian, and Rev. William Manning, T. L. Baldwin, G. R. Wilson, Rev. A. Sherwood, Rev. Richard Videon, Joseph Hubbell, Lyman Reynolds, Hon. D. L. Sherwood, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, William K. Kimball, J. B. Clark, B. M. Bailey and Lyman Beach, Jr., trustees.

At the first meeting of the trustees, held February 15, 1855, a plan for a brick building, four stories high, 100 feet front, with two wings, each seventy-eight feet high, was adopted, and the building erected under the supervision of Col. J. S. Hoard, Hon. D. L. Sherwood and Amos Bixby. April 17, 1856, the board elected Rev. J. E. and Mrs. H. L. Jaques, principal and preceptress, at a combined salary of $900 per annum. The seminary was formally opened January 7, 1857, with 105 students. The building when finished and furnished represented an outlay of nearly $20,000, with an indebtedness of $6,000.

The second term of school began April 16, 1857, with 150 students. Six days later the building burned to the ground, the fire occurring about 10 o'clock in the morning. It was insured for $12,000. The night following the fire, the friends and promoters of the institution held a meeting, resolved to rebuild, and

subscribed $4,000. Work was at once begun, and by September 1, the greater portion of the first story of the south building was erected. The panic of that year, the refusal of one insurance company to pay, and the collapse of another, rendered the trustees unable to meet payments. Work was suspended and a long struggle with financial difficulties ensued. Finally, an enthusiasm, born of despair took possession of the people, even to women and children, and at a picnic held August 20, 1858, over $4,000 was subscribed, the subscriptions being payable in labor, board, grain, provisions, sewing, lumber, cattle, everything merchantable, in sums from twenty-five cents to $100.

August 25, 1858, the trustees resolved to proceed with the building, but to incur no indebtedness. P. M. Clark, William Hollands and S. B. Elliott were appointed a building committee. Work was begun and carried forward under many difficulties. Though incomplete, the institution was re-opened November 23, 1859, with thirty students. Rev. James Landreth was principal, and Miss Julia A. Hosmer preceptress.

In November, 1859, S. B. Elliott was elected president. Professor Landreth resigned in July, 1860, and was succeeded by Rev. William B. Holt, with Prof. E. Wildman, assistant. At the annual election all but four of the old officers were retired and a new building committee elected. Rev. N. Fellows was chosen president, and Rev. R. A. Drake, treasurer. January 19, 1861, Mr. Drake was appointed general agent and manager, and all assets, subscriptions and debts were assigned to him. Troublous times followed, and the friends of the institution had a struggle to keep it from falling into the sheriff's hands. They finally succeeded. Professor Holt resigned April 4, 1861, and was succeeded by Professor Wildman. At the annual election in November, the old officers were, for the most part, restored. Rev. W. Cochran was elected president, and Professor Wildman, treasurer. Mr. Drake resigned as manager. At this time Mr. Drake, Rev. Richard Videan and J. C. Howe—who had been misled and nearly ruined, financially—held a number of judgments against the institution, which they had purchased, and repeated attempts were made to sell it at sheriff's sale. In the face of these obstacles, the work of completing the buildings was carried on by the trustees.

In the meantime a proposition to make the institution a State Normal School had been discussed, and during the winter of 1861-62, S. B. Elliott, who was in the state legislature, worked zealously with that end in view. July 2, 1862, the trustees, by unanimous vote, made application to the State to have the institution changed to a State Normal School. December 11, 1862, the examiners appointed by the governor, and by Dr. Burroughs, superintendent of common schools, met at Mansfield, and, after examination, reported favorably, and on December 12, the Mansfield Classical Seminary passed out of existence and was succeeded by the State Normal School of the Fifth district, being the third in the State to be recognized, Millersville and Edinboro preceding it.

THE MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The change of the Mansfield Classical Seminary to a State Normal School, did not immediately relieve its financial embarrassment, and "sheriff's tracks

could be seen approaching it from all directions." January 20, 1864, through the efforts of Rev. W. Cochran, William Hollands, Dr. Joseph P. Morris and S. B. Elliott, Hon. John Magee generously loaned the institution $6,500, and on January 1, 1867, made the trustees a New Year's present of $3,332.50, the unpaid balance of that amount. The first legislative appropriation, made in the winter of 1863, amounted to $5,000, since which time the State has dealt generously with the institution.

Rev. W. D. Taylor was elected principal March 19, 1863, and held the position until July 13, 1864, when he was succeeded by Prof. Fordyce A. Allen, elected for five years. Under Professor Allen's administration the school prospered. He and the president, S. B. Elliott, who had succeeded Rev. W. Cochran, devoted themselves to its upbuilding and to the work of placing it on a firm financial basis. February 16, 1869, Professor Allen resigned, and on May 20, 1869, Prof. J. T. Streit was chosen to succeed him. He died November 13, 1869, and January 7, 1870, Prof. Charles H. Verrill was elected principal. He was succeeded in September, 1873, by Prof. J. N. Fradenburgh, who served until September, 1875, when Professor Verrill was again elected. In September, 1877, Prof. Fordyce A. Allen was again made principal, and in November, Prof. John H. French, LL. D., was elected associate principal. He resigned September 6, 1878. Professor Allen died February 11, 1880, and Prof. J. C. Doane filled out the remainder of the school year. In September, 1880, Prof. D. C. Thomas was elected principal. He resigned February 1, 1892, to take effect at the close of the school year, and was succeeded by Prof. Samuel H. Albro, the present principal, who is assisted by a faculty of able and experienced educators.

After the change to a State Normal School, the work of completing the unfinished buildings was pushed forward. Since then old buildings have been remodeled and new ones erected, until the institution is one of the best in the State in respect to the character and extent of its buildings. The buildings recently completed and those in contemplation will place it, so far as architecture and appropriate equipment can do so, in the very front rank of the normal schools of the country. The seminary building, accepted by the State, was the main portion of the present South Hall, a brick structure 150x50 feet, and four stories high. It was remodeled and enlarged in 1889. In this building are the gentlemen's dormitories, six recitation rooms and the text book library. The North Hall is 270x100 feet, and five stories high, and cost $150,000. It contains the office of the principal, an elegant dining room, finished in oak, with a seating capacity of 500, the kitchen, bakery, etc., dormitories, for the ladies, reception rooms, suits of rooms for the art department, and the Normal School of Music. The Normal School of Music, which is in charge of Hamlin E. Cogswell, has grown to be an important department of the institution, and has a special faculty devoted to vocal and instrumental instruction. Two stories of an "L," projecting from the northeast corner of the North Hall, are set apart as an infirmary, and are furnished with every appliance for the sick. The Alumni Hall—named for the Alumni Assocation—is located midway between the North and South Halls. It is 117x54 feet, and three stories high. It contains the model school rooms, recitation rooms, the society rooms, and a concert hall, which occupies one

entire story. It was completed in 1886, at a cost of $25,000. The bell which swings in its tower, and which cost $550, was given by the Alumni Association in June, 1886. All the buildings named are of brick, and the style of architecture is sightly and attractive. The gymnasium is a frame building, 130x50 feet, situated in the rear of the South Hall. It contains a large drill hall, a library and reading room, one for the military company, one for cabinet specimens and a ladies' dressing room. It was erected in 1888, at a cost of $7,000. The grounds embrace ten acres, and are beautifully laid out in lawns, and covered with a great variety of forest trees. In 1895 the value of grounds, buildings, furniture, library, etc., amounted to a total of $305,000. The State aid to 1895 amounted to $245,000, making a total, with stock and subscriptions, of $268,050.

The management of the institution is confided to a board of trustees, eighteen in number, twelve of whom represent the stockholders and six the State. Four of the former and two of the latter are elected each year. Those representing the stockholders are J. C. Howe, Charles S. Ross, Joseph S. Hoard and Volney Ripley, whose terms of office expire in 1899; A. M. Spencer, J. A. Elliott, Dr. John M. Barden and H. F. Kingsley, whose terms expire in 1898, and D. H. Pitts, Dr. W. D. Vedder, E. L Sperry and F. E. Van Keuren, whose terms expire in 1897. Representing the State—Benton E. James, Montrose; Lee Brooks, Canton; whose terms of office expire in 1899; Hon. H. B. Packer, Wellsboro, and Dr. F. G. Elliott, Mansfield, whose terms expire in 1898, and David Cameron, Wellsboro, and F. M. Allen, Mansfield, whose terms expire in 1897. The honorary trustees are Hon. S. B. Elliott, Hon. C. V. Elliott, Peter V. Van Ness and Albert Sherwood. The officers of the board are, D. H. Pitts, president; J. A. Elliott, secretary, and Edward H. Ross, treasurer.

The Alumni Association of the State Normal School of Mansfield was chartered February 11, 1871. Its object is "to encourage and foster among the graduates of the State Normal School," "the spirit of friendship and self-improvement by an annual re-union." The present officers are, W. W. Allen, president; C. J. Beach, vice-president; Jennie Farrer Avery, secretary; Joseph S. Hoard, treasurer, and F. M. Allen, Anna Peck Capell, Maud Gates, Mary L. Shaw and Lucy Ransom Longstreet, executive committee.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME.

This institution was founded by Prof. F. A. Allen, who opened it October 1, 1867, having previously made application to the superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans for twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls. The school was first kept in an old store building, but later larger and better buildings were secured, one of them being the present Allen House. The attendance the first year was sixty-three pupils. Each year witnessed an increase, until there were over 200 pupils in the school. In 1872 a farm of 150 acres near the borough was purchased, in order to give employment and instruction to the boys. After Professor Allen's death, in 1880, his widow carried on the school, assisted by Vine R. Pratt, who had been connected with it almost from the beginning. In 1890 the school was moved to Hartford, and J. Miller Clark, of Mansfield, appointed superintendent.



A. M. Potts

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The Mansfield Business College was opened in the spring of 1882, the officers being Rev. J. T. Brownell, president; C. S. Ross, secretary; E. D. Westbrook, principal of penmanship department; C. V. Ireton, principal of department of telegraphy; Hugh Ross, principal of department of phonography. In 1886 T. P. Jones succeeded to the management. He was succeeded by J. N. Smoot, who carried it on until 1894, when it was discontinued.

The Allen Business College was opened in May, 1882, by F. M. Allen, who carried it on for two years, when he became connected with the Williamsport Commercial College and discontinued his school here.

LATER INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES.

The Mansfield Tannery, the oldest manufacturing enterprise in the borough, was established in 1840, by Capt. Ezra Davis. In the fall of 1865 Ralph R. Kingsley acquired a half interest in it, and in 1868 became sole owner. He associated with him his son, C. S. Kingsley, and the firm continued as R. R. Kingsley & Son, until the father's death, December 26, 1893, since which time C. S. Kingsley has carried on the business. It is devoted to the tanning of upper leather, has a capacity of 80 to 100 sides per day, and gives work to ten employes.

The Sun Milling Company—the principal proprietary interest being in Charles S. Ross—operates the roller grist-mill in the western part of the borough. This mill was established as a water-power, buhr-mill, in 1850, by Terrence Smythe. In 1857 it was purchased by Clark W. Bailey, and operated by himself, his sons, T. H. and J. W. Bailey, and lesees, until 1890, when it passed into the hands of the Sun Milling Company. It is now a full roller-mill, has a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day, and is devoted to merchant and custom work. Water and steam power are both used. A. W. Stephenson is manager, and H. B. Breon, superintendent.

The Tioga Iron Works, for many years Mansfield's most important manufacturing enterprise, was established in 1854, by a company with $50,000 capital, consisting of John F. Donaldson, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, S. F. Wilson and William Bache, for the purpose of manufacturing pig iron from ore obtainable three miles west of the borough. The furnace was erected by Charles F. Swan. The plant afterwards became the property of Schaaber & Johnston, of Reading, who operated it until about 1870, when it was shut down. In 1883 Col. N. A. Elliott was appointed the agent of the owners to dispose of the plant and real estate, which he has since sold.

Bailey's Steam Saw-Mill was erected in 1860 by Clark W. Bailey. In it was used the first circular saw seen in this section. In 1866 Mr. Bailey sold it to his sons, T. H. and J. W. Bailey. It was burned in 1877 and rebuilt and burned again in 1889, and not rebuilt.

Edward Doane & Company have, since 1881, operated a planing-mill, sash and door factory in the old woolen-factory building near the depot. This enterprise was started in 1868 by S. B. Elliott, with whom M. L. Clark was afterwards associated.

Mart King's Furniture Factory was built in 1869, on the west side of the railroad, northwest from the depot, by Mart King. It was first devoted to the manufacture of bedsteads. On December 24, 1870, it was destroyed by fire, rebuilt in the following spring, and a general line of furniture manufactured. July 4, 1884, it was again destroyed by fire, but was not rebuilt. At this time Mr. King was operating, in connection with it, a steam laundry, which was doing a large business.

The Banking House of Ross & Williams was established May 24, 1872, by Andrew J. Ross and Philip Williams. Mr. Ross remained the senior partner until his death, August 18, 1875. In the summer of 1878, having become of age, his oldest son, Charles S. Ross, who had previously been employed as a clerk, entered the partnership as the representative of his father's interest. Mr. Williams died in July, 1894, and Mr. Ross carried on the business until January 1, 1895, as surviving partner, when he became sole proprietor. The use of the old name is continued. This bank is ably and conservatively managed and is regarded as one of the strongest and soundest financial institutions in this section of the State.

Smythe Park, situated near the central part of the borough, on what was formerly known as the "Island," contains twenty-five acres of land. It was opened in July, 1879, and named after Dr. H. G. Smythe. It is owned and managed by the Smythe Park Association, incorporated, the officers of which are as follows: C. S. Rose, president; D. J. Butts, vice-president; J. A. Elliott, secretary, and W. D. Husted, treasurer. Here is held annually the Mansfield agricultural, mechanical and industrial fair. The park is also used for picnics, ball games, bicycle races, etc. Except during the fair or other special occasions, when an admission is charged, this park is open to the public.

The New Era Mills, on Main street near Corey creek, were erected in 1882 by the New Era Manufacturing Company, composed of Albert Sherwood, L. L. Flower, Clark B. Sherwood and Andrew Sherwood. The plant, which originally consisted of a four-run steam grist-mill and a clothes pin factory, cost $12,000. The clothes pin factory has been discontinued. Since July, 1893, the grist-mill has been operated by Strait & Kingsley. It is devoted to merchant and custom milling.

The Ross Cigar Company, composed of C. S. and E. H. Ross, is the successor of the Voorhees Cigar Company, established in Mansfield May 1, 1884. The present company has owned the factory since May 1, 1889. About sixty hands are employed and 10,000 cigars a day manufactured. The principal brands are the "Supreme Court" and the "Sidman." The factory is located on the east side of Main street, south of Wellsboro street.

The Mansfield Opera House Company (*Limited*), proprietors of the Mansfield Opera House, was incorporated November 19, 1888, the incorporators being the members of the Mansfield Hook and Ladder Company. The first officers were Frank E. Van Keuren, president; A. E. Backer, secretary; C. S. Ross, treasurer, and Frank E. Van Keuren, C. S. Ross, A. E. Backer, H. E. Metcalf and John Van Osten, managers. The opera house is a handsome two-story brick, on the north side of Wellsboro street, east of Main street. The borough building, also, a two-story brick, in which are located the borough offices and the fire department, adjoins it on the west.

The Mansfield Foundry and Machine Shops, on South Main street, were estab-

lished in 1890 by Moore & Hanson, who were succeeded in 1892 by Moore & Tomlinson. The plant is devoted to the manufacture of agricultural implements and to general repairing.

The Paisley Woolen Company, capital $40,000, was organized September 21, 1892, with the following officers: Alexander McLachlan, president and superintendent; Charles S. Ross, secretary; Philip Williams, treasurer. The plant, which comprises the latest improved machinery, occupies a building 150x50, with an engine room 100x25 feet, in the southern part of the borough, and is devoted to the manufacture of shawls.

The Mansfield Board of Trade was incorporated April 8, 1892, with the following officers: H. F. Kingsley, president; Dr. J. M. Barden, first vice-president; F. W. Clark, second vice-president; W. D. Husted, secretary; M. L. Clark, treasurer, and P. Williams, D. H. Pitts and D. J. Butts, trustees. There were 123 charter members. The object of this association is "the promotion of the prosperity of Mansfield, and the advancement of its business interests.

The Mansfield Wood Novelty Works was organized June 13, 1892, with a capital of $20,000. The officers were as follows: M. L. Clark, president; C. S. Ross, secretary; P. Williams, treasurer, and C. S. Ross, H. E. Metcalf, D. H. Pitts, M. L. Clark and C. S. Kingsley, directors. The plant is located a short distance south of Corey creek, on the east side of the railroad, and is devoted to the manufacture of a miscellaneous list of articles out of native woods. When run to its fullest capacity it employs about fifty men. L. W. Obourn is the superintendent.

The Mansfield Building and Loan Association was chartered May 23, 1893, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The officers were as follows: F. E. Van Keuren, president; J. A. Elliott, secretary; W. W. Allen, treasurer, and F. E. Van Keuren, M. E. Gillett, T. W. Judge, J. S. Hoard, O. B. Smith, E. A. Spencer, M. H. Shepard, S. E. Coles and T. F. Rolason, directors. Its object is to promote the building interests of the borough.

The Mansfield Water Company, of which J. A. Elliott is the superintendent, was organized in 1893. The stockholders are non-residents, the principal ones being ex-Lieutenant-Governor Watres and Hon. Lemuel Ammerman, of Scranton. Gravity system is used, the source of supply being Seeley creek, in the northwest part of the township.

The Mansfield Chair Company was organized in October, 1893, by A. H. and C. F. Laasch, with a capital of $5,000. The shops, two in number, are situated near the railroad, east of the Novelty Works. Ten men are employed in the manufacture of chairs, tables, sofas and furniture.

NEWSPAPERS.

In 1856 I. M. Ruckman started a paper in Mansfield called *The Balance*. This name was subsequently changed to the Mansfield *Express*. About 1857 the plant was removed to Kansas, and during the anti-slavery agitation was thrown into the Missouri river. Among the editors in Mansfield were S. B. Elliott and Col. J. S. Hoard. In 1872 *The Valley Enterprise* was removed from Lawrenceville to Mansfield, by H. C. Mills, who was succeeded as editor by V. A. Elliott. It was purchased by O. D. Goodenough, who, on January 21, 1875, changed its name to the

Mansfield *Advertiser*. He was succeeded by D. A. Farnham, Pratt & Goodenough and W. A. Rowland, from whom, on May 6, 1885, Frank E. Van Keuren purchased it. In the following July, Sheridan E. Coles became a partner, and the paper has since been published by them under the firm name of Van Keuren & Coles. It is a home-print, eight-column folio, devoted to local interests, is well edited and has a good circulation.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

The First Presbyterian Church of Richmond was organized July 5, 1832, at the house of Rev. Asa Donaldson, by the Rev. David Higgins and the Rev. Elisha D. Wells, a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Bath. The names of the original members are as follows: Amariah Robbins, Joel Harkness, Joseph Thompson, John Backer, John W. Donaldson, Timothy Orvis, John Kelley, Mary Cooley, Hannah Kelley, Thanks Webster, Delia Donaldson, Emily Sexton, Anna Finks, Roxalana Brown and Rachel Orvis. The minutes of the meeting are signed by Rev. Asa Donaldson, who had previously conducted meetings in the old school house on Wellsboro street, and was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the church, the early membership of which included all the persons of the Presbyterian faith in Richmond, Tioga and Sullivan townships. The election of ruling elders was deferred until April 9, 1834, when Amariah Robbins and Holly Seely were chosen. The first session met at Tioga May 17, 1834, when Mrs. Catherine M. Wickham, Miss Betsey Mather, Miss Abigail Preston, Jonas B. Shurtliff and wife and Mrs. Martha Graves were admitted to membership and constituted a branch of the church in Richmond. Mr. Donaldson, the pastor, severed his connection with the church in 1837, and moved to Illinois. On August 3, 1839, John Kelley and Joseph Robbins were chosen ruling elders. The meeting of the session on February 10, 1841, was presided over by Rev. P. H. Fowler. The last entry in the minute book was made June 27, 1857, and notes the election of Lorin Butts as ruling elder, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Amariah Robbins. This church purchased and worshiped in a building—erected for a wagon shop by a man named Hilton, on the southeast corner of Main and Sherwood streets—and about three acres of land. The present Baptist church stands on part of this land. The church, as an active body, passed out of existence in the early fifties.

The First Baptist Church of Mansfield was first organized as a branch of the Sullivan Baptist church April 10, 1840, by members of the Baptist faith residing in Mansfield and vicinity. The members of this branch were Deacon Daniel Sherwood and Anna, his wife; Hon. D. L. Sherwood and Maria, his wife; E. P. Clark and Fanny, his wife; Oliver Elliott, Thomas Jerald, Martha Utter and Lorena Ripley, together with Rev. Abijah Sherwood and Maria, his wife. On April 1, 1843, the above named members organized an independent Baptist church to be known as the Baptist church of Mansfield. Rev. Abijah Sherwood served as pastor until 1860, with the exception of the years 1852 and 1853, when Rev. G. W. Stone filled the pulpit, and 1853 and 1854, when it was filled by Rev. W. P. Maryatt. The succeeding pastors have been as follows: Revs. N. L. Reynolds, 1860-66; G. P. Watrous, 1866-67 and 1869-73; J. W. Henry, 1867-68; J. E. Bell, 1874-75; H. Bray, 1875-78; J. M. Righter, 1878-81; S. Early, 1881-83; A. W. H. Hodder, 1884; F. H. Cooper, 1885; H. S. Quillen, 1891; Charles DeWoody, 1892, and F. W. Reynolds,

the present pastor, who took charge in April, 1893. The church was incorporated March 28, 1873. The church building, erected in 1848-49, on the northeast corner of Main and Sherwood streets, was replaced in 1888 by the present handsome brick edifice, at a cost of $7,000.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Mansfield was formally organized February 20, 1845. At an early day itinerant preachers of this denomination visited the settlers in the Tioga valley, and held meetings in dwellings, barns and the open air. They were ardent, earnest and oftentimes eloquent evangelists, and upon the occasion of their visits the people came many miles to hear them. These occasional services were held in Mansfield until 1841, after which services were held at stated times. February 10, 1845, a petition was presented to the conference, signed by S. F. Utter, H. G. Martin, P. Doud, Elijah Clark, Russell Davis, Alvin Gaylord, R. C. Shaw, Isaiah Seelye and P. M. Clark, asking to be incorporated as the First Methodist Episcopal church of Mansfield. This petition was granted on the 20th of the same month. The first trustees of the church were Elijah Clark, Simeon F. Utter, Phineas M. Clark, Rodney C. Shaw, Alvin Gaylord, John Cochran and Marvin Perry. The names of the pastors who have served this church are as follows: Revs. I. Smith, 1841; E. H. Cranmer, 1841-42; R. M. Reach and M. Scott, 1843; J. Ashworth and S. Nichols, 1844; E. Pinder, 1845; R. L. Stillwell, 1846-47; O. Trowbridge, 1848-49; W. C. Mattison, 1850; A. H. Shurtliff, 1851; W. Manning, 1852-53; L. L. Rogers, 1854-55; J. R. Jaques, 1856; H. N. Seaver, 1857; R. L. Stillwell, 1858-59; R. A. Drake and W. Beach, 1860; R. A. Drake and W. Cochran, 1861; W. Cochran, 1862; W. M. Haskell, 1863-64; H. Lamkin, 1865-67; H. T. Giles, W. Beach, L. Beach and L. D. Watson, 1868; W. D. Taylor, 1869-71; J. T. Canfield, 1872; H. S. Parkhurst, 1873-74; G. C. Jones, 1875-76; H. Vosburgh, 1877; H. C. Moyer, 1878-80; J. T. Brownell, 1881-82; D. W. Smith, 1883-84; W. A. Ely, 1884-86; W. S. H. Hermans, 1886-89; David Keppel, 1889-92; A. N. Damon, 1892-93; E. J. Rosengrant, 1894-97.

The first services were held in a building erected for a wagon shop, at the corner of Main and Sherwood streets, opposite the Baptist church, and afterwards in the old school building at the corner of Wellsboro and Academy streets. In 1849 the building on the corner of Main and Elmira streets, now used by the Universalist congregation, was erected at a cost of $1,600. April 17, 1872, the present building, on the northwest corner of Wellsboro and Academy streets, was dedicated. It is of brick, has a seating capacity of six hundred, cost $16,000, and is one of the finest church edifices in the county. In May, 1895, the E. P. Clark homestead, adjoining the church on the north, was purchased and remodeled for a parsonage, at a cost of $2,500. The church now numbers 538 members. There are 200 pupils and teachers in the Sunday-school, of which F. M. Allen is the superintendent. The young people of this church are members of Epworth League, Chapter No. 1083, of which George L. Strait is president.

St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church originated in a Sunday-school started by William Hollands in March, 1865, of which Mrs. James R. Wilson, Mrs. Joseph P. Morris and others were active members. Mr. Hollands acted as lay reader until April, 1866, when Rev. N. Barrows became rector, after which services were held regularly in the Baptist church, which had been rented for that purpose. A church

was organized, of which William Hollands and Charlotte, his wife; Mrs. Sarah E. Morris, James R. Wilson and Margaret, his wife; Robert Crossley and Mary, his wife; Frederick Hart, Josephine and Irene Stewart, were members. A charter of incorporation was obtained May 30, 1867. The necessary funds for a building were secured, the cornerstone laid September 12, 1868, by Bishop Stevens, and the building completed and opened for worship December 21, 1870, the cost, including bell and organ, being $7,500. It is located on the southwest corner of Wellsboro and St. James streets. On April 24, 1871, the church was dedicated by Bishop Stevens, the officers at the time being James R. Wilson, senior warden; William Hollands, junior warden; R. Crossley, A. J. Ross, F. A. Stewart, F. A. Allen and J. P. Morris, vestrymen. The lot on which the church stands was the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Morris; the bell, weighing 1,140 pounds and costing $500.00, and a fine pipe organ costing $800.00, were presented by Charles E. Smith, of Philadelphia, and many valuable tokens were received from Mrs. Edgar, of New York; Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Sarah E. Morris, Mrs. Vesta King, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Allen and others. Rev. N. Barrows, the first rector, served from 1866 to 1875. His successors have been Revs. William Marshall, 1875-80; F. P. Fugett, 1880; B. F. Brown, 1881-84; M. Karcher, 1885-87; J. B. Blanchard, 1888; William Du Hamel, 1890; F. S. Hipkins, 1892-94. Rev. Francis McFetrich took charge in November, 1895, and remained until March, 1897.

The Presbyterian Church of Mansfield was organized April 29, 1870, by Rev. Dr. J. D. Mitchell, Rev. C. Otis Thatcher and Hon. H. W. Williams, a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Wellsboro, at Tioga. The names of the original members of the church are as follows: Charles H. Verrill, William Hutchinson, Mrs. Fidelia Hutchinson, Mrs. Harriet N. Hunt, Miss Nettie H. Hunt, Miss Emma R. Hunt, Ralph R. Kingsley, Mrs. Sarah Kingsley, Mrs. Eliza Kingsley, Miss Caroline M. Kingsley, Mrs. Lottie R. Hoyt, Mrs. C. E. Elliott, Charles Thompson, Mrs. James Hoard, Mrs. Mary E. Spencer and Mrs. Lavina Reynolds. Charles H. Verrill and William Hutchinson were elected ruling elders. At this meeting Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Elliott, Miss Emma A. Elliott and Miss Lelia S. Coles were admitted to membership on profession of faith. Rev. Joseph A. Rosseel, the first pastor, served until 1875. His successors have been as follows: Rev. S. C. McElroy, 1875-76; George D. Meigs, 1876-82; William F. Carter, 1882-85; George N. Rogers, supply, 1885; J. B. Woodward, 1888-90; W. T. Schofield, D. D., supply from November, 1892, to April, 1893, and Rev. Charles E. Hoyt, who served from January, 1894, to October, 1896. The church building, located on the north side of Wellsboro street, east of Main, was erected in 1875, at a cost, with the lot, of $2,800. It was enlarged in 1894 at a cost of $1,000. The church numbers eighty members. In the Sunday-school are ninety pupils and teachers. Prof. W. R. Longstreet was superintendent from 1886 to 1895. John P. Bates is the present superintendent.

The Universalist Church was organized in 1880, its members consisting of Rev. J. S. Palmer and family, P. S. Ripley, Dr. J. A. Cole, Freeman Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Strait and Mrs. Laura Kohler. Miss Emma Bailey served this church as pastor for ten years. Rev. J. S. Palmer became the pastor in January, 1895. The old Methodist Episcopal church building at the corner of Main and Elmira streets was

purchased by this society in 1882, and has since been used as its house of worship. The Sunday-school numbers twenty-five pupils. Frank Howe is the superintendent.

A Roman Catholic Sunday-School was organized in 1887, and is under the charge of the pastor of the church at Blossburg. John Gibson is the president. There is an average attendance of fifty pupils, who meet in a hall over D. H. Pitts' store, on Main street.

Hope Cemetery, situated west of Main street, on the hill north of Corey creek, has been a burial place since the earlier years of Mansfield's history. Here rest the remains of many of the pioneers of the borough and the township, a number of those originally interred in private burial grounds having been removed hither in more recent years. The old burial plot is now owned by the borough, and the vacant lots, or those that may become vacant by removals, are free. The additions made during later years are owned by Andrew Sherwood and Mrs. Jane M. Allen, from whose lands they were taken.

Oakwood Cemetery Company, capital $5,000, organized August 11, 1890, owns a cemetery plot of eleven acres in the northeastern part of the borough. The officers of the company are as follows: D. H. Pitts, president; O. Newell, vice-president; J. S. Hoard, secretary; C. S. Ross, treasurer; D. H. Pitts, J. S. Hoard and C. S. Ross, directors.

SOCIETIES.

Friendship Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. Y. M., was organized July 1, 1850, with the following officers and charter members: Josiah N. Wright, W. M.; Lorin Butts, S. W.; Thomas Mantor, J. W., and James Husted, Ambrose Millard, Daniel Lamb, John Lownsbery and Lorin Lamb. The lodge met in a building on the corner of Main and Sherwood streets. March 1, 1852, the lodge moved to Covington and continued there until October 29, 1860, when it returned to Mansfield and met in the building now occupied by Shepard's store. On January 3, 1887, the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and on April 27, of the same year, a new charter was secured and the lodge reorganized with Dr. Wentworth D. Vedder, W. M.; Charles S. Ross, S. W.; Elmer R. Backer, J. W.; Burr R. Bailey, T., and Frank E. Van Keuren, S., and Isaac Squires, Northrup Smith, John S. Murdough, Benjamin Jones and Clement T. Paine, members. The lodge met in a hall over H. F. Kingsley's store, until April, 1895, when it moved into a new hall in the Reese & Farrer building on Wellsboro street, which had been fitted up at a cost of $800.00. The living past masters of this lodge are as follows: A. M. Spencer, John S. Murdough, Jerome F. Kingsley, Wentworth D. Vedder, M. D., Frank E. Van Keuren, Homer F. Kingsley, Frank H. Cooper, Milton R. Goodall and Clarence H. Horton.

Mansfield Lodge, No. 526, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 8, 1889, with the following officers and charter members: Sheridan E. Coles, N. G.; W. H. Milo, V. G.; B. J. Costley, S.; M. R. Goodall, A. S.; J. M. Barden, T.; A. W. Gillet, R. S. N. G.; David Palmer, L. S. N. G.; C. H. Lawrence, W. J. Devoe, C.; F. L. Graves, R. S. S.; Volney Ripley, L. S. S.; L. Goldmeyer, O. G.; Eugene Doane, I. G.; H. E. Metcalf, R. S. V. G.; Benjamin Moody, L. S. V. G., and Frank Kohler, L. A. Brewster, S. Clark Peake, W. B. Jerald, Edward Doane, sitting P. N. G., I.

P. Lownsbery, F. M. Gillett, Byron Bartlett, John F. Pitts, G. E. Goodrich, J. H. Geer and G. W. Davis. The lodge numbers sixty members.

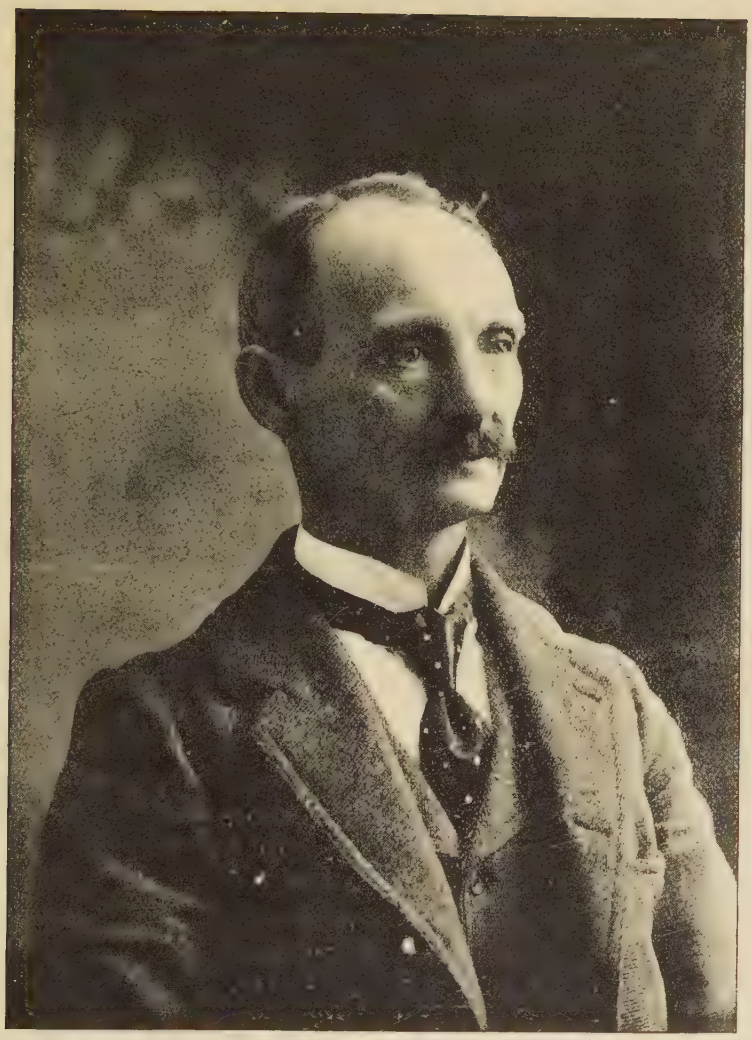
General Mansfield Post, No. 48, G. A. R., was organized August 14, 1875. The officers and members were as follows: A. M. Pitts, C.; O. D. Goodenough, S. V. C.; C. S. Kingsley, J. V. C.; F. M. Shaw, O.; P. V. Clark, O. D.; F. M. Spencer, O. G.; M. D. Bailey, A.; H. H. Lamb, S. M.; M. A. Cass, Q. S.; A. J. Brown, I. G.; E. S. Keen, O. G., and M. L. Clark, C. S. Kingsley, Henry Gaylord, John Kiley, H. B. Shaw, W. H. Matt, J. S. Palmer. Since the organization 188 members have been mustered in. The commanders have been as follows: A. M. Pitts, O. D. Goodenough, H. H. Lamb, H. C. Bailey, M. L. Clark, A. J. Brown, C. S. Kingsley, C. H. Ramsdell, H. H. Horton, Edward Doane, F. M. Shaw, O. T. Haight, H. B. Shaw, Dr. Benjamin Moody, M. R. Goodall and W. B. Hall. The post has a handsomely furnished hall in the Allen building.

General Mansfield Corps, No. 6, W. R. C., was organized March 3, 1890, with the following officers and members: Esther M. Doane, P.; Frances E. Peterson, S. V. P.; Martha E. Shaw, J. V. P.; Jennie L. Kingsley, S.; Celia C. Shaw, T.; Elizabeth Howe, C.; Alice M. Ingalls, C.; Mina M. Parker, A. S.; Mary J. Pitts, G.; Ruby A. Daily, G.; and Adelia L. Moody, Rene Dalton, Jennie Welch. This corps now numbers thirty members.

The Mansfield Club was organized January 14, 1896, with the following officers: Edward H. Ross, P.; John P. Breidinger, V. P.; Leon S. Channell, S., and Wilmot D. Husted, T. This club, which is a social organization, has handsomely furnished rooms in the opera house block. Its membership is made up of the representative business and professional men of Mansfield.

Tioga Valley Grange, No. 918, P. of H., was organized February 16, 1890, with thirty-one charter members. The first officers were J. F. Pitts, M.; J. E. Rose, O.; Byron Bartlett, L.; Edwin Allen, S.; C. H. Horton, A. S.; W. W. Inscho, C.; W. B. Jerald, T.; Byron J. Costley, Sec.; S. McConnell, G. K.; Mary E. Bartlett, C.; Julia E. Sturdivant, F.; Estelle Clark, P.; Nettie Allen, L. A. S. The present membership of the lodge is ninety-six, and it embraces many of the leading farmers of Richmond township. The meeting place is Allen's hall, in Mansfield.

Among the other societies in the borough are Fidelity Union, No. 332, E. A. U., organized June 11, 1881; the Knights of Sobriety, Fidelity and Integrity, organized June 5, 1894, and Alladin Tent, No. 220, K. O. T. M., organized in the summer of 1895.



J. H. Adams

CHAPTER L.

COVINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—ORIGINAL AND PRESENT AREA—DRAINAGE AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES.

COVINGTON township was organized in February, 1815, and was taken from Tioga township. Its original boundaries included the township of Richmond, the southern portion of Rutland, all of Sullivan, Ward, Union, Hamilton and Bloss, the greater part of Liberty and the borough of Blossburg. As at present constituted it is about eight and a quarter miles from east to west, by four and a half from north to south, and contains about thirty-seven square miles. The Tioga river crosses its southern boundary line, about a mile and a quarter east of the center, and pursues a slightly winding course almost due north through the township. About one-third of the area of the township lies to the east and two-thirds to the west of the river. The tributaries of the river within the township are Barber run, which flows from the east and unites with it within the Covington borough limits; Marvin, or Copp Hollow run, as it is also called, which flows from the west, and unites with it above the borough; Howland run and Elk run, both of which flow from the west, the confluence of the former being within the borough limits and of the latter near the northern boundary line of the township. Canoe Camp creek pursues a northwest course through the northeastern part of the township, and East creek a southwestern course through the southeastern part of the township. The entire township is hilly, the southern portion especially being rugged and rocky. North, however, of the mouth of Marvin run, the hills assume a gentler slope, and are, as a rule, under cultivation. Here and there a place too steep for ploughing is found, and is used as a sheep range. Richly fertile and well-cultivated farms are to be found along the river and in the valleys of the creeks. The forests of pine and hemlock which taxed the energies of the early pioneers have disappeared, except in isolated areas of a few acres. So long as they lasted they furnished employment for lumbermen and for saw-mills, the last of which disappeared from the township years ago.

Covington is now one of the best agricultural townships in the county. Its growth has been constant, and its material prosperity has kept pace with its increase in population. In 1870 it had 811 inhabitants; in 1880, 1,134, and in 1890, 1,123.

EARLY SETTLERS.

To Aaron Bloss belongs the honor of being the pioneer settler of Covington township. He came from Chenango county, New York, in July, 1801, and located about two miles below what is now Covington borough. After remaining a year he removed to Peter's Camp, on the site of Blossburg, where he kept hotel until 1835, in which year he returned to Covington. Here he kept hotel in a building

near the southwest corner of the public square, until a short time before his death, March 24, 1843. This building was torn down in the fall of 1895. His remains and those of his wife, who died April 17, 1839, repose in the cemetery south of Covington borough. The next to settle was David Clemons, who located three miles south of Covington borough, near the southern line of the township, on the farm now owned by W. J. Richards. He came from Vermont in 1806, and was the first person to mine Blossburg coal for shipment, hauling an occasional load overland to Painted Post.

Aaron Gillett, who settled in Tioga township in 1798, removed to Cherry Flats about 1804. L. L. Washburn, now a resident of Roaring Branch, says his father cleared the land at Cherry Flats, before 1806, on which Levi Elliott, who came into the township in 1808, settled in 1812. Elijah Putnam, a native of Worcester county, Massachusetts, came from Langdon, Cheshire county, Massachusetts, in 1809, and settled east of the borough, on the farm now owned by John Cleveland. Asahel Graves came in 1811, from Peru, Bennington county, Vermont, and settled on Elk run. Tilly Marvin came in 1817 from New Hampshire and settled on the west side of the river, near the mouth of Marvin creek. He was four times married, and was the father of twenty-four children. About 1825 Ephraim B. Gerould, a native of Newtown, Connecticut, settled just east of the borough. Among other early settlers were John Copp, who located in "Copp Hollow," west of Tilly Marvin; Alonzo Reddington, James Pettis, Jonathan Jennings, Isaac Bliss and Abraham Johnson, who settled on Elk run. Mr. Bliss was the father of P. P. Bliss, the celebrated evangelist, who lost his life in the railroad disaster at Ashtabula, Ohio, December 30, 1876. The early settlers along the State road were Norman Rockwell and Avery Gillett. John Jaquish settled on Canoe Camp creek, near the Richmond township line, in 1828, on the farm now owned by his son, Charles Jaquish. About 1830 Lyman and Calvin Frost settled on Canoe Camp creek, east of Covington borough. Their brothers, Samuel, James and Elias, came later. These five brothers were the founders of the "Frost Settlement." They have left numerous descendants. After 1830 the township filled up rapidly, the valleys of the river and creeks being the first to be cleared and cultivated.

EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES.

In 1822 Daniel Harkness erected a distillery on the hillside east of the Glass Works. This he appears to have disposed of a year later to Isaac Walker, Jr. It was discontinued in 1826. In 1824 Daniel Harkness erected a grist-mill on the Tioga river, south of the borough limits. In 1834 the mill was transferred to James Husted, who operated it until 1837, when it became the property of Isaac Baker, who was succeeded by Israel L. Wells in 1840, who ran it until 1842, when it became the property of Joseph Hubbell. It was burned soon afterward, and on its site Mr. Hubbell erected a large three-story mill. This mill was afterwards operated by U. S. Diffenbaugh and by Evans & Brown. It was also destroyed by fire. In 1873 the present mill, which is operated by C. F. King, was erected, on a site near the old mills. It is a water-power mill, devoted to custom grinding.

A sash factory was erected in 1834, near the grist-mill, by William Hagenbach, In 1836 he disposed of it to George C. Kress. In 1837 a saw-mill was erected and

operated in connection with the factory. It is related that the sash made in this factory were hauled overland to Pine creek, and rafted down that stream to Williamsport and below. This was in addition to shipments by railroad into southern New York. In 1846 the enterprise was assessed to Weatherbee & Kress, who carried it on until 1848, when D. S. & W. H. Ireland became the owners. A year later D. S. Ireland became sole owner and carried it on for a number of years.

In 1837 Lyman Frost erected a saw-mill on Canoe Camp creek, in the "Frost Settlement." This he operated for a number of years. In 1839 Boyd & Cleaver erected a saw-mill near the mouth of Elk run. In this mill oak plank, seventy to eighty feet in length, for use in building canal boats, were sawed. After Mr. Boyd's death, in 1842, the mill became the property of Edwin Dyer. He ran it until 1848, when it was turned into a tannery, operated by Edward Milliken and Nathan Gitchell. It was destroyed by fire about 1851. In 1839 Asahel Culver built a saw-mill on Elk run, just below Cherry Flats, and in 1841 erected a grist-mill. These mills were sold to Joel Beebe, who ran the grist-mill until about 1853 and the saw-mill until 1862 or 1863. In 1843 Joseph Jaquish erected a saw-mill on Canoe Camp creek, near the Richmond township line. This he ran for several years. Levi Elliott and his sons, N. A. and Levi H. Elliott, built a saw-mill at Cherry Flats, which they ran about ten years. The "Elk Horn mill" was erected on Elk run, on the Rockwell place, about 1847, by Francis Weatherbee, Benjamin Kress and Orrin Day Weeks. It was operated until about 1870. About 1854 a saw-mill was erected just above the Edwin Klock place, by Abraham Johnson and Thomas Goodenow. It was operated for a number of years. In 1852 Irving Harkness established a tannery at Cherry Flats, which he operated until 1854.

The Covington Glass Works were erected in 1850 by David Hurlbut, south of the borough. After being operated by many owners, they passed into the control of Hirsch, Ely & Company, of Blossburg, about 1880, and were carried on by them for about ten years. For the past five years the works have been operated by a company composed of citizens of Covington. A fine quality of window glass is manufactured, and employment given to about fifty persons.

SCHOOLS.

Previous to the enactment of the public-school law in 1835, the schools of the township were supported by subscription. The first school houses were log structures, crude in construction and primitive in appointments. Among the earliest were those erected in the Frost Settlement, in Copp Hollow, at Cherry Flats and at West Covington. After the public school law went into effect the township was divided into districts, and a better class of school houses erected. As the township increased in population the original districts were sub-divided, until in 1896 there were thirteen districts, in which school is maintained during six months of the year. Good teachers, generally graduates of the State Normal School at Mansfield, are employed, and good wages paid. The schools rank among the best public schools of the county.

POSTMASTERS AND JUSTICES.

The postoffice of West Covington, the only one in the township, was established in 1869. Edwin Klock was postmaster until July, 1875, when Francis Kelley, the present incumbent, was appointed. The office is located in the Elk Run valley, two miles and a half northeast of Cherry Flats, on the stage route between Wellsboro and Mansfield.

The following named persons have held the office of justice of the peace in the township: John Gray, 1816; re-appointed, 1825; Eli Gitchell, 1819; Isaac Dewey, 1822; John Cochran, 1824; Ebenezer Ripley, 1824; John Marvin, 1825; re-appointed, 1835; Almon Allen, 1827; Ephraim B. Gerould, 1827; Thomas Dyer, 1827; James C. Turner, 1828; John Shaffer, 1828; Thomas Putnam, 1830; re-elected, 1845; David Hazzard, 1830; Rufus Smith, 1831; Daniel N. Hunt, 1832; Martin Robinson, 1832; Alanson Miller, 1834; Solon Richards, 1835; William Hill, 1835; Alfred Ripley, 1836; Evan Harris, 1837; Edwin Dyer, 1838; re-elected, 1840; Isaac Drake, 1838; Benjamin Kress, 1845; George Knox, 1850; Calvin Newell, 1850; Josiah Graves, 1851; Richard Videan, 1852; N. A. Elliott, 1856; James T. Frost, 1859; N. A. Elliott, 1861; S. F. Richards, 1864; re-elected, 1875; Silas S. Rockwell, 1866; H. G. Martin, 1867; re-elected, 1872, 1877, 1882; Joseph Whiting, 1869; S. C. Watkins, 1882; re-elected, 1887; J. B. Ford, 1887; re-elected, 1893; Charles Jaquish, 1890.

CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cherry Flats originated in a class formed about thirty years ago. On June 9, 1877, the society was incorporated, the incorporators being D. G. Edwards, S. H. Wood, Thomas R. Bowen, George Cramer and H. G. Martin. In 1878 the present church building was completed and dedicated. The church has been in the East Charleston charge since its organization and is served by the pastors of the church at East Charleston, or Whitneyville. It maintains a well attended Sunday-school and has a large membership.

The Second Adventist Church owns a neat building in Cherry Flats. The members are residents of the western part of Covington and eastern part of Charleston. A Sunday-school is also maintained. Adjoining the church is a cemetery.

The Covington Cemetery, just south of the borough, is the resting place of the early settlers of the borough and vicinity. The first interments were made here about 1835. Here repose the remains of Aaron Bloss and Ruah (Lownsbury) Bloss, his wife, of Isaac Walker, Ephraim B. Gerould and other early settlers.

The Gray Cemetery was established in 1881 on the Victor Gray place, west of the river. The first body buried here was that of Charles Gray, a son of the owner of the ground. This cemetery is neatly fenced and well taken care of.

The cemetery on the Lewis farm, on Elk run, has been used as a burial place for many years. It is about a half mile east of West Covington. The remains of a number of the early settlers of the Elk Run valley are buried here.

Societies.—Covington Borough Grange, No. 1016, P. of H., was organized March 7, 1891, and now numbers twenty-seven members. It met in Covington borough until December, 1894, when the place of meeting was changed to the residence of Bradley Wilkins, near West Covington. There is also a large and prosperous grange in the Frost Settlement.

CHAPTER LI.

COVINGTON BOROUGH.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLERS—MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—EARLY HOTEL KEEPERS AND MERCHANTS—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—POSTMASTERS AND PHYSICIANS—NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

COVINGTON borough, created in May, 1831, was taken from Covington township, and is one of the oldest boroughs in the county. It is situated on both sides of the Tioga river, the valley of which is between one-half and three-fourths of a mile wide here, and nearly level, affording an excellent site for even a much larger place than the borough has grown to be. The area embraced within the borough limits is less than a square mile, the residence portion of the place extending on the south into the township. The public square and business center is at the crossing of the Williamson road, which runs north and south, and the State road, which runs east and west. The former road was cut through the Tioga valley in 1792-93, and the latter from Towanda, Bradford county, to Wellsboro, in 1808. At the crossing of these roads the village grew, taking the name of "Covington Four Corners." The tide of travel being over these two great thoroughfares, it soon became a place of importance and was at one time the largest village in the county, having no less than three hotels, besides several stores, shops, mills, etc. After the completion of the Tioga railroad in 1840, it was the point from which freight for Wellsboro was shipped overland, and continued so until the building of the Fall Brook railroad to the latter place. Though lacking much of the bustle and activity of former years, it is still a good business point, being in the midst of a rich, well-cultivated, prosperous and productive portion of the county. In 1870 it had 315 inhabitants; in 1880, 343, and in 1890, 496.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Sherman Day in his "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania" says:

> Mr. [Isaiah] Washburn, Mr. Elijah Putnam and Mr. Mallory settled at Covington "corners" previous to 1806. Mr. [Aaron] Bloss and Mr. [Josiah] Hovey had settled about the year 1801 two miles below. Mr. Sackett also lived near the same place. The land titles were for a long time in dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania claimants. When at last they were settled in favor of Pennsylvania, or "Pennamites," as the "Connecticut Boys" called them, Mr. William Patton came in as their agent and laid out the town, about the year 1822, and started a store and tavern. For some years the place increased very slowly and was known as the corners. In 1831 it assumed the dignity of a borough.

The first person to settle permanently on what afterwards became the borough site, was Elijah Putnam, who bought a tract of land, partly within and partly east of the borough limits. Peter Kelts, who had previously located at

Mansfield, came soon after Elijah Putnam, whose daughter, Sally, he married January 1, 1818. Isaac Walker came from New Hampshire in 1813, reaching the borough site July 4. He settled on the farm west of the river now owned by Charles Howland. John Conrad Youngman, the first hotel keeper, came before 1812. The house kept by him stood on the northwest corner of the square. Christopher Huntington, the first blacksmith, was here as early as 1814 or 1815. His name appears on the assessment list of the latter year. Elijah Gaylord came in 1820, and located near the old sash factory. He afterward removed to Blossburg, where he passed the remaining years of his life. Samuel Barber came in 1825. He kept the hotel, established by Youngman, for a number of years. Ephraim B. Gerould, a native of Newtown, Connecticut, came about 1825. He built the first saw-mill in the borough and became prominent as a lumberman and merchant.

In 1820 Thomas Dyer came from Amherst, New Hampshire, and settled in the southern part of Richmond township. About 1835 he moved his family to Covington. His son, Edwin, soon afterward opened a store here and became the leading merchant and foremost citizen of the place. In 1837 Ira Patchen came from Bath, Steuben county, New York, and opened a gunsmith shop, continuing in business until his death, April 11, 1895.

The above named were the principal settlers during the earlier years of the borough's history. Others there were who came and remained temporarily, belonging to the restless class, who followed up the pioneers, and found more interest and excitement in making new locations than in settling down permanently in any one place. They belonged to a large class who have left but a fleeting memory behind them, but who were, nevertheless, adventurous and daring, if not at all times as enterprising and industrious as those who remained and assisted in the upbuilding of town and country.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The assessment list of Covington township for 1818 shows that William Patton, proprietor of much of the land now embraced within the borough limits, was the owner of a saw-mill. The exact location of this mill cannot now be determined. It stood in Mr. Patton's name until 1819, when it appears to have been transferred to Peter Kelts, son-in-law of Major Elijah Putnam. He was succeeded as owner, in 1823, by Thomas Prosser, who owned it until 1825, when it disappears from the assessment list altogether. In 1823 Hiram Thomas, "tanner and currier," located within the borough, and in 1830, established a "tan yard," to which he added the business of shoe making in 1831. He operated it until 1833. A tannery was established on the site of the postoffice building in 1830, by George Knox, Sr., in which his son, George Knox, Jr., worked as "tanner and currier." In 1839 this tannery became the property of John G. Boyd, S. S. Cleaver and L. C. Levalley. After Mr. Boyd's death, in February, 1842, the partnership was dissolved, and the business discontinued. In 1843 L. C. Levalley and Ephraim B. Gerould erected a tannery near the present saw-mill. About 1849 they sold it to Isaac Berry and Thomas Jones, who carried it on until 1868, when it shut down. In 1830 John Gray, who had one-half

interest, Pliny Burr and Ephraim B. Gerould, each having one-fourth interest, erected a saw-mill on the west side of the river, where the present mill now stands. Within a year Mr. Gerould acquired Burr's interest. Gray's interest was acquired by Richard Videan, who soon sold to Edwin Dyer. Mr. Gerould appears to have acquired Mr. Dyer's interest, and to have operated the mill until his death in 1845, after which his son, Otis G. Gerould, carried on the business until 1879, when H. S. Fick purchased the mill. He sold it a few years later to Lorenzo Doud, the present owner. Three mills have been destroyed by fire on this site. The one now standing was erected in 1866. It is a water-power mill, with an old-fashioned, upright saw, and is devoted to sawing for local demand.

In 1831 James Weeks established a fulling-mill between the old Knox tannery and the river. This, a few years later, developed into a woolen factory. In 1837 Edwin Dyer and E. B. Gerould acquired the property, which, in 1839, was purchased by John G. Boyd. After Mr. Boyd's death, in 1842, the enterprise appears to have been discontinued. About 1843 Asa Crandall erected a factory in the southern part of the borough for the manufacture of furniture, making a specialty of bedsteads. He carried on the enterprise until a short time before his death, in 1850. In 1845 Edwin Dyer erected a building, intended for a foundry, beside the railroad, at the crossing of the State road. The depot burned that year, and the building has since been used as a passenger and freight station. The idea of starting a foundry was abandoned. About this time, also, James Weeks established a woolen factory, between the old Boyd & Cleaver tannery and the river. This was run successfully for a number of years. In 1866 George A. Spring came to Covington from Washington, D. C., and established a bottling works in the building now occupied by Robinson & Morris. A few years later his father-in-law, Jacob Hartman, became associated with him, and the business has since been carried on under the firm name of Hartman & Spring. They manufacture soda and mineral waters, and have a large trade, especially in the summer season. In October, 1881, Bennett & Spring erected a fruit dryer and evaporator, which they operated up to a few years ago, during good fruit seasons. The uncertainty of the fruit crop, however, lead to an abandonment of the enterprise. The building is now used by the Standard Oil Company, who have recently established a distributing station in the borough.

EARLY HOTEL KEEPERS AND MERCHANTS.

About 1815 John Conrad Youngman began keeping hotel in a building erected on the northwest corner of the square. Among those who kept this house after Mr. Youngman, were Samuel Barber, who took charge in 1825; William Hagenbach, F. E. Young, Benjamin Phillips, Phineas Cleaver and Thomas Graves. Each landlord added something to the building, until in time it became a large three-story structure. It was destroyed by fire about ten years ago, being vacant at the time. About 1819 another hotel building, long known as the "Salt Box," was erected near the southwest corner of the square. J. O. Pine kept this hotel for many years. In 1835 Aaron Bloss removed from Blossburg and resumed hotel keeping here, continuing until a short time before his death, in March, 1843. It was afterwards kept by Phineas Cleaver and James D. Husted. In the

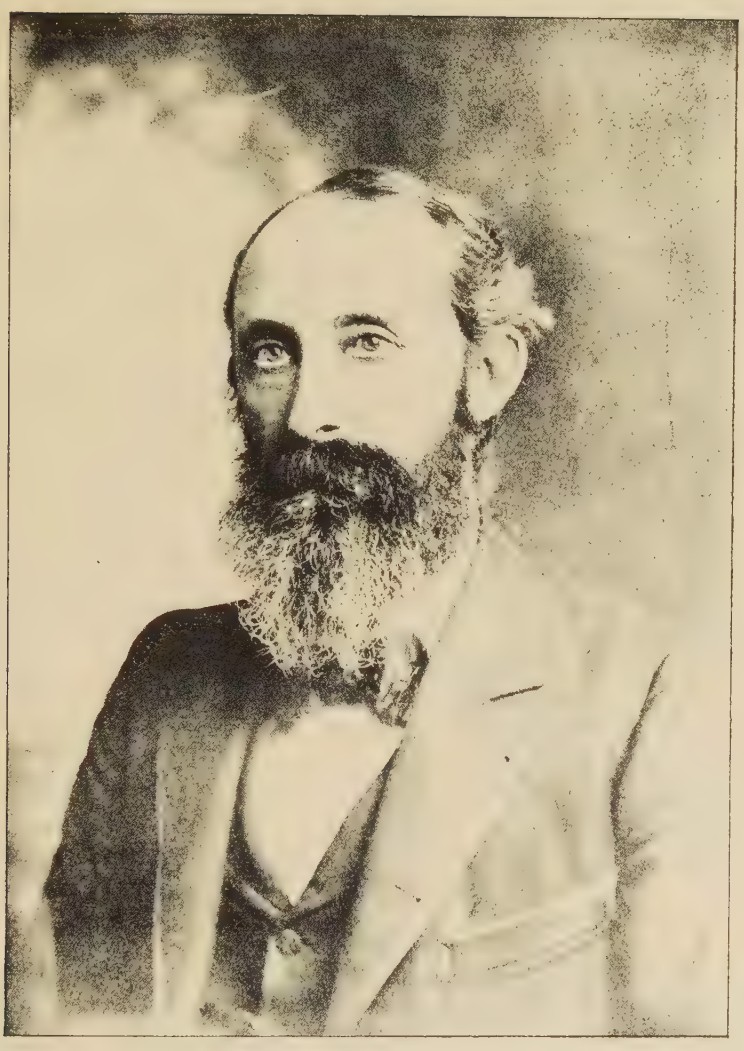
fall of 1895 the building was torn down. A third hotel was built west of the river by Elijah Putnam. James Porter was the first landlord here. This building, the only survivor of the early hotels, is now used as a tenement house. The Bartlett House, George A. Spring, landlord, is the only hotel in the borough at the present time. It was erected by Edwin Dyer for a store building.

Pliny Burr, the first merchant, opened a store in 1830. He appears to have discontinued business within a year, and to have resumed again in 1835, in which year, also, Benjamin Kress opened a store. On the assessment list of 1837, Pliny Burr is marked "moved." In 1836 Benjamin Kress sold his store to George C. Kress. Thomas Dyer embarked in business in 1837. About 1837, also, B. H. Taylor established a store. In 1839 Dyer sold to John G. Boyd. Edwin Dyer began business as a merchant in 1841. In this year, also, the mercantile firm of Packard & Taylor, consisting of Stephen Packard and B. H. Taylor, was formed. It lasted but a year. Packard continued in business alone for several years. Henry W. Graves is assessed as a "merchant" in the list for 1847. He was rich for those days, having $2,000 at interest. O. F. Taylor, who clerked for his brother, B. H. Taylor, embarked in business for himself in 1846, and afterward became a partner with Edwin Dyer. This partnership was afterwards dissolved, each of the partners engaging in business for himself, Mr. Dyer continuing until his death, in 1879. John Calvin Bennett embarked in business in 1849, and continued until his death, January 21, 1889, when he was succeeded by his son, A. M. Bennett, now superintendent of the Elmira Glass Works, Elmira, New York. This store is now conducted by Robinson & Morris, as the successors of Bennett & Robinson.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

The borough of Covington was created at the May term of the court of quarter sessions in 1831, at which term the borough of Lawrenceville was also created. The first officers were, John Gray, burgess; Nathan Paul, Abiel E. Russell, Hiram Thomas, Ephraim B. Gerould and Abner Newland, councilmen, and Calvin M. Newland, constable. Regular borough elections were held and borough officers elected until 1834, the burgesses being James Weeks, 1832; Tilly Marvin, 1833, and Harmon Whitehead, 1834. From 1834 to 1851 the charter of the borough lapsed. It was revived in the latter year, since which time the following-named persons have filled the office of burgess: William C. Webb, 1852; George Knox, 1853; I. C. Bennett, 1854; Edwin Dyer, 1855; Thomas Putnam, 1856; H. M. Gould, 1857-58; Edwin Dyer, 1859; Ira Patchen, 1860; John C. Bennett, 1861; Leonard Palmer, 1862; P. P. Putnam, 1863-64; Leonard Palmer, 1865; O. G. Gerould, 1866-67; A. M. Bennett, 1868-69; Jacob Hartman, 1870; E. B. Deeker, 1871-72; A. M. Bennett, 1873; Charles Howland, 1874; T. B. Putnam, 1875; R. K. Skinner, 1876; A. M. Bennett, 1877; O. G. Gerould, 1878; W. H. Lamkin, 1879; S. Blanchard, 1880; Edwin Klock, 1881; J. M. Hoagland, 1882; T. B. Putnam, 1883; A. M. Bennett, 1884-85; H. S. Fick, 1886; F. M. Putnam, 1887; E. E. Phelps, 1888; Joshua Ingalls, 1889; George Ridge, 1890; John Kendrick, 1891-93; O. G. Gerould, 1894-96, and G. S. Harding, elected in 1897.

Since the re-organization of the borough, in 1851, the office of justice of



Wm P Rose

the peace has been held by the following named persons: Richard Videan, 1852; Stephen S. Packard, 1855; re-elected, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875; Ira Patchen, 1856; re-elected, 1861; Edwin Dyer, 1866; re-elected, 1871; Joseph O. Price, 1875; J. P. Walker, 1877; O. G. Gerould, 1879; re-elected, 1884; L. B. Smith, 1881; re-elected, 1886; S. D. Forrest, 1889; Colin B. Clark, 1891; Augustus Redfield, 1892, and John E. Brown, 1895.

POSTMASTERS AND PHYSICIANS.

Thomas Putnam, the first postmaster of Covington, was appointed in 1822. He held the office until 1826. His successor, Ephraim B. Gerould, continued in the office until his death, in 1845, when Edwin Dyer was appointed. His successors have been George Knox, David Caldwell, who held the office from 1857 to 1861; Julius Doane, who served for over twenty years; Floyd E. Phelps, and Miss Isabella T. Dyer, who was appointed in July, 1889.

The name of "Hyram Cannon, physician," appears upon the assessment list of 1816, as does, also, that of Stillman Cannon, afterwards a practicing physician at Mansfield and Mainesburg. It is presumed they both lived at Mansfield, and that Hiram included Covington in his practice. His name is missing from the assessment list of 1818. Dr. Pliny Power, a pioneer physician of Lawrenceville and Tioga, located in Mansfield in 1819, and included Covington in his practice. Dr. Hiram Whitehead located in the borough in 1831 and practiced for a few years and then devoted himself to farming. Dr. George Spratt came in 1835 and practiced several years. Dr. Henry Kilbourn located in the borough in 1840, and for nearly half a century practiced in Covington and Blossburg, residing at different times in each place. Dr. E. S. Robbins, who is still actively engaged in practice, came in 1856. Dr. S. Banks came in 1858, but remained only a short time. Dr. Henry Kilbourn, Jr., began practice in 1859, and continued until his death, in 1888. Then came Dr. C. W. Hazlett, Dr. Smith and Dr. Lewis Townsend. The present resident physicians are Dr. E. S. Robbins, Dr. Philemon Rumsey, who carries on a drug store, and Dr. S. A. Gaskill.

NEWSPAPERS.

In February, 1888, S. D. Forrest began the publication of *The Riverside Intelligencer*. It was issued monthly, and was devoted to local affairs, having, also, well-chosen selections for home reading. On August 17, 1889, it was enlarged to a seven-column folio, and appeared under the name of the Covington *Intelligencer*, which was issued weekly until Mr. Forrest's death, November 15, 1892. His widow sold the plant to A. and C. C. Redfield, who issued the first number of the *Weekly Monitor*, February 3, 1893. In November, 1895, C. C. Redfield removed the paper to Painted Post, New York. On December 5, 1895, I. R. Doud began the publication of the Covington *Record*, a seven-column folio, published weekly and devoted to local interests. It suspended publication in the fall of 1896. On January 23, 1897, C. C. Redfield, former publisher of the *Weekly Monitor*, began the publication of the Covington *Sun*. It appears weekly and is devoted to local affairs.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the borough was established as early as 1815, and was sustained by subscription. In 1816 a one-story school building was erected near the site of the present graded school building. After being used many years it was torn down, and a building, near the site of the Presbyterian church, which had been erected for a store, was used for school purposes until 1868, when the present graded school building was erected. Until the establishment of the graded school, that portion of the borough west of the river was a separate school district. At the present time three teachers are employed. There is an average of eight months school each year. Among the names of the earlier teachers, still remembered by the living, are those of Joel Harkness, Arminus Fellows, Robert Bailey and Lucy Putnam.

In 1841 Prof. Julius Doane established a seminary on the west side of the river, with Miss Lucy Putnam as preceptress. Instruction was given in the languages, higher mathematics, music, etc. It was maintained for three years and had an average attendance of seventy students.

CHURCHES AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Church of Christ of Covington was organized by Elder James Whitehead, October 7, 1829, with the following members: James Whitehead, Hannah Whitehead, Adam Empy, Anna Empy, Norman Lanphear and Joshua Newell. Elder Whitehead served as pastor until 1835. His successors have been James Welton, 1838-42; H. A. Pratt, 1842-44; Ira Brown, 1844-45; M. Buzzell and Calvin Newell, 1845-48; Theobald Miller, 1848-53; B. R. Hurd, 1853-55; C. D. Kinney, 1855-59; A. G. Hammond, 1859-66; J. G. Encell, 1867-68; J. W. R. Stewart, 1869-70; I. R. Spencer, 1870-82; G. W. Headley, 1882-84; J. O. Cutts, 1884-87; M. S. Blair, 1891, and U. A. White, 1891-96. Rev. Leon J. Reynolds, the present pastor, took charge in January, 1897. On June 2, 1848, the building committee of the church entered into a contract with James Levegood for the erection of a church building on a lot west of the river. The building was erected and dedicated January 13, 1849, being the first house of worship completed in the borough. It is still used, having been kept in good repair. The church now numbers 160 members, and is one of the largest in the county. There are 130 teachers and pupils in the Sunday-school, of which the pastor is the superintendent. The pastors of this church have also served the church at Canoe Camp, in Richmond township.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Covington was organized over fifty years ago. Itinerant Methodist ministers, it is said, visited the Tioga valley and preached in Covington as early as 1809. The pioneer among these was Rev. Caleb Boyer. Following him came Rev. Hiram G. Warner and Rev. Caleb Kendall. In 1848 a church building was erected, the class then numbering fifteen members. May 9, 1853, the society was incorporated, the incorporators being Joseph Hubble, Richard Videan, Alonzo Barber, Jacob Whitman and L. E. Sampson. Until 1867 this church was in the same charge with the church at Mansfield. From 1867 to 1884 it was in the same charge with the church at Blossburg. Since 1884 it and the church at Lamb's Creek have constituted one charge. The names of the

pastors are as follows: Ira Smith, 1841-42; Enoch H. Cramer, 1842-43; R. M. Reach, 1843-44; Samuel Nichols, 1844-45; William E. Pindar, 1845-46; R. L. Stillwell, 1846-48; O. Trowbridge, 1848-50; W. C. Mattison, 1850-51; A. H. Shurtliff, 1851-52; W. Manning, 1852-54; L. L. Rogers, 1854-56; J. R. Jaques, 1856-57; H. N. Seaver, 1857-58; R. L. Stillwell, 1858-60; W. Beach, 1860-61; W. Cochran, 1861-63; W. M. Haskell, 1863-65; Harvey Lamkin, 1865-67; M. S. Kymer, 1867-69; Harvey Lamkin, 1870-73; C. G. Lowell, 1873-76; C. H. Wright, 1876-79; R. N. Leake, 1879-84; F. E. Van Keuren, 1884-87; W. M. DuBois, 1887-89; F. H. Rowley, 1889-91; D. L. Pitts, 1891-94; Cornelius Dillenbeck, 1894-95, and W. B. Armington, 1895-97. There are ninety members in the Sunday-school, of which J. W. Bradley is the superintendent. C. E. Barber is president of the Epworth League, which has a large membership.

The First Baptist Church of Covington was originally known as "The Particular Baptist Church of Covington." It was organized September 19, 1840, at the district school house in Covington. The original members were Rev. George Spratt, whose labors here resulted in the formation of the church; David S. Ireland, Samuel Morgan, Elizabeth Spratt, Mary Binley, Chastina Macomber, Eliza Marvin, Sarah P. Kelts, Maria Marvin, Margaret Ireland, Ann Morgan and Margaret Harris. The members met in the school house until about 1855, when a church edifice was erected on Main street. A parsonage was erected in 1882. The society existed under its old name until about 1861, when it adopted the rules of faith and practice of the Regular Baptist denomination. The names of those who have served this church as pastors, are as follows: Revs. George Spratt, 1839-45; Abijah Sherwood, 1845-50; Levi Stone, 1851-52; D. P. Maryatt, 1852-57; N. L. Reynolds, 1860-65; G. P. Watrous, 1865-72; E. L. Mills, 1875-78; Ross Ward, 1878-81; S. F. Matthews, 1881-83; A. Tilden, 1883-86; E. J. Lewis, 1886-87; G. H. Trapp, 1888-90; James Jones, 1893-95, and T. C. Davis, 1895-96. The pastor of this church also serves the church at Cherry Flats. The Sunday-school was organized January 1, 1881. The present superintendent is F. M. Patchen. There is an average attendance of 100 pupils. Mr. Patchen is also president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

The First Presbyterian Church of Covington was organized July 27, 1841, by Rev. Julius Doane, Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of Corning, New York, and Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe, of Painted Post, New York. The names of the original members are as follows: Joel Harkness and Hubbard Clarke, ruling elders; Mrs. Eunice Clarke, William Clarke, Sarah Clarke, Silas C. Perry, Lucy Putnam, Mrs. Eliza Kress, Isaac Baker and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker. This church has been served by the following pastors: Rev. Julius Doane, 1841-42; Octavius Fitch, 1843-44; E. B. Benedict, 1851-54; L. K. Beauge, 1854-57; Henry Losch, 1857; J. F. Calkins, 1868; J. A. Rosseel, 1870-71. Services were suspended until 1878, when a revival of interest resulted in giving new life to the society. The pastors since that time have been Rev. George D. Meigs, 1878-82; W. S. Carter, 1882-85; George Rodgers, 1885-86; J. B. Woodward, 1889-94, and Charles E. Hoyt, who took charge in February, 1894. He is also pastor of the church at Mansfield. The society first met in the "Seminary" building, west of the river. In 1847 the society was incorporated and a church building erected on the lot adjoining the

present Bartlett Hotel on the north. This building cost $1,763.50. When it was dedicated there was a debt of $890.50, the money having been advanced by Edwin Dyer, who took a mortgage on the property. In 1895 his heirs cancelled this debt and presented the building, unincumbered, to the society. Another lot was purchased further south on Main street, and the building removed to it. The church now numbers forty members. A Sunday-school was organized January 7, 1894. It now numbers eighty members. The superintendent is Miss Isabella T. Dyer.

The Secret Societies of Covington are as follows: Covington Lodge, No. 274, I. O. O. F., instituted August 10, 1848, has a large membership, and is in a prosperous condition. Emma Colfax Lodge, No. 15, D. of R., was organized September 22, 1869, with forty-seven charter members, and was the pioneer lodge in the county. Covington Preceptory, Local Assembly, No. 300, K. of L., was organized in September, 1881. Washington Camp, No. 626, P. O. S. of A., was organized December 28, 1891, and now contains forty-two members.

CHAPTER LII.

BLOSS TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—FOREST GROWTH—MINERAL DEPOSITS—LIMITED AGRICULTURE—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CHANGES IN AREA AND POPULATION—THE BLOSSBURG COAL COMPANY—ARNOT—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—LANDRUS.

BLOSS township, taken from Covington township, and named in honor of Aaron Bloss, the founder of Blossburg, was organized in June, 1841. As originally created it embraced the area included in the Blossburg borough limits, and a large portion of that of Hamilton township, the one organized in August, 1871, and the other in December, 1871. The area included in the present boundaries embraces about twenty square miles, being four and three-fourth miles from east to west and four and one-fourth miles from north to south. The township is rough and rugged, the altitude varying from 1,400 feet in the Johnson creek valley to 2,000 feet on the mountain summits. The streams of the township are small, the principal ones being Johnson creek and Bellman run in the east and southeast; Babb's creek in the southwest; Sand run in the northwest, and a small unnamed run or branch in the northeast. The original forest growth of the township consisted principally of pine, hemlock, beech, birch and maple. The pine has been all cut down and

manufactured into lumber, and the hemlock nearly so. Large quantities of hemlock and beech are also used in the mines for props, etc. Nearly the whole of the area of this township is underlaid by three workable veins of semi-bituminous coal, known as the Seymour, Bloss and Bear Run veins. The Bloss vein is the one that is being mined both at Arnot and Landrus. There is also an extensive deposit of fire clay of the very finest quality, as well as of potter's clay, and a clay from which a good mineral paint can be manufactured. In all of these resources the township is exceptionally rich.

With the exception of a limited area in the northwest corner, occupied by the farms of H. D. Wood, J. E. and C. M. Henry, Daniel Davis, Selah Phillips, William Reese and a few others, the township is composed of wild land, the property of the Blossburg Coal Company, whose business is confined to the mining of coal, the manufacture of lumber, and the shipping of tan bark.

Although containing a mining town, which at one time had a larger population than any other place in the county, no effort to secure a borough charter has ever been made, and the entire township, including the villages of Arnot and Landrus, is under township government. The office of justice of the peace has been filled as follows: Evan Harris, 1842; re-elected, 1845; Francis Welch, 1842; re-elected, 1845, 1862; Martin Stratton, 1844; John Evans, 1849; re-elected, 1854; George Jacquemin, 1850; John James, 1854; re-elected, 1859; Isaac M. Bodine, 1859; E. J. Bosworth, 1861; Lewis B. Smith, 1866; re-elected, 1871; J. P. Monell, 1867; Richard Williams, 1869; Peter Cameron, Jr., 1872; James Heffron, 1872; Matthew Waddell, 1874; Reuben E. Howland, 1874; David T. Evans, 1879; D. C. Waters, M. D., 1879; re-elected, 1887, 1892; Samuel Heron, 1884; Jonathan E. Hutchinson, 1884; John McKay, 1886; W. R. Logan, 1889; James Bonnell, 1894, and D. C. Waters, 1897.

In 1871 Blossburg was made a borough, and in 1872 a part of Bloss township went to make up the new township of Hamilton. This gave a reduced territory and population in 1880, the number of inhabitants being 2,814, all but 31 being residents of Arnot. In February, 1883, the township area was enlarged by the addition to it of that part of Charleston lying between it and Duncan. In 1890 it contained 2,550 inhabitants, of which 644 resided on farms and in the village of Landrus.

THE BLOSSBURG COAL COMPANY.

The successful operation of the coal mines at Morris Run and Fall Brook, and the increasing demand for Blossburg coal—the name given to the product of these mines—drew the attention of capitalists to Tioga county, led to extended explorations in Bloss township, and to the discovery of a large deposit of coal on Johnson creek, four miles southwest of Blossburg. In order to develop this new coal field, the Blossburg Coal Mining and Railroad Company was formed, and was duly incorporated April 11, 1866. The incorporators were Constant Cook, John Arnot, Charles Cook, Henry Sherwood, Franklin N. Drake, Ferral C. Dininy, Henry H. Cook and Lorenzo Webber. Financially, this company was a strong one, and was composed of men noted for their energy, enterprise and public spirit.

A tract of several thousand acres of land, embracing nearly the entire area of Bloss township, having been purchased, preparations were made for developing the

new coal fields and marketing the coal. An office was opened in Blossburg, and a wagon road, from the coal openings, cut through the forest to the Williamson road, a distance of two miles, for the transportation of materials and supplies to the site of the new village, which was named Draketown, in honor of Franklin N. Drake, the first president of the company and a leading spirit in the enterprise. F. C. Dininy was the general superintendent; James R. Cameron, mining superintendent, and E. K. Mandeville superintendent of the outside and lumber department.

A village site was selected and cleared, a saw-mill built, and Nicholas Schultz—now the outside foreman of the company, placed in charge as head sawyer. A number of dwellings and a store building were also erected. This gave employment to a large number of woodsmen, carpenters and other mechanics, and created a scene of activity, evidencing the earnestness and energy of the company. A railroad was also completed from Blossburg during the summer of 1866. In the meantime, Drift No. 1 was put in by James R. Cameron, John Dunsmore and others. Drifts Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were afterwards opened under Mr. Cameron's direction. Drift No. 6, three miles southwest, was opened by J. J. Davis, under the direction of S. B. Elliott, and a narrow gauge railroad built to it in 1880. A weighing office was established in Blossburg, with M. G. Lewis as weighmaster and shipping clerk.

The encouraging results following the opening of the mines and of the explorations carried on during 1867 and 1868, led the company, in the latter year, to purchase the Tioga railroad, extending from Lawrenceville to Blossburg and Morris Run. This gave the company thirty-four miles of road, including the four miles from Blossburg to Draketown, and connection with the "Erie" at Corning, New York.

In 1868 the office of the company was removed from Blossburg. In March, of that year, H. J. Landrus was appointed cashier, and in 1874 was made manager. He resigned May 1, 1876, and was succeeded by S. B. Elliott, who resigned September 1, 1881, having been promoted to chief engineer. From 1876 to 1880, when he resigned, John J. Davis was superintendent of mines, during which period he re-opened the lower drift, experimented with the coal and demonstrated its coking qualities. In 1881 Mr. Landrus again became manager, and held the position until 1886, when he was succeeded by Frank J. Lyon. In 1890 Mr. Lyon was succeeded by the late Richard T. Dodson, who died in December, 1896. The present manager is Edward E. Loomis.

After the purchase of the Tioga railroad, the output of the mines was largely increased, and there was a corresponding increase in the number of employes until 1882, when there were 1,400 names on the company's pay roll. In the summer of 1881, the Arnot and Pine Creek Railroad Company, composed mainly of stockholders of the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad Company, was formed. The officers of the company were: L. H. Shattuck, president; D. S. Drake, secretary and treasurer; S. B. Elliott, William Hull, A. S. Spicer, J. B. Niles and M. F. Elliott, directors, and Ransom Dupuy, chief engineer. This company built a standard gauge railroad from Arnot—the new name of Draketown—to Hoytville, a distance of twelve miles. It was completed in 1882, in which year the Blossburg Coal Mining and Railroad Company established a saw-mill on Babb's creek, five miles southwest of Arnot, around which soon grew up a village to which the name of Lan-

drus was given, in honor of H. J. Landrus, manager of the company. In 1888 the company opened up mines a short distance above Landrus, on Babb's creek. These are known as the Bear Run mines.

As the result of strikes, the financial depression of the last few years, and the opening up of mines in other parts of Tioga and Clearfield counties, the working force of the company has decreased somewhat and the annual output of the mines fallen off. When running full force the mines at Arnot have a production of 1,400 tons of coal a day, and those at Landrus 625 tons a day. In 1894 the mines at Arnot produced 190,035 tons, and those at Landrus 86,871 tons. The manufacture of lumber and the shipping of tan bark form an important part of the company's business. It has a saw-mill at Arnot, with a capacity of 35,000 to 40,000 feet of lumber per day; one at Landrus, with 60,000 feet per day, and one at Morris—including seven miles of narrow gauge railroad—with 50,000 feet per day. The mills at Landrus and Morris produce 15,000 feet of lath per day. A mill at Blossburg, producing 20,000 feet of lumber per day, was dismantled in the summer of 1895.

The officers and foremen at Arnot and Landrus are as follows: Edward E. Loomis, successor to the late Richard T. Dodson, superintendent; Frank H. Dartt, assistant superintendent; A. P. Fowler, chief clerk; H. W. Meyers, mining engineer; Richard Simpson, mining foreman, at Arnot, and Joseph Maxwell, at Landrus; Nicholas Schultz, outside foreman, at Arnot, and George Watson, at Landrus.

In 1885 the control of the roads owned by the Blossburg Coal Mining and Railroad Company passed into the hands of the "Erie," and were embraced under the title of "The Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad." At this time, also, the name of the company was changed to the Blossburg Coal Company, the words "Mining and Railroad" being dropped.

ARNOT.

In 1867, when Nicholas Schultz came to Draketown as head sawyer, there were but three houses in the place. In the following year a postoffice was established and the name changed from Draketown to Arnot, in honor of John Arnot, a well-known banker and financier of Elmira, New York, and one of the incorporators of the company. The first postmaster was James R. Cameron, and his successors have been Delos Bodine, J. L. Higgins, H. J. Landrus, F. J. Lyon and F. H. Dartt. Dr. Charles S. Logan is the assistant postmaster.

Arnot increased rapidly in population and soon became the largest place in the county. In 1882 it contained between 3,500 and 4,000 inhabitants. School houses and churches had been erected, lodges and societies organized, and an industrious, thrifty and prosperous community established. Notwithstanding strikes, business depression, etc., it still remains the leading mining town in the county, its churches, schools, lodges and other societies being well maintained.

Shortly after the opening of the mines a company store was established. In 1873 a second building was erected by the company and leased to H. S. Drake, who stocked it with drugs, groceries, clothing, etc. He died in December, 1873, and was succeeded by J. K. Tillotson, of Elmira, New York, who, a few years later,

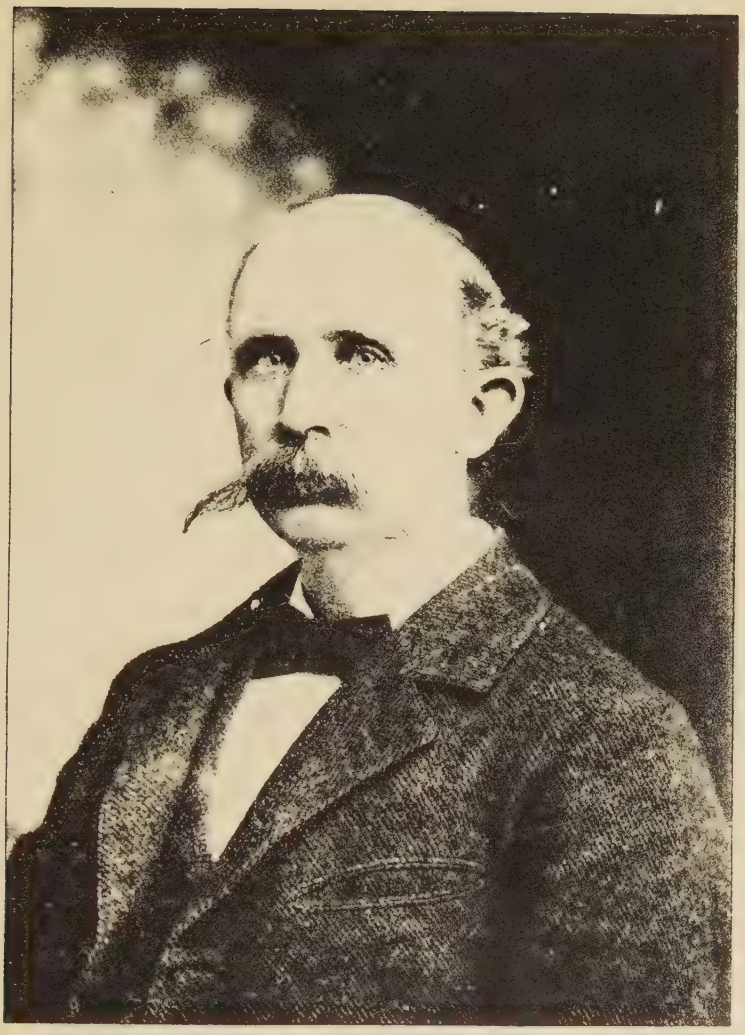
was succeeded by L. H. Drake. In 1886 W. W. Bradbury became manager of the company's store, and in 1891 became proprietor, a recently enacted law making it necessary for the company to discontinue that branch of its business. In 1893 the W. W. Bradbury Company succeeded to the ownership of both stores, Mr. Bradbury retaining a half interest. He died June 1, 1893, his widow succeeding to his interest. The name of the company remains unchanged. The stores are now in charge of Mack Scudder and Matthew A. Blair, managers. Mr. Scudder took charge June 19, 1893. Mr. Blair entered the company's employ in 1869; worked in the mines until September, 1884; had charge of the store at Landrus from 1887 until August, 1893, when he was promoted to his present position. W. R. Logan was head clerk in the store devoted to dry goods, groceries and notions, from 1871 to 1897. The drug and clothing store is in a separate building. The Arnot Hotel has been in charge of Frank H. Welch since 1889. Mr. Welch is also engaged in the livery and undertaking business. These enterprises, with a feed-mill and a meat market, constitute the leading business interests of the village.

In 1870 Dr. John Caldwell located in the village. Among the physicians who have succeeded him were Dr. Byron Smith, Dr. Hunter, Dr. H. L. Davis, Dr. William Caldwell and Dr. Winsor. The profession is represented at present by Dr. D. C. Waters and Dr. Charles S. Logan.

As Arnot grew, schools were established, until there were four public school buildings in the village. In 1890 these were replaced by a handsome graded school building, two stories high, containing eight rooms, and costing $4,000, in which the different schools, aggregating 600 pupils, were consolidated, and placed under charge of a principal, that position being filled at present by Charles Frick. Among the earlier teachers were a Mr. Rockwell, of Troy, Pennsylvania, who first taught in a dwelling; R. E. Howland and wife; Mrs. David McIntyre, Frederick L. Gray and S. A. Gaskill, now a physician of Covington, Pennsylvania.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized October 22, 1868, with the following members: James Ellison and wife, Peter and Christina Cameron, James and Roxanna Cameron, John and Janet Dunsmore, Robert and Jane Baird, James and Elizabeth Nelson, Joseph and Ursula McNeish, William and Jane McNeish, Henry and Jesse Smedden, David and Ellen Brown, William and Catherine Watchman, and Mrs. Agnes Waddle. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Graves, who was succeeded, September 5, 1869, by Rev. David Aiken, who served until September, 1870. His successors have been: Revs. George Morton, September, 1870, to November, 1871; J. Ludlow Kendall, November, 1871, to April, 1874; S. A. Rawson, July, 1874, to August, 1875; Robert Christian, December, 1876, to April, 1878; E. S. Schenck, March, 1880, to 1885; D. D. Lindley, March, 1887, to June, 1888; E. D. Rawson, March, 1889, to April, 1893; A. S. Elliott, May, 1893, to March, 1895; W. A. Brown, May to October, 1895, and J. C. M. Johnston, who took charge November 10, 1895. The first ruling elders of the church were James Ellison and Peter Cameron, Sr. In 1872 a sightly and commodious church building, costing $3,500, was erected. The Sunday-school, which is in a flourishing condition, numbers 180 pupils and teachers. It is in charge of Richard Simpson, superintendent.



W. D. Rose

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, formerly the Church of the Mediator, dates the beginning of its history to a meeting held in the old school house on the afternoon of August 15, 1874, by Rev. John D. Rockwell, at that time rector of St. Luke's church, Blossburg. The mission was called the Church of the Mediator, after the church of that name in New York City. These services were continued until October 3, 1875, when they lapsed, but were resumed May 20, 1877, and continued without interruption until February 15, 1879, when Mr. Rockwell left Blossburg. No further regular services were held until December, 1893, when Rev. A. R. DeWitt was sent by the bishop to this section and given charge of the churches in Antrim, Arnot and Fall Brook. Services were held in the Disciples' church, the building being rented for that purpose. In September, 1894, Mr. DeWitt was succeeded by Rev. Marcellus Karcher, who also has charge of the churches in Blossburg and Fall Brook. On the afternoon of May 15, 1895, the corner stone of a new church building was laid, and the name changed from the Church of the Mediator to Christ Church. The first services were held in this building Sunday, November 3, 1895. The church has not yet been chartered, nor has the building been consecrated. This handsome house of worship, erected under the supervision of R. T. Dodson, F. H. Dartt and Mack Scudder, building committee, is of cut stone, has a seating capacity of 200, and cost $5,000.

Gethsemane Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1879, with about forty members. The first pastor was Rev. P. A. Bergquist, who served part of the year 1881. Rev. A. Kinett served during 1882 and 1883. Between 1884 and 1887 the congregation was served by C. G. Norman, C. J. Bengston, C. J. Youngberg and S. J. Youngert, theological students from Augustana College and Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Illinois. Rev. J. A. Rinell was pastor from 1888 to 1890, and Rev. S. G. Olsson from 1890 to 1894. Rev. C. J. Youngberg, the present pastor, took charge June 24, 1894. The church at present numbers 200 communicants and 188 children. There are sixty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Jacob Anderson is the superintendent. The church owns a neat house of worship, which was erected in 1883 at a cost of $2,000.

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1880, and a church building, 28x45 feet, erected, at a cost of $1,500. This church is under the charge of the pastor of Blossburg. St. James' Lyceum Hall, erected in 1895, is under the auspices of this church. It is used for Sunday-school, lectures, etc., and as a meeting place for Catholic societies. This church has a large adult and Sunday-school membership. It is a mission church and is served by the pastors of the church in Blossburg. A branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association, numbering over sixty members, is connected with St. Andrew's.

The Swedish Free Mission was organized in 1885, with ten members, and now has a membership of twenty persons. The pastor is Rev. C. J. Wideberg. There are twenty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Charles Larsen is the superintendent.

The Puritan Congregational Church was organized in 1887. Rev. J. T. Mathews, the first pastor, served from 1887 until 1893, when Rev. R. J. Reese, the present pastor, took charge. Mr. Reese also holds regular services in Landrus. Charles Stickler is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers 150 pupils.

A neat church building was erected in 1891 at a cost of $2,000, and a parsonage in 1893 at a cost of $800. The church now numbers seventy-five members.

SOCIETIES.

Arnot is the meeting place of a number of secret and benevolent societies. The earliest organized was Arnot Lodge, No. 947, I. O. G. T. It was instituted February 23, 1871, and is now in a flourishing condition. Arnot Lodge, No. 465, K. of P., was organized June 24, 1880, and now numbers nearly 200 members. Division No. 1, A. O. H., which was organized April 7, 1887, now numbers fifty members of either Irish nationality or parentage. Winterview Castle, No. 220, K. G. E., was instituted March 14, 1893. It has a large membership, composed mostly of young people.

LANDRUS.

In 1882, after the completion of the Arnot and Pine Creek railroad from Arnot to Hoytville, the Blossburg Coal Company erected a saw-mill on Babb's creek, five miles southwest of Arnot. Around this mill, which has a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber and 15,000 feet of lath a day, there soon grew up a village which was named Landrus, in honor of Henry J. Landrus, manager of the Blossburg Coal Company. A company store was started in June, 1887. This store, in which the postoffice is also located, is now carried on for the W. W. Bradbury Company, by Frank L. Beauge. The saw-mill is in charge of George Watson, outside foreman, and the railroad station in charge of D. F. Wilcox. The public school is in charge of James Muir, and religious services are held regularly in the school building by Rev. R. J. Reese, pastor of the Puritan Congregational church of Arnot. The village has a population of about three hundred.

The Bear Run Coal Mines were opened, a short distance above the village, by the Blossburg Coal Company, in 1888. The machinery of these mines is driven by electricity, the cars from the drifts to the chutes being hauled by thirty-horse power motors. The mines are in charge of Joseph Maxwell, mining foreman. When operated by a full force, they have a production of 625 tons a day.

CHAPTER LIII.

BLOSSBURG BOROUGH.

THE WILLIAMSON ROAD—PETER'S CAMP—BOROUGH SITE AND SURROUNDINGS—PIONEER SETTLERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES—DISCOVERY OF COAL—JUDGE KNAPP'S ENTERPRISES—THE ARBON COAL COMPANY—A REAL ESTATE BOOM—THE CORNING AND BLOSSBURG RAILROAD—THE SEYMOUR HOUSE—SIR CHARLES LYELL'S VISIT—WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTORY—THE MORRIS RUN RAILROAD—THE ARNOT BRANCH—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE FIRE OF 1873—PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—LATER BUSINESS CORPORATIONS—THE COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL.

IN 1792, when the party of immigrants engaged in cutting the Williamson road from Loyalsock, in Lycoming county, to Painted Post, New York, under the guidance of Robert and Benjamin Patterson, reached the Tioga river, after coming down the Bellman run valley, they established upon its bank a supply camp. Here the women and children were left and cared for until another section of the road had been cut and another camp established. The camp established at the point where the road crosses the Tioga river, was named Peter's Camp, Peter being the Christian name of the man who had charge of the bake oven. It is related that Peter was not an over-neat individual, and that in order to reform him in this regard, the members of the party, upon one occasion, treated him to a compulsory bath in the Tioga river.

The site of this camp is now within the limits of Blossburg borough, the surveyed area of which is nearly two miles from east to west, by two and a half from north to south. Owing to the restricted character of the valley—the average width at the bottom being scarcely more than a quarter of a mile—and the almost precipitous mountain incline on either side—the actual, built-upon area—save a somewhat less restricted space up Bellman run valley, in the southern part of the borough—is confined to a narrow strip, nearly three miles long, which follows the windings of the Tioga river from below the mouth of Morris run to the mouth of East creek. Midway of this narrow strip is the business center of the borough, the main street of which is the old Williamson road.

Within the borough limits the Tioga river receives the waters of Coal run, Bear run and East creek from the east, and Bellman run from the west. A small run having its source in Bloss township, flows down a ravine, back of the Horton place, and unites with Bellman run a short distance above its mouth. The mountains which line the river valley, rise to a height of over 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. The altitude of the borough—railroad level—is 1,348 feet above tide-water.

Blossburg is the second largest borough in the county. In 1880 it had 2,140 inhabitants, and in 1890, 2,568.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

In the year 1801 Aaron Bloss, born at Killingby, Connecticut, May 29, 1775, came to Tioga county, from Chenango county, New York, and settled near Covington. In 1802—the year given by his living descendants—he removed to Peter's Camp. Here, across the road from the east end of the bridge over the Tioga river, in the southern part of the present borough, he erected a house, the site of which is now occupied by a private residence. In this house he kept hotel until 1820, when he built a larger one, in which he continued in the hotel business until 1835, when he moved back to Covington, where he died March 24, 1843. To him, therefore, belongs the honor of being the first settler in Blossburg. It may be said, in passing, that this pioneer—a thorough woodsman and a noted hunter—was a man of strong, rugged build, with the courage to dare, the patience to endure, and the shrewd common sense to plan and execute, so frequently found in the men who formed the advance guard of civilization a century ago.

How long Aaron Bloss remained without neighbors cannot be definitely ascertained. The first to join him appears to have been Absalom Kingsbury. He came to Tioga county about 1813, made a clearing on Elk run, in Covington township, and afterwards, not earlier, probably, than 1818 or 1820, removed to Peter's Camp. The first attempt to found a town was made in the latter year, when Aaron Bloss changed the name of Peter's Camp to Blossburg. During the next five years the place grew slowly. Royal, Isaac and Asahel Walker, nephews of Aaron Bloss, and sons of Isaac Walker, a pioneer of Covington, were among the earliest settlers. They were followed by Eli Dartt, Judge John H. Knapp, Gearhart Boehm, Evan Harris, a man named Roberts and another named Dowers, some of whom made only a temporary stay. D. P. Freeman came in 1827; Dr. Lewis Saynisch, the first physician, in 1831; John L. Evans, in 1837; Francis Welch, in 1839; Col. Joseph Yonkin, Alexander H. Gaylord, James H. Gulick, Charles Finney, John James and George Richter in 1840.

Washington Landrus, father of the late Henry J. Landrus, of Wellsboro, and the oldest resident of Blossburg, came in 1839. He gives the names of twelve other persons who were here in that year. They were William Cleese, Clarendon Rathbone, Eli Dartt, Everett Winter Bloss, a son of Aaron Bloss, David Chatfield, Thomas Farr, Evan Harris, Gearhart Boehm, Dr. Lewis Saynisch, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, John L. Evans and Isaac Thomas. Joseph Hughes, also, came about this time and settled in the northern part of the borough. Bernard Murray, a native of Ireland, came about 1841. William Butler came in 1841, and remained until 1875, when he removed to Sunbury, Northumberland county. Patrick Bannon, a native of Ireland, and father of Senator Bannon, came in 1841. Benjamin R. Hall came from Lycoming county in 1842. Thomas Morgan and Reese W. Thomas came about the same time. Martin Stratton, born December 22, 1807, the oldest person in the borough, also came in 1842; John Cook and Simon Golden in 1848, and Jacob Jones in 1850. All these early settlers have passed

away, except Washington Landrus, Martin Stratton, George Richter, John Cook, Simon Golden and Jacob Jones.

EARLY INDUSTRIES AND ENTERPRISES.

In 1792, during the construction of the Williamson road, coal was discovered within the present limits of Blossburg, by Robert and Benjamin Patterson. The first effort to mine and market it, however, was made by David Clemons, a pioneer, who settled in Covington township in 1806. He opened a mine on Bear run, not much earlier, probably, than 1812 or 1815, and hauled an occasional load overland to Painted Post, New York. Aaron Bloss also opened up a mine on Bear run—a lower vein than that opened by Clemons, and now known as the Bloss vein—but only to supply local demands. These first efforts, owing to the lack of shipping facilities, were on a very small and very limited scale. They led Aaron Bloss and others, however, to ask the legislature, in 1817, for an appropriation of $10,000—which was refused—to improve the Williamson road over the mountain between Blossburg and Williamsport, and to attempts, on the part of individual enterprise, to widen and deepen the channel of the Tioga river, and finally to the organization of the Tioga River Navigation Company.

In the meantime, Blossburg coal had not only found its way to Painted Post, Corning and Elmira, but to Albany, where it played an important part in railroad, canal and navigation legislation, and, also, to Philadelphia, where men of capital and enterprise soon became interested in its development. The first man of means, however, to become interested in Blossburg was Judge John H. Knapp, of Elmira, New York. He came about 1825, in which year Curtis P. Stratton and Peter Kelts built a saw-mill for him, on the river, in the southern part of the borough, near the Fall Brook railroad bridge. In this mill—the first one here—Dr. Lewis Saynisch was afterwards interested. In 1826 Judge Knapp started the first store in the place. He also erected iron works for the smelting of iron ore and its manufacture into foundry and blacksmith's iron. He opened ore beds on "Barney" hill, and a coal mine on Coal run, where both coal and iron ore were mined. Failing to secure financial assistance promised by men of capital, and being in feeble health, he turned over his Blossburg enterprises to Samuel Weeks, and removed to Fort Madison, Iowa. During the next thirty years the iron works had many owners—most of whom lost money. Among the more prominent were John G. Boyd, P. P. Cleaver, James H. Gulick and A. J. Gaylord, who devoted himself to the manufacture of fire brick. In December, 1864, the plant was purchased by T. J. Mooers, who then established the foundry and machine shop still carried on by him.

In 1827 a large hotel building, known as the Knapp House, was erected west of the river, almost opposite the hotel of Aaron Bloss, by D. P. Freeman. Although erected under the patronage of Judge Knapp, and auspiciously opened January 1, 1828, with house-warming festivities, to which friends from far and near had been invited, this hotel does not appear to have prospered. After being occupied as a tenement for a number of years, it was destroyed by fire.

The first systematic attempt to determine the character and extent of the Blossburg coal and iron ore beds was made in 1832, and will be found set forth in detail

in the chapter devoted to the mineral resources of the county, which deals particularly with the early mines and mining.

In 1835 Aaron Bloss moved back to Covington, Absolom Kingsbury succeeding him as landlord of the hotel, which was afterwards kept by John L. Evans—also an early merchant—Francis Welch, John Cochran and others. It was destroyed by fire about 1853.

It was in 1835, also, that James R. Wilson—who became its first president—Dr. Joseph P. Morris and others, of Philadelphia, with Dr. Lewis Saynisch, of Blossburg, organized the Arbon Coal Company, and appointed James H. Gulick, of New Jersey, selling agent. Land was purchased of Aaron Bloss, including the Bear Run mines, and preparations made to mine coal and iron on an extensive scale, as soon as the railroad, then projected, could be completed. John James, a native of Pontypool, Wales—prominent in later years in the development of the Fall Brook coal beds—was placed in charge of the mines, and held the position under the various owners for sixteen years.

In 1837, in anticipation of the building of the railroad from Corning to Blossburg, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Amos P. Granger and Hon. Thomas Davis, of New York, and Hon. James Ford and C. Parkhurst, of Lawrenceville, became interested in the development of Blossburg. They purchased 240 acres of land, embracing the present business center of the borough, and divided it into building lots. They also became identified with various enterprises, calculated to make the place an important manufacturing center. Clarendon Rathbone, the first lawyer in the village, became interested in coal and timber lands here about this time.

About 1838 a postoffice was established, the first postmaster, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, holding the office until 1842, when he removed to Mansfield. Among the more prominent of his successors were James P. Taylor, who held the office from 1860 until his death in 1874. Frank H. Stratton, the present incumbent, has held the office since March 29, 1894.

In 1840 Charles Finney started a store in a little building—thought to have been the old Knapp store building—just north of Washington Landrus' dwelling. He sold out to Captain Moss, who in turn sold out to John Cochran, who afterwards sold to A. H. Gaylord and Washington Gray. In this year, also, Col. Joseph Yonkin, who previously had a contract with the Tioga River Navigation Company, built the old Washington Hotel. Some years later Colonel Yonkin built the well-known Yonkin House, in which he kept hotel during the remainder of his life. This house is now kept by John Boothe. About this time James Jenkinson kept hotel in the northern part of the borough, on the site of the Hughes residence. James Husted also kept hotel in this house for a time.

July 4, 1840, was marked by the completion of the Corning and Blossburg railroad to Covington. Early in the following September it was completed to Blossburg. A real estate and business boom followed. The Arbon Coal Company began shipping coal by rail. It established a store with Dr. Joseph P. Morris in charge, in the building now occupied by Mrs. Kelly's grocery store. It also built a saw-mill near the mouth of East creek, in the northern part of the borough, and made an excavation with the intention of building a large hotel, and drawing the business of the town in that direction. The hotel was never built.

In 1841 John G. Boyd, cashier of the bank at Towanda, and a member of the lumber firm of Boyd & Cleaver, of Covington, built the Seymour House, in connection with Samuel Cleaver. It was named in honor of Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York. The first landlord was Philemon Doud, who was succeeded by P. P. Cleaver. During the more than fifty years of its existence it has had many landlords, being vacant, at times, for years. The present landlord, M. S. Murray, took charge ... the fall of 1894. The building is owned by the "Erie" Railroad Company, and a portion of the first story is occupied by its local ticket agent and the office of the division supervisor.

John G. Boyd also became interested in the iron works and other enterprises. His various speculations, however, seriously entangled him, and on the morning of February 17, 1842, he committed suicide, in Philadelphia, by firing a loaded pistol into his mouth. His death had a serious effect upon various enterprises, and upon individuals, in Blossburg and in Covington.

In 1841 Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent English geologist, visited Blossburg and made a very thorough examination of the coal deposits, especially of the Bear Run mine, then being operated by the Arbon Coal Company, of which Dr. Lewis Saynisch was the president. After returning to England, the distinguished scientist published a full description of the Blossburg coal deposits, noting the similarity between them and the coal measures of South Wales.

In 1842 Benjamin R. Hall came to Blossburg, from "Block House," and for over twenty years kept the United States Hotel, on the corner north of the present opera house. In 1844 the Arbon Coal Company was succeeded by William M. Mallory & Company, who operated the mines until 1857, mining and shipping 405,116 tons of coal. In the latter year Duncan S. Magee, as the representative of his father, John Magee, leased the mines, and operated them until 1859, when the mines at Fall Brook were opened. Since then coal has been mined within the Blossburg borough limits for local supply only, shipment by rail ceasing with the opening of the Fall Brook mines. In 1866 the Bear Run mines, now known as the Jones mines, were purchased from James H. Gulick, by J. M. Evans, J. M. Evans, Jr., John Bouncer and Jacob Jones, and operated by them under the name of Evans & Jones. They are now owned by Mr. Jones, and operated by his son, Benjamin F. Jones. The Coal Run mines are operated by A. F. Gaylord. The Golden Brothers and Loyd & Crooks, have opened up mines west of the river, in the southern part of the borough. Hutchinson Brothers operate a mine west of the river, in the northern part of the borough.

A window glass manufactory was established in 1847, in the northern part of the borough, by William Dezang, of Geneva, New York, and glass manufactured from sand rock. Several years later Mr. Dezang was succeeded by Webb, Fellows & Co., who operated the factory until 1860, when they were succeeded by O. F. Taylor and James H. Gulick. In 1867 a co-operative company, known as Hirsch, Ely & Co., leased the factory, operated it, and carried on a store in connection therewith, until 1888, when it passed into the hands of the United Glass Company, otherwise known as the "Glass Trust," who soon afterwards shut it down.

In October, 1853, the railroad from Blossburg to Morris Run was completed,

and in 1859 the railroad from Blossburg to Fall Brook built. In 1862 the repair shops of the Tioga Railroad Company were removed from Corning to Blossburg, and a new impetus given to the growth and business activity of the place. In 1866 the railroad to Arnot was built and the mines opened up there. In 1868 Drake & Taylor erected a saw-mill west of the river, near the site of the old Knapp Hotel. This mill was destroyed by fire March 3, 1876, and was rebuilt by the Blossburg Coal Company, and run until the summer of 1895, when it was dismantled. In 1869 A. Rumsey & Company, of Philadelphia, built a tannery, with an annual capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 sides of sole leather, on the west side of the river, in the southern part of the borough. In 1875 they sold it to Hoyt Brothers, of New York, who carried it on until May, 1893, when it passed into the control of the Union Tanning Company, a member of the United States Leather Company. It gives employment to seventy-five men, and is in charge of A. E. Botchford, superintendent.

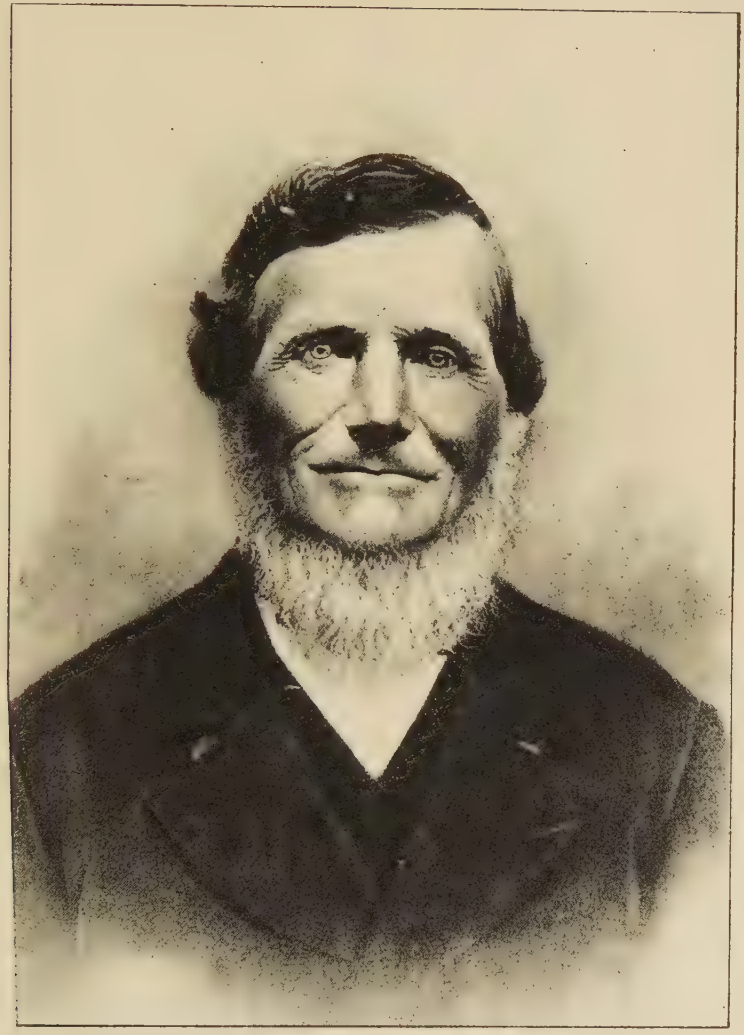
BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

Blossburg was incorporated as a borough August 29, 1871, and the first election held September 12, 1871, resulting in the choice of the following officers: L. H. Shattuck, burgess; E. S. Scofield, A. H. Gaylord, D. H. Stratton, William M. Butler, O. F. Taylor and William McCarron, councilmen; Francis Welch and H. P. Erwin, justices of the peace; Thomas Morgan, overseer of the poor; J. H. Putnam, judge of election; William Wallace and B. A. Murray, inspectors of election; G. C. Fuller, R. D. Horton and J. L. Belden, auditors, and John Weaver, Michael Ely, Henry Hollands, Jacob Jones, A. T. James and J. Phillips, school directors. The first meeting of the council was held September 8, 1871, when J. C. Horton was elected borough clerk. The names of the burgesses since elected are as follows: A. H. Gaylord, 1873; H. Hollands, 1874; C. H. Goldsmith, 1875-76; O. F. Taylor, 1877-78; J. Yonkin, 1879; S. Bowen, 1880-81; H. J. Shattuck, 1882; G. W. Morgan, 1883-84-85; A. F. Gaylord, 1886; J. Aylesworth, 1887-88; W. H. McCarty, 1889; C. T. Knight, 1890; Frank D. Andrews, 1891-92-93; A. Richter, 1894-96, and Frank D. Andrews, elected in 1897.

The following named persons have been elected and commissioned justices of the peace: H. P. Erwin, 1871; re-elected, 1879, 1884; Francis Welch, 1871; R. B. Freeman, 1876; re-elected, 1881, 1882; J. B. Denmark, 1876; Adam Schoop, 1888; John Cook, 1888; re-elected, 1893; D. R. Doud, 1891; Thomas H. Williams, 1892; re-elected, 1893.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Eagle Engine Company was organized in 1869. The officers were: A. T. James, foreman; Joseph Maxwell, assistant foreman; Sumner P. White, treasurer, and W. A. Shields, secretary. The Mist Hose Company was organized at the same time, with the following officers: J. E. Belden, foreman; G. C. Miller, assistant foreman, and J. C. Horton, secretary. This company was incorporated January 31, 1887. In 1873 a reorganization of the department took place, the Eagle Engine Company being succeeded by the Drake Engine Company. The department, as now constituted, is composed of the Mist Hose Company and the Andrews Hose Company, each having a good equipment of fire-fighting apparatus.



D. M Shaw

THE FIRE OF 1873.

On the night of March 6, 1873, Blossburg was visited by a destructive fire, which swept away nearly the entire business portion of the town, involving owners and occupants in a heavy financial loss. The district burned over extended from Carpenter to Hannibal streets, on both sides of Main street. The buildings, being of wood, burned quickly, and the flames spread rapidly. The loss was happily confined to property. Though severely felt, it did not deter the owners of the real estate from rebuilding. Substantial and sightly buildings of brick soon arose to replace the wooden ones destroyed, greatly improving the appearance of the business portion of the borough. From time to time, since then, additional brick business buildings have been erected, each in keeping with the prevailing ideas in architecture. The township records and many other valuable papers were either entirely or partially destroyed in this fire, and much valuable information concerning the earlier history of Blossburg obliterated, save, in so far as it has been preserved, in the memories of the living.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

Dr. Lewis Saynisch, a native of Germany, was the first physician to locate permanently in Blossburg. He settled there in 1831, and soon after identified himself with the development of the coal deposits, and with the early mercantile and manufacturing interests of the place, serving for several years as president of the Arbon Coal Company. He continued to practice his profession until his death, in 1858. Dr. Henry Kilbourn, who located in Covington in 1828, included Blossburg in the wide territory over which he practiced, residing at different times in each place, during the more than half a century of his active professional career. Among the later physicians were Drs. J. P. Davison, M. L. Bacon, William Caldwell, Nelson Ingham, Patrick Culnane, H. G. Smythe and I. N. Ingham. The late Dr. L. W. Johnson began practice in the borough in 1883, having previously practiced at Liberty. Dr. Charles Clarence Winsor practiced in the borough from 1885 to his death, December 3, 1889. Dr. Francis A. Birrolo came in 1895, but subsequently removed to Trenton, New Jersey, where he died January 21, 1897. The present resident physicians are Dr. G. D. Crandall, who located in 1872, and Dr. E. M. Haley, who came in 1890.

Clarendon Rathbone was the pioneer lawyer of Blossburg, where he located in 1840, continuing in the active practice of his profession up to within a few years of his death, which occurred August 26, 1882, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was, at the time, the oldest member of the bar of Tioga county. Mr. Rathbone appears to have had the field pretty much to himself for a long time. Among the attorneys of more recent years were John C. Horton, who located in Blossburg about 1870; Henry W. Roland, who located in October, 1876, and Harvey B. Leach, who came to Blossburg in September, 1886, and practiced here until March, 1897, when he removed to Wellsboro. The bar is at present represented by Walter T. Merrick, who began practice in 1886; Charles L. Fellows, who came from Canton, Bradford county, in November, 1896, and entered into partnership with Mr. Merrick, and Frank Hughes, who was admitted to practice in November, 1896, and became a partner of his preceptor, Mr. Leach.

SCHOOLS.

A school building was erected about 1835, or possibly a few years later, near the river bank, in the upper part of the borough. Among those who are said to have taught here, were William Allsworth, John Jaquish, Margaret Young, Henrietta Gray and Miss Hensler, who afterwards married C. Jacquemin, and who gave private lessons in French. About the year 1839 a school building was erected on the north side of Bear run, near the site of the inclined plane. Here David Lewis, Margaret Young and Maria Rathbone taught. A third school building was erected in 1843 in the northern part of the borough, near the present residence of Martin Stratton. Among the early teachers in this school were Maria Harkness, Mary Lawrence, Charlotte Harkness, Mr. Salone, John Jacobs, Jerusha Lownsbery and Maria Knowlton. In 1850 a Union school house was erected on ground given by Hon. Horatio Seymour, which was used for public school purposes until 1874, when the present building was erected. R. C. Cross, Clarendon Rathbone, Margaret Yeomans, Myra Horton, William Humphrey and William A. Gaskill taught in this school. The present graded school building is centrally located, on the hillside west of the river, and commands a fine view of the borough and the valley. It is a handsome brick edifice, and cost, with the building site, $13,000. In 1894 a primary school building, centrally located, was erected at a cost of about $1,500. A third school building, erected about twenty years ago, is situated on the west side of the river, on the site of "Peter's Camp." The schools of the borough have been well conducted, and able and experienced teachers have been employed from year to year.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Mount Zion Welsh Congregational Church was organized as early as 1840. Among the original members were Thomas Davis, Jenkin Evans, John Bowen, John Hughes and others. A small chapel served as a house of worship until 1870, when a church building, costing $3,400, was erected. It was dedicated December 4, of that year, the services being participated in by Rev. Mr. Evans, of Hyde Park; Rev. N. L. Reynolds, pastor of the Baptist church, and Rev. Harvey Lamkin, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. This building was burned in December, 1886, and was uninsured. In 1887 the present house of worship on Ruah street was erected, costing $3,000. The following are the names of the pastors who have served this church: Revs. Daniel Lewis, R. Parry, John Davis, Evan Davis, Philip Peregrine, F. Tilo Evans, J. M. Evans, Abraham Jones, Morgan Daniels and Caradock Jones, the present pastor. The church was incorporated November 27, 1871, William J. Richards, John M. Evans and Jacob Jones being named as trustees. The present membership is fifty, with forty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which David R. Evans is superintendent.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Church was the name of a church chartered May 2, 1842, a petition for a charter having been filed in the court of common pleas January 18, 1842. This petition was signed by Miller Fox, Thomas Turner, Clarendon Rathbone, James H. Gulick, J. Jones Smith, James Jenkinson, Franklin Wright, James A. Van Ness, J. G. Taylor, Jacob G. Scudder, Samuel W. Lord, Clement H. Smith, John W. Johnson and Charles E. Smith. This church seems

to have had but a brief existence, there being no records showing who were its pastors or members.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church was chartered December 5, 1867, with the following officers: Philip Dykins, senior warden; Isaac E. Ross, junior warden; James H. Gulick, O. F. Taylor, Samuel H. Thompson, J. C. Evans and John Adams, vestrymen. The present church edifice, erected in 1867-68, was consecrated by Bishop Stevens in September of the latter year. The first rector was Rev. M. L. Kern. His successors have been, Revs. Benjamin Hartley, J. D. Rockwell, J. T. Fugette, J. U. Graf, A. R. DeWitt, and Rev. Marcellus Karcher, the present rector, who came in November, 1894. There are thirty members in the church and seventy-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which W. A. Shields is the superintendent.

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1841, with twenty members. The first services were held in a public hall, by Rev. John O'Reilly, of St. Joseph's, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, whose field embraced a circuit of sixty miles, and who had been appointed by Bishop Kendrick, to attend Blossburg and other missions. A site for a church was given by Hon. Horatio Seymour, who, as well as Mr. Calket, of Philadelphia, made other liberal donations. On October 9, 1851, the foundation trenches were dug by Patrick Bannon, Simon Golden, James Mooney and Thomas Dissing. In January, 1851, the corner stone was laid by Bishop Kendrick, Rev. F. Ahern being in charge at the time. The contract for the building—a plain, wooden edifice, 30x50 feet, was awarded to John L. Evans, of Blossburg. Rev. Francis Maguire, who also attended at Troy, Union, and other missions, was the first resident pastor. His successors have been, Rev. Francis McCarty, 1862 to 1864; Rev. John Laughlin, October, 1864, to June, 1866; Rev. Michael Murphy, 1866 to 1869; Rev. Gerald McMurray, 1869 to 1872; Rev. John A. Wynne, pastor, and Rev. J. C. McDermott, assistant, appointed in 1872. Father Wynne died in Blossburg in March, 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. P. J. Murphy, who served until 1889, when the late pastor, Rev. James A. Connolly, took charge. He died in July, 1896, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Lucas, the present pastor.

During the pastorate of Rev. Gerald McMurray, an addition of fifty feet was built to the church and the pastoral residence erected, at a cost of $2,000. The membership of the church embraces seventy-two families, with seventy-five children in the Sunday-school.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (Polish) was established in 1872, and a church edifice, costing $3,000, erected in 1873. This church, the parochial school and the parish residence connected therewith, is situated in the southern part of the borough, on the hillside, east of the river. The first rector was Rev. A. Claveter, succeeded by Revs. B. Gramlewitch, L. Spryszynski, T. Klonowski, and the present pastor, S. Siedlecki. The membership of this church consists of sixty families, with about sixty children in the Sunday-school. The parochial school, the teacher of which is L. Olszewski, was established in 1876. There is an average attendance of eighty pupils. A new two-story frame school building, costing $2,000, has recently been erected. Adjoining the church on the south is the parish residence. Within the past three years over $6,000 has been expended

in repairs to the church and the parish residence, and in the erection of the new parochial school. Father Siedlecki has charge, also, of St. Joseph's church, Morris Run. The Polish Catholics of Arnot attend the church in Blossburg.

The First Presbyterian Church of Blossburg was incorporated October 4, 1849, soon after its organization. A house of worship was built in 1853, and destroyed by fire in 1862. James H. Gulick, Hon. Horatio Seymour and others, had contributed towards its erection, the congregation being small and the means of its members limited. In 1863 the church was rebuilt, but a dispute arising between the congregation and Mr. Gulick, it was sold to the Baptists, and the society soon after ceased to exist.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Blossburg may be said to be the successor of the First Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal church of Blossburg, incorporated June 2, 1864, with Samuel Kendrick, Elisha L. Nash and Joel Saxon as trustees. In the year 1867, during the pastorate over the latter church of Rev. J. G. Crane, Rev. Harvey Lamkin, of Mansfield, was called to organize a Methodist Episcopal church. This he did, Mr. Crane and nearly all the members of his congregation joining. The society was duly incorporated December 5, 1867. The following are the names of the pastors: Revs. M. S. Kymer, 1867-68; Harvey Lamkin, 1870-74; C. G. Lovell, 1874-76; Charles H. Wright, 1876-79; R. N. Leake, 1879-82; J. B. Shearer, 1882-84; Robert Brewster, 1884—died June 24, 1887; C. S. Carr, 1887-88; B. J. Tracy, 1888-93; E. S. Annable, 1893-96; J. B. Beadle, the present pastor, who took charge in October, 1896. A church edifice, costing $5,590, was erected in 1871 by Samuel Gaylord. In the spring and summer of 1895 this building was repaired, within and without, at a cost of $4,400. A handsome parsonage, erected in 1888, and costing $2,000, occupies the lot just west of the church. The church and parsonage, which are situated on the west bank of the Tioga river, just north of the Main street bridge, are valued at $10,000. There are now 175 members, with 170 pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Mrs. M. J. Brewster is superintendent. There are also ninety-six members in the Epworth League, made up of the younger members of the church.

The First Baptist Church of Blossburg was formally recognized by a council of the Baptist churches of the Tioga Association in May, 1867. Its previous history is as follows: After the rebuilding of the Presbyterian church in 1863, by James H. Gulick, and his controversy with the Presbyterian congregation, he offered the building to several denominations in Blossburg. In May, 1865, Revs. G. P. Watrous and N. L. Reynolds were invited by Judge L. B. Smith and Henry Hollands to confer with them in relation to purchasing it for the use of the Baptist denomination. This was done, and Rev. N. L. Reynolds became the pastor. Henry Hollands was chosen clerk and deacon, L. B. Smith and Henry Hollands, trustees in behalf of the church, and A. H. Gaylord for the congregation. Mr. Reynolds continued as pastor until 1871, during which time the membership increased to sixty-seven. His successors have been as follows: Revs. J. A. Baskwell, June, 1871, to September, 1872; E. S. Mills, December, 1872, to 1878; F. K. Fowler, 1878 to June 20, 1886; Eugene Riehl, December 5, 1886, to 1891; W. C. D. Bond, 1891 to July, 1896. Rev. Joseph Klucker, the present pastor, took charge in September, 1896. In 1889 the present handsome church building, occupying the old building site, was erected at a cost

of $5,000, and was dedicated February 5, 1890, the building committee being Henry Hollands, D. H. Stratton, Rev. Eugene Riehl and S. S. F. Landon. This church has a large membership, and is prosperous. The Sunday-school has 125 teachers and pupils and is in charge of I. M. Horton, superintendent.

The Second Congregational Church of Blossburg was organized in 1886, and incorporated February 21, 1887. The first pastor, Rev. James Evans, served from the organization until the end of the year 1887, when he resigned. April 1, 1888, Rev. James T. Matthews, the present pastor, took charge. This church has a membership of about 100, a Sunday-school of 150 pupils and a Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, of which Charles Parker is president, of forty-five active members. Isaac Hewitt is the superintendent of the Sunday-school. In the fall of 1886 a church building was erected at a cost of $3,000. It is situated on the west side of Williamson street, above Lynd street.

The Cemeteries of Blossburg, four in number, are situated in the southern part of the borough. They are known as Union, Odd Fellows, the English Catholic and the Polish Catholic cemeteries, and are used as burial places by the people of Blossburg, Arnot, Antrim, Fall Brook, Morris Run and Union. Within their inclosures lie the remains of many of the earlier settlers in each of those places. The grounds of each are fenced and well-cared for, and many of the graves are marked by handsome granite and marble monuments.

SOCIETIES.

Arbon Lodge, No. 489, I. O. O. F., was organized May 20, 1853. The first officers were: John James, N. G.; J. B. Husted, V. G.; John Lang, S.; Thomas Hanson, P. S.; Evan Bowen, T. It flourished and met regularly until 1859, when, owing to decrease of membership, caused by withdrawals and removals, it suspended work. It was reorganized March 10, 1865. This is the parent of the lodges at Morris Run and Fall Brook. It now numbers 241 members.

Enterprise Encampment, No. 153, I. O. O. F., was organized April 20, 1867. The first officers were: T. B. Anderson, C. P.; David Harrison, J. W.; Matthew Waddell, H. P.; John Dunsmore, S. W.; John Evans, S.; David Brown, T.; James Wighton, F. G.; William Smart, S. G. The encampment now numbers 175 members.

Faith Degree Lodge, No. 96, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted October 20, 1874, with thirty-eight charter members. The first officers were: Thomas Trimble, N. G.; Mrs. Harriet Mayo, V. G.; Mrs. E. M. Doane, S.; Mrs. Lucy Mold, T. This lodge now numbers forty-nine members.

Bloss Lodge, No. 350, A. Y. M., was organized March 9, 1865, with the following officers: James P. Taylor, W. M.; Alfred T. James, S. W.; A. L. Bodine, J. W.; T. B. Anderson, T.; Israel G. Wood, S.; Daniel H. Stratton, S. D.; Rufus Farr, J. D.; William M. Butler, S. M. of C.; L. Auerback, T. The names of the past masters of this lodge are as follows: James P. Taylor, Rufus Farr, Nathan Clegg, G. V. Putnam, William P. Parker, George C. Fuller, Alfred T. James, Rufus Farr, Stephen H. Hollands, Nelson Ingram, Hugh Reynolds, Samuel McDougall, Frank H. Stratton, Augustus E. Botchford, George D. Clark, W. P. Parker and Howard H. Roberts. The lodge now numbers ninety-six members.

St. Andrew's C. T. A. & B. Association is made up of the members of the Catholic faith, and is the result of repeated efforts to permanently establish a total abstinence society in Blossburg. The first society, non-sectarian, was organized January 1, 1868. Its officers were William D. Hyde, P.; J. W. Burgen, S.; Daniel McCarty, T., and Dennis McCarty, Timothy Donovan and Hugh Kerwan directors. A temperance brass band was also organized. The membership of this society soon dwindled. December 26, 1869, the faithful few met and organized a Catholic temperance society, the first officers of which were Rev. Gerald McMurray, P.; Edward Gavigan, V. P.; Dr. Patrick Culnane, T.; Thomas V. Keefe, L., and M. Clohessy, Thomas Bradley and Dennis McCarty, Jr., directors. This organization also went out of existence within a year or two. Still persevering, however, a number of friends of temperance met August 16, 1874, in the tailor shop of James Conlon and organized St. Andrew's Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association. Similar societies have since been organized in Arnot, Fall Brook, Morris Run, Antrim and Morris. The first officers were Michael Ely, P.; James Conlon, T.; Hugh Kerwan, R. & F. S., and Charles H. Bennet, M. This society now numbers about fifty-five members and is in a flourishing condition.

St. Andrew's Society, No. 30, C. K. of A., was chartered January 3, 1879, with the following officers: Edward Gavigan, P.; J. J. McCarty, V. P.; Philip Goldmeyer, S.; Henry Gilbert, T., and James Leahy and John Haily, members. The society now numbers twenty-five members.

Division No. 4, A. O. H., was organized in September, 1890, by M. S. Murray, county president, with the following officers: John Lyons, P.; P. J. Donahue, V. P.; James Cowley, R. S.; W. F. O'Donnell, F. S., and T. J. Golden, T. It has now forty members. The officers of the county organization are as follows: M. S. Murray, Blossburg, president; John F. Lynch, Antrim, secretary; Edward P. Ryan, Arnot, treasurer.

Bloss Lodge, No. 167, K. of H., was organized July 12, 1876. The first officers were A. J. Owen, P. D.; A. T. James, D.; Dr. E. G. Drake, V. D.; L. A. Wing, A. D.; D. H. Stratton, C.; J. A. Hadley, G.; A. J. Pollock, R.; J. L. Davis, F. R.; G. A. Lewis, T.; Robert Davie, G.; James Vaughan, S.; A. J. Owen, L. A. Wing and A. M. Ingham, trustees; A. J. Owen, representative to the Grand Lodge, and Dr. E. G. Drake, medical director. This lodge now numbers ninety-four members.

Lieut. Henry J. Brown Post, No. 171, G. A. R., was organized March 22, 1882, and was named in honor of Lieut. Henry J. Brown, a second lieutenant in the Seventh Ohio Zouaves, who was killed at the battle of Slaughter Mountain. The first officers were George H. Brown, C.; George Wilson, S. V. C.; N. H. Robbins, O. D.; A. J. Brown, Q. M.; S. W. Patterson, O. G.; G. W. Sheffer, R. D. E.; F. M. Smith, Adj't; George Richter, C. B.; Rev. E. S. Schenck, C., and Thomas W. Brown, H. J. Marvin, Edward W. Maynard, A. J. Brown, Miles G. Lee, D. S. Ireland, N. H. Robbins, F. M. Smith, D. J. Williams, Samuel Trull, Frank Towner and I. N. Ingram, M. D., members. Lieutenant Brown, for whom the post was named, was a native of Covington. The post now numbers forty-seven members.

Lieut. Henry. J. Brown, W. R. C., No. 127, was organized January 16, 1889. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. Emily Evans, P.; Mrs. Phoebe Botchford, S. V. P.; Mrs. Mattie Marvin, J. V. P.; Mrs. Ina Cook, S.; Mrs. Annie S. Evans,

T.; Mrs. Maggie Tracy, Ch.; Mrs. May Marvin, C.; Mrs. Ruth Trull, G.; Mrs. Helen Trull, A. C.; Mrs. Kate Brown and Mrs. Genie Tracy, A. G. Since its organization this corps has expended for relief purposes, in money, $150; other than money, between $900 and $1,000. It now numbers forty-one members.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Blossburg was organized April 21, 1887. The first officers were Mrs. Mary Jennings, P.; Mrs. I. M. Horton, R. S.; Mrs. D. Botchford, C. S., and Mrs. Henry Sendlinger, T. This union maintains a free reading room.

Washington Camp, No. 644, P. O. S. of A., was chartered May 12, 1892, with fifteen members. It meets in the Odd Fellows' building, and has eighty-three members.

LATER BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.

The Blossburg Petroleum Company was chartered June 11, 1877, the incorporators being A. T. James, T. J. Mooers, William Larkin, N. Ingram, Albert Ward and J. C. Horton. The company was organized for the purpose of boring for petroleum oil, and a well was sunk in the southern part of the borough. Although the oil sand was reached, the well proved a dry one. No attempt has since been made to sink another well.

The Blossburg Water Company was organized in July, 1891, and incorporated September 14, 1891, with $60,000 capital stock, divided into 600 shares of $100 each. The incorporators, stockholders and directors were Hon. Lemuel Ammerman, president; Hon. Louis A. Watres, vice-president; Robert C. Adams, secretary and treasurer; John M. Corbett and John F. Murphy. This company was organized for the purpose of supplying Blossburg with water. Work on the plant was begun September 1, 1891, and the water turned on January 1, 1892. The gravity system is used, the water being brought a distance of two and three-fourths miles, the source of supply being Taylor run and its tributaries, which drain an area of nine square miles. The storage basin on Taylor run has a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons. It is 230 feet above the borough level. Frank H. Stratton is the superintendent of the company in Blossburg.

The Blossburg Beef Company, organized April 4, 1893, is a branch of G. F. & E. C. Swift, Chicago. A cold storage building for the reception of fresh meats, shipped from Chicago in carload lots, was erected and placed in charge of H. E. DePui. A large business is transacted with dealers in Blossburg, Fall Brook, Morris Run, Arnot, Covington and other places.

The Blossburg Building, Real Estate and Improvement Company was chartered October 3, 1893, the incorporators being R. J. Stillwell, G. M. Hunt, James H. Mold, A. L. Smith, F. B. Smith, and John L. Davis, treasurer. The capital stock is $10,000, divided into 200 shares of $50 each. The object of the company is expressed by its name.

The Miners National Bank is the successor of a private banking house established May 1, 1871, by Horace and Samuel W. Pomeroy, of Troy, Pennsylvania, and W. H. Smith, under the firm name of Pomeroy Brothers & Smith. The first location was in the Eagle Hotel block, which was destroyed by the fire of March, 1873. The present building was erected in June of that year. In June, 1880, Mr. Smith sold

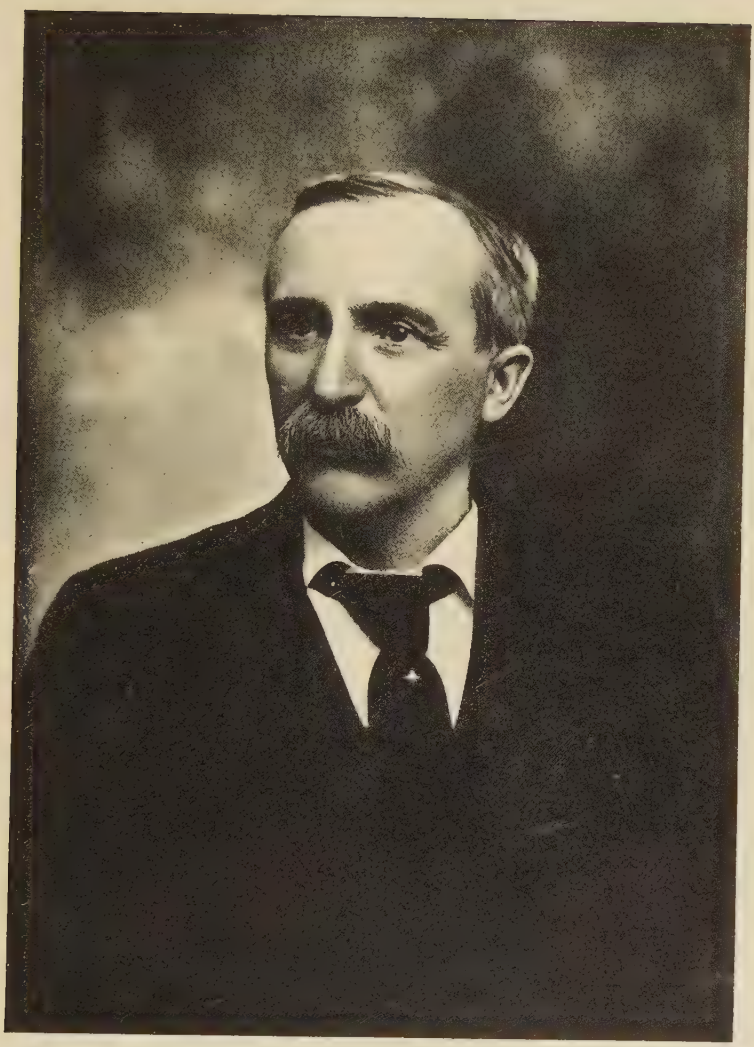
his interest to Frederick E. Smith, of Tioga, and the firm became Pomeroy Brothers & F. E. Smith. Mr. Smith died October 8, 1889. His son, A. L. Smith, who had entered the bank in 1879, and had filled the position of cashier, became the representative of his father's interest. The practical management of the bank, which had been intrusted to him, was continued, his assistant being J. L. Davis. Under his management the institution prospered, weathering, for twenty-five years, periods of panic and financial depression, and fully meriting the confidence in its stability reposed in it by the public. July 1, 1895, the capital stock of $50,000 having been previously subscribed, and the laws relating to national banks complied with, it opened as the Miners National Bank of Blossburg, with the following officers and board of directors: Samuel W. Pomeroy, president; L. W. Eighmey, vice-president; A. L. Smith, cashier; J. L. Davis, assistant cashier, and S. W. Pomeroy, L. W. Eighmey, A. L. Smith, F. B. Smith and Charles E. Bullock, directors. Since the organization as a national bank, the bank building has been remodeled and repaired throughout. On January 12, 1897, A. L. Smith was elected president, to succeed S. W. Pomeroy, deceased; L. W. Eighmey, vice-president, and J. L. Davis, cashier.

THE COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL.

A hospital for injured persons of the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania, was erected in Blossburg during the year 1890, under an act of the legislature, providing for such institutions, framed and introduced by the Hon. Horace B. Packer, of Wellsboro. The building is located on the hillside, east of the river, in the northern part of the borough, the site and grounds embracing five acres, being elevated, picturesque and healthful. There are two wards, 25x46 feet each, built of wood, forming north and south wings of a brick administration building located between them. In the latter is the office, the operating room and a hall connecting the two wards, the dining room and the kitchen. In the second story are the pharmacy, the linen room and the sleeping rooms of the matron and nurses. There is also an annex building or ward separate from the main building, for the purpose of isolating patients who may develop contagious diseases. In the main building are thirty-nine beds and in the annex twelve. There is also an ice house, a barn and open carriage sheds. The building was delivered to the State October 30, 1890, by David Cameron, and the first patient received in February, 1891. The first physician was Dr. H. E. Caldwell. His successors have been Dr. E. M. Haley and Dr. G. D. Crandall, the present physician. Mrs. A. E. Strait, the matron, is assisted by two nurses, one for the male and one for the female ward.

This hospital is intended principally for the treatment, free of charge, of persons injured in the bituminous coal region, but pay patients, except those suffering from contagious diseases, are also received and treated. The institution is managed by a board of trustees, constituted as follows: W. S. Nearing, Morris Run, president; Hon. Charles Tubbs, Osceola, vice-president; Henry J. Landrus*, Wellsboro, secretary; Hugh Cunningham, Arnot, treasurer, and Richard T. Dodson*, Arnot;

* Since this article was compiled, Henry J. Landrus, Richard T. Dodson and John Van Dyke have died. The vacancies thus created in the board have been filled by the appointment of A. Lee Smith, of Blossburg; Frank H. Dartt, of Arnot, and Aaron R. Niles, of Wellsboro. Mr. Innes, of Canton, succeeded Mr. Landrus as secretary of the board.



J. H. Bailey

Jacob Jones, Blossburg; Daniel Innes, Canton; Hamilton B. Humes, Jersey Shore, and John Van Dyke*, Canton. The governor of the State, judges of the several courts of record of the Commonwealth, inspectors of mines and members of the legislature are ex-officio visitors. The institution is maintained and supported by legislative appropriations.

CHAPTER LIV.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MINERAL WEALTH—STREAMS—RAILROADS—POPULATION—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—MORRIS RUN MINES AND RAILROAD—COAL MINING COMPANIES—THE VILLAGE OF MORRIS RUN—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SOCIETIES.

HAMILTON township was created December 5, 1871, its territory being taken from Bloss and Ward townships. It is one of the smaller townships of the county and contains about fifteen square miles. Its surface is broken and for the most part mountainous, and was originally covered with a heavy forest growth. The pine and hemlock have been nearly all cut away, while a large amount of hardwood timber is annually used for props, etc., in the coal mines. The elevation ranges from 1,360 to 1,800 feet above the sea level. Nearly the entire area of the township is underlaid with coal, iron ore and fire clay. Of the coal, three veins, the Seymour, Bloss and Bear Run, are workable. The township is well watered, the principal stream being the Tioga river, which flows in a northwesterly direction through the southern half, receiving Carpenter run, which flows from the south, and Morris run, which flows from the northwest. The valley of the Tioga is traversed by the Fall Brook railroad, and that of Morris run by the Morris Run railroad. The lands of the Morris Run Coal Mining Company occupy nearly the entire area of the township, the portion devoted to agriculture being very limited. With the exception of some twenty-five or thirty families at Cummings' mills, near the southeast corner of the Blossburg borough limits; a few families at Aylesworth mill, near the mouth of Taylor run, and a small settlement of Polish families in the northern part of the township, the population is confined to the village of Morris Run. In 1880 the census returns showed 2,060 inhabitants, and in 1890, 2,375.

The office of justice of the peace has been filled as follows: W. S. Nearing, elected in 1872; W. L. Richards, 1872; Nathan Church, 1877; Samuel Woodhouse, 1877; re-elected in 1882, 1887, 1892 and 1897.

MORRIS RUN MINES AND RAILROAD.

In 1832 when Richard C. Taylor made a geographical survey of the region in and around Blossburg, he discovered the existence of several coal veins in the valley of Morris run, a small mountain stream which rises in the northeastern part of Hamilton township, flows southwest, and empties into the Tioga river near the southeast corner of the Blossburg borough limits. It was named in honor of Hon. Samuel W. Morris, a pioneer settler of Wellsboro, prominently identified with the construction of the Corning and Blossburg railroad. In 1852 explorations, with a view to opening up new coal mines, were carried on in the valley of this stream, under the direction of the Tioga Improvement Company, with the result that coal of a superior quality and in paying quantities was discovered near its headwaters, about two and a half miles east of Blossburg. Steps were immediately taken to mine and market the coal. In order to do this it became necessary to build a line of railroad from Blossburg, along the valley of the Tioga river, to Morris run, and up the valley of that stream to the coal openings. This road was surveyed during the same year by Col. Pharon Jarrett, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, assisted by Humphries Brewer and J. Livingstone, and completed in October, 1853. It is four miles in length, and rises from an elevation above tidewater of 1,348 feet at Blossburg to 1,687 feet at Morris Run. It is now operated as a part of the "Erie" system.

COAL MINING COMPANIES.

The Morris Run mines were opened in 1853 and were operated until 1862 by the Tioga Improvement Company, during which time there were mined 323,174 tons of coal. John Young was the first mining superintendent of the company, and James Brown, Peter Cameron, Jr., and Henry J. Landrus weighmasters. The office of the company was located at Blossburg, and that of the superintendent occupied a log building at Morris Run. Alfred Jones was appointed general sales agent at Corning, New York, and also a paymaster of the company.

From 1862 to 1864 the mines were operated under lease by the Salt Company of Onondaga county, New York, with business office at Syracuse. Maj. T. B. Anderson was appointed mercantile agent, and the business of the company carried on more extensively than before. Stores, offices, chutes and an increased number of dwellings were erected. During this period, and later, under the Morris Run Coal Company, John J. Davis was employed in exploring and developing the mines. He opened the East and Salt Lake drifts, advocated and adopted the T rail for mine tramways, and was the first to introduce mules in the mines.

In 1864 the Salt Company was succeeded by the Morris Run Coal Company. This company was chartered October 3, 1864, with $200,000 capital, and consisted of S. P. Haskin, president; John F. Dee, treasurer, who, with L. Gleason and Thomas T. Davis, all of Onondaga county, New York, formed the board of directors. The company's offices were located at Blossburg, with a business office at Syracuse, New York. W. S. Nearing, at first employed as civil and mining engineer, was before the close of the year given full control as superintendent. This position he has filled with marked ability for thirty-two years. Every improvement or appliance tending to facilitate the working of the mines or promote the health and safety of the miners, that has stood the test of successful operation, has been adopted by him,

and the mines under his charge are reputed to be among the best ventilated and the best managed in the State.

In 1877 the Morris Run Coal Company was succeeded by the Morris Run Coal Mining Company. This company wisely retained the old employes, almost without exception, and many of them are still in its service. Promotions have come to those who have proved themselves faithful and capable. Patrick F. O'Donnell, cashier and paymaster of the company, has held that position since March, 1868, and has disbursed millions of dollars. In the office with him are his son, John F. O'Donnell, book-keeper, and William Tipton, time-keeper. William O'Donnell, another son, is the freight and ticket agent of the company. Thomas V. Keefe, the telegraph operator and shipping clerk, worked in the mines as a boy, and has reached his present position by successive promotions. James C. Hadley, mining foreman, is an old employe. Michael Driscoll, foreman of the Jones mine, has been employed in Morris Run since the opening of the mines, coming from Blossburg in 1854. Campbell Haddow, foreman of the "Lake" or "New" mine, has been in the company's employ over twenty years. The weighmasters are John Palmer, at the Jones mine, and John Hayes, one of the oldest employes of the company, at the "Lake" or "New" mine. Henry Hollands held the position of weighmaster at Blossburg from May 18, 1863, to his death, November 28, 1895. His successor is Frank H. Stratton. Homer C. Treat, the outside foreman, has charge of the saw-mill and of the force employed in the woods getting out logs, tan bark and timber for mine props. The saw-mill has a capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber a day.

The Jones mine is ventilated by a twenty-foot exhausting fan, driven by steam. The "New" mine is ventilated by shafts. Coal from the Jones mine is conveyed to the chutes in mine cars hauled by an endless wire rope or cable; the cars in the "New" mine are hauled by mules to the main drift, and then by mine locomotives to the chutes. During 1894 there were 709 men employed by the company, 522 of whom were miners. The average number of days worked by each man during the year was 138¾, and the total amount of coal mined 209,861 tons. The mining and timber lands of the company embrace about 7,000 acres, and are situated in Hamilton, Ward, Union, Bloss and Covington townships.

The Tioga and Morris Run Telegraph Company was chartered September 23, 1879, the incorporators being W. S. Nearing, Morris Run; A. J. Owen, Fall Brook; Anton Hardt, Alonzo H. Gorton and George R. Bowen. The line built by this company runs from Tioga Junction to Morris Run and Fall Brook, and is for the use principally of the Morris Run and Fall Brook Coal Companies.

THE VILLAGE OF MORRIS RUN.

As a preparation for the working of the mines and the building up about them of a mining village, sixteen log houses were erected in 1853, the first occupants of which were Joseph and Henry Mitchell, James R. Cameron, Joseph Hughes, Frank Smith, Samuel Vickers, John Nailor, William Kelley, Andrew Baird, William R. Gilmour, William Bland, Dennis Mooney, John Kelley and James Brown. An office building for the superintendent and a store building were soon afterward erected, as were also coal chutes, switches, etc.

After the Morris Run Coal Company assumed control of the mines the village grew rapidly. Churches and lodges were organized and schools established, and large accessions to the mining population were received from Wales, England, Scotland and Ireland. In 1874 there were 2,350 inhabitants, occupying 356 dwellings. The present business interests include a general store, owned by George A. Magee, and managed by M. Tucker, agent. It is patronized by employes of the company, and the amount of business done each year is very large. Abernathy & Company run the meat market and also a wholesale liquor store.

A postoffice was established soon after the opening of the mines, the first postmaster being John James, Jr. His successors have been R. C. Bailey, Stephen Bowen, T. G. Dallman, Philip Williams and Lewis Nearing.

The resident physicians are Dr. H. E. Caldwell and Dr. J. H. Keily, each of whom carries on a drug store in connection with his practice. Among the predecessors of Drs. Caldwell and Keily were Dr. William Caldwell, who came in 1867 and remained until 1891; Dr. Charles Drake, Dr. Nathan Ingram, Dr. Griffin, Dr. W. W. Williams, Dr. Smythe, Dr. Henry Kilbourn and Dr. M. L. Bacon.

The Hamilton House, erected in 1864, is the only hotel. The first landlord was Frederick Caldwell, succeeded by David Wetzel, Capt. R. C. Bailey, George W. Phillips, Stephen Bowen, T. G. Dallman and Niel Munro.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There are two public school buildings in Morris Run. Five teachers are employed, and the schools hold a creditable rank among those of the county. A public school is also maintained at Cummings' mill. The children of the Polish families in the northern part of the township attend a school erected in 1895 just across the Covington township line, but on the Morris Run Coal Mining Company's land. There is also in Morris Run a parochial school, conducted by Rev. S. Siedlecki, pastor of the Polish Roman Catholic church. In this school both the Polish and English languages are taught.

The Presbyterian Church of Morris Run was organized July 5, 1856, with the following membership: Alexander and Jean Pollock, James and Marion Brown, Andrew and Catherine Baird, John and Janet Dunsmore, William and Jane Gilmour, William and Catherine Watchman, John and Elizabeth Baird, James Morrison, Mrs. Mary Young and Mrs. Mary Rodolph. Alexander Pollock was chosen elder; William Gilmour, deacon, and James Brown, clerk. Rev. Sidney Mills was the acting pastor. This church maintained its organization until 1859. On May 11, 1864, after a lapse of about five years, the First Presbyterian church in Morris Run was organized with twenty-one members, most of whom belonged to the church organized in 1856. This church continued as an organized society until 1877, when, owing to the removal of the greater part of its membership to Arnot, it passed out of existence. The last entry in the session book is dated August 26, 1877.

The Welsh Baptist Church was organized in the year 1864. The first pastor was Rev. J. R. Harris, the deacons John M. Jenkins and William S. Edwards. A church building was completed and dedicated in August, 1873. It is a neat and attractive edifice, capable of seating 400 persons, and represents an outlay of $3,500. The church has had no pastor for several years.

The Primitive Methodist Church is the successor of a Welsh congregation organized in 1864. The present organization was effected about 1869. The building was erected in 1866, and, with repairs and improvements, has cost about $2,400. The names of the pastors who have served this church are as follows: Revs. Thomas Bateman, Mr. Sniffin, John Acornly, D. Savage, John Mason, John Atkinson, Thomas McKay, S. Hancock, W. Gratton and T. M. Phillips, who has had charge since June, 1894. Thomas P. Cornish is the superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church numbers thirty members, and the Sunday-school has an average attendance of ninety pupils.

The First Welsh Congregation of Morris Run was organized about 1864, and was regularly chartered, under the above name, January 29, 1867, the trustees being David Jones, John E. Jones and David Davis. Rev. Philip Peregrine, of Blossburg, was the first pastor. Rev. F. Tilo Evans, also of Blossburg, served this church for a number of years. Removals weakened its membership, who being unable to support a pastor, have for several years worshiped with the church in Blossburg.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was organized December 31, 1882, when the following officers were elected: Rev. P. J. Murphy, chairman; P. F. O'Donnell, treasurer; Thomas V. Keefe, secretary, and Daniel Fogarty, Philip Haily, David Hays, P. F. O'Donnell, Thomas V. Keefe and Rev. P. J. Murphy, building committee. A neat building, costing $1,500—the Morris Run Coal Mining Company contributing the lumber—was erected, and was opened for service on Christmas day, 1883. This church is served by the pastor of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church, Blossburg, in which charge it has been since its organization. There is connected with this church a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association, with a large membership.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (Polish) was organized in 1892. Its membership consists of about 150 families, with seventy children in the Sunday-school. The church building, a commodious frame edifice, cost $4,000. This church is under the charge of the pastor of the Polish Catholic church in Blossburg.

The Swedish Lutheran Church was organized in 1888. It holds services in a neat edifice, erected at a cost of $600. There are about one hundred members in the church, and thirty-five pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Albert Swenson is the superintendent. Although this church has had no regular pastor, its pulpit has been supplied by students from the Lutheran college at Rock Island, Illinois Rev. O. A. Johnson, a student of this college, has been serving the church for the past year.

The Morris Run Baptist Church was organized August 20, 1896, with twenty-two members, and was admitted into the Tioga Baptist Association, September 3, 1896. This society worships in the old Welsh Baptist church building, and is in charge of Rev. J. A. Klucker, pastor of the church at Blossburg.

SOCIETIES.

The societies of Morris Run are an important factor in promoting social and fraternal feeling among the diverse nationalities that make up its population. The pioneer society is Morris Run Lodge, No. 698, I. O. O. F. It was instituted January 22, 1870, with forty-one members, and has now nearly 100. Louisa Lodge, No.

105, D. of R., was organized May 14, 1875. After flourishing for several years it surrendered its charter, but was revived in 1895. Tioga Lodge, No. 304, K. of P., was organized June 22, 1871, with twenty-four charter members, since increased to 150. Caradog Ap Bran, No. 11, Adran F., a Welsh social and benevolent organization, known as "Ivorites," was organized May 14, 1872. A few years ago it was merged with the lodge at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, by reason of removals and decreased membership. Morris Run Lodge, No. 109, I. O. G. T., was organized June 27, 1888. It now numbers twenty members. Division No. 3, A. O. H., was organized August 25, 1889, and has now upwards of sixty members.

CHAPTER LV.

WARD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—REDUCTION OF AREA—DRAINAGE—POPULATION—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—EARLY SETTLERS—MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES.

WARD township, named in honor of C. L. Ward, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, was organized in February, 1852, and was taken from Sullivan and Union townships. In August, 1864, its area was diminished by the creation of Fall Brook borough. It is bounded on the north by Sullivan township; on the east by Bradford county; on the south by Union township, and on the west by Hamilton and Covington townships. It is an upland township, lying for the most part along the summit and in the valleys of the Armenia mountain, through which flow the Tioga river and its headwater branches. These are Fellows' creek, Highbank creek, Brandy run and Little Falls creek, which flow from the north; and Rathbone creek, which flows from the east, and South creek, from the south. Joiner's creek, which flows through the southeastern part of the township, is a branch of South creek. The river itself passes through the township from northeast to southwest. A large portion of the surface of Ward is underlaid with semi-bituminous coal, similar in kind and quality to that mined in Fall Brook and Morris Run, and known as Blossburg coal. These deposits have not yet been developed. When the township was first settled its area was nearly all covered by a heavy growth of timber. The greater part of this has been manufactured into lumber.

Though containing a larger portion of unimproved land than most of the other townships of the county, Ward has many well-improved and well-cultivated farms. It has grown slowly but steadily. In 1870 there were 285 inhabitants; in 1880, 327, and in 1890, 442.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the formation of the township: Erastus Kiff, 1853; re-elected, 1858 and 1865; Zalmon Gregory, 1853; James D. Hill, 1858; James Heron, 1863; L. C. Shepard, 1864; William R. Lyon, 1865; re-elected, 1870; Tracy O. Hollis, 1870; re-elected, 1876 and 1881; George N. Beardsley, 1875; Wallace Chase, 1881; re-elected, 1886 and 1891; A. A. Griswold, 1884, and C. H. Smith, 1897.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlement in the township was made on Armenia mountain, near the head of Fellows' creek, along the Sullivan township line. Here Russell Rose, a native of Connecticut, and an officer on Washington's staff during the Revolutionary War, located in 1807. It is said that a number of others from the New England states settled in the same neighborhood, but, discovering soon afterward that better land lay in the valleys, abandoned their locations, Russell Rose removing to Sullivan township. This portion of Ward township now bears the name of the "Old Possessions."

No further attempts at settlement appear to have been made until after 1830. Among the earliest settlers were William and Matthias McIntosh, who settled in McIntosh Hollow, in the northeastern part of the township, about 1835. In this year, also, Andrew Kniffin settled on the place now occupied by his grandson, Daniel Kniffin. About 1839 Erastus Kiff settled on Rathbone creek, in the eastern part of the township. Among other early settlers were Walter Dewey, Samuel Beach, John Purvis, William R. Lyon, J. W. Fletcher, Daniel Hagar, Phineas B. Fields, W. B. Gates and Roswell Joiner, all of whom came between 1840 and 1850. When the first assessment of the township was made in 1853, there were forty-two resident taxables.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

A saw-mill was erected about 1853, on the Tioga river, in McIntosh Hollow, by William McIntosh, and was operated by himself and M. E. McIntosh for nearly fifteen years. It was afterwards operated by McIntosh & Kinch and McIntosh & Thomas. The next mill was erected, about 1855, by John M. and Erastus Kiff, on Rathbone creek, in the eastern part of the township. They carried it on until about 1870, when Warren Whiteman took it and ran it for several years. About 1863 W. R. Lyon built a saw-mill near the mouth of Rathbone creek. The mill, within a few years, became the property of Wallace Chase and was run by him and those associated with him up to 1890. A number of other mills were established in different parts of the township and operated as long as the timber supply lasted. The present enterprises consist of the steam saw-mill of G. M. Coons, near the head of Joiner's creek, and the acid factory of Beardsley Brothers & Rhoads, near Chase's Mills.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school house of the township, a log structure, was erected, between 1845 and 1850, in McIntosh Hollow. One of the earliest teachers was Mary Welch. Susannah Bascom, now the widow of John M. Kiff, taught about 1854. Other early teachers in the township were Electa Lyon, Elizabeth Coovert, Eliza Ann

Taber, Adelia Denmark and Amoretta Kiff, now Mrs. John E. Rolloson. A number of the early schools were taught in private houses. There are now four schools in the township, in which school is maintained six months in the year.

CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES.

During the earlier years of the township's history religious services were held in private dwellings and school houses. The first services were held by Rev. John Spaulding. He was followed by other itinerant ministers, who visited the township from time to time. A Baptist church was organized in the winter of 1879-80, and for several years held regular services. Deaths and removals, however, depleted its numbers, and those who are left now attend the churches in Canton and Alba.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ward Township was chartered May 31, 1881. It was the outgrowth of a class started several years before, and organized with twelve members. In 1882 a house of worship, costing $1,200, was erected in the eastern part of the township. This church now numbers thirty-five members, is in the Canton charge and has been served by the pastors of the church in Canton, Bradford county. It maintains a Sunday-school of forty-five pupils, with Wilson Hill as superintendent.

The Cemeteries of this township are unincorporated. They are all early burial places. One is located in McIntosh Hollow, another in the Kniffin neighborhood and a third near the Red school house. Many of the residents of the township bury their dead in the cemetery at Canton.

Ward Grange, No. 900, P. of H., was first organized October 2, 1875, and reorganized March 2, 1883. It owns and meets in a hall building, erected in 1883, near the Segar school, in the eastern part of the township. It has now forty-five members, embracing the leading farmers of that section, and it is one of the strong and prosperous granges of the county.

CHAPTER LVI.

FALL BROOK BOROUGH.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—THE FALL BROOK COAL COMPANY—ITS ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY—BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES.

THE borough of Fall Brook is situated about six miles east of Blossburg, on Fall brook, formerly called Fall creek, one of the headwater tributaries of the Tioga river. The altitude, railroad level, is 1,842 feet above tidewater. The land embraced within the borough limits, as well as several thousand acres in Ward and Union townships, is owned by the Fall Brook Coal Company, whose principal business is the mining and shipping of coal. A limited number of men are employed in the saw-mill, manufacturing lumber, and in the woods, in getting out logs and tan bark. The Fall Brook railway, owned and operated by the company, connects at Blossburg with the Tioga branch of the "Erie." By a traffic arrangement with the latter company, the Fall Brook Coal Company is enabled to ship its coal to Corning, New York, and other distributing points.

From the opening of the mines in December, 1859, to 1873, the population of Fall Brook increased rapidly, and in 1872 was estimated at 2,300. Strikes, financial depression, and the transfer of a large number of miners and their families to Antrim and Clermont, have reduced the number of working miners to 125, and the population to about 700. Though of different nationalities originally, the miners are, with few exceptions, American citizens, and they and their families form a homogeneous, sociable, order-loving and law-abiding community. The population for each decade since the borough was organized, as shown by the census returns, is as follows: 1870, 1,390; 1880, 860, and 1890, 825.

THE FALL BROOK COAL COMPANY.

In 1851 Hon. John Magee, of Bath, New York, became the owner of that portion of the Corning and Blossburg railroad lying between Corning, New York, and Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania. In that year, also, Mallory & Bostwick, of Corning, surrendered to him their lease of the coal mines at Blossburg. Mr. Magee at once set about making these properties productive and profitable. He replaced the old strap rail on his portion of the road with T rails, and persuaded the stockholders of the line between Lawrenceville and Blossburg to do the same. He next devoted his energies to the mines at Blossburg, the superintendence of which he entrusted to his son, Duncan S. Magee. The latter soon became dissatisfied with working the mines under a lease. He desired ownership, and with that end in view, obtained permission, in the spring of 1856, from Hon. C. L. Ward, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, to explore for coal on his land, at that time embracing nearly the entire area of Ward township, which was named after him. A written agreement was also entered

into that, if coal was found in paying quantities, Mr. Magee would have the right to purchase so much of the land as he might desire, at a stipulated price per acre.

Duncan S. Magee then organized a band of explorers, with himself as superintendent; Humphries Brewer and G. A. Backus, civil engineers and geologists; Thomas Farrar and John Smith, woodsmen and assistants to engineers; John James, William Griffith, Thomas Morgan, George Cook, John Evans, Stephen Bowen and others, miners and explorers. An area embracing over 6,000 acres of land was explored in a thorough and scientific manner, and a number of pits and shafts sunk to the underlying coal. During the year 1856 considerable coal was found, but not in quantities sufficient to warrant a purchase of the land. In the spring of 1857 work was resumed. Drifts were opened along the mountain on the west side of the Tioga river, in the northwest corner of Union township, and a superior quality of coal found in paying quantities. Two discouraging obstacles were, however, met with. A survey showed that the coal field was nearly 600 feet higher than the railroad track at Blossburg, distant less than six miles northwest. It was also ascertained that the coal vein declined toward the southwest and could not, therefore, be mined from that side of the mountain, for the reason that the water would follow the course of the excavation and drown out the miners.

Up to this time Hon. John Magee had furnished the money to push forward the explorations. The panic of 1857, however, made it hard to get money for the needs of business, and Mr. Magee was loath, after Mr. Brewer's acknowledgment that the coal could not be mined, on account of the water, to push the explorations any further. Mr. Brewer, however, convinced him of the feasibility of his plan for working the coal, and the explorations were resumed. Within three months the correctness of Mr. Brewer's theories was verified, by the finding, on the Fall Brook side of the mountain, of an immense body of coal that could be easily and profitably worked, thus bringing to a successful issue the tedious and persevering work of the explorers.

During the year 1858 Drift No. 1 was put in near the falls on Fall brook, under the direction of Duncan S. Magee, by William Griffith, Robert Pryde, John Dunsmore, Alexander Pollock, Sr., and Thomas Morgan. A survey was also begun for a railroad from Blossburg up the Tioga river to the mouth of Fall brook, and up the latter stream to the drift. In the meantime, however, Hon. John Magee had purchased from Mr. Ward about 6,000 acres of land in Ward and Union townships in accordance with the agreement heretofore mentioned.

The railroad survey showed that Drift No. 1 was 550 feet above the railroad track at Blossburg, distant about six miles. Nevertheless, it was resolved to build the road, and on June 13, 1859, Mr. Brewer issued the following:

Notice.

The Fall Brook Coal Company will be prepared to contract for the grading and masonry of their road in short sections July 5. Plans and specifications can be seen at their office in Blossburg.

H. Brewer,
Engineer Fall Brook Coal Company.

An application for a charter was made to the state legislature by Hon. John Magee, James H. Gulick and Duncan S. Magee, and a bill granting it passed March 9, 1859. It had been opposed principally by another mining company, and after its

passage sufficient pressure was brought to bear upon Gov. William F. Packer to cause him to veto it. April 7, 1859, however, it was passed over his veto and became a law, and the company was duly incorporated under the name of the Fall Brook Coal Company. The first officers were Hon. John Magee, president; John Lang, secretary and treasurer; Duncan S. Magee, superintendent, and H. Brewer, civil engineer. The following working force was also organized: Duncan S. Magee, superintendent; H. Brewer and G. A. Backus, civil engineers; James Heron, cashier and mercantile agent; Capt. Robert Merritt, overseer in lumber department; Martin Stratton, master mechanic and supervisor of tenements; Thomas Reese, weighmaster of mining wagons; John Morse, overseer of railroad track, and afterwards first weighmaster and shipper of coal—succeeded by Peter Cameron and John L. Sexton; William Griffith, Alexander Pollock, Sr., and Thomas Morgan, drift masters.

The Fall Brook railroad was completed to the new village of Fall Brook in the autumn of 1859. During the year work had been vigorously prosecuted. A saw-mill was built for the company at the falls by George Richter; coal chutes were erected at the mouth of Drift No. 1, by Mr. Brockway; thirty or forty dwellings were hastily constructed, and a supply store erected on the site of the present hotel building. This was placed in charge of James Heron, assisted by O. W. and C. L. Pattison and Thomas J. Hall. Boarding houses, blacksmith shops, and carpenter shops were also built, and a great enterprise successfully established in what, but a few months before, was an unbroken mountain wilderness.

Samples of this coal were shipped by Mr. Magee to a number of leading manufacturing concerns throughout the country, including the repairing departments of several railroads, from all of whom came reports and testimonials, certifying to its superior quality, and assuring for it an immediate and profitable demand. The mining of coal at Blossburg, under lease, was abandoned and the fixtures removed to Fall Brook. Shipping depots were established at Corning, with Andrew Beers as agent, and at Watkins, with John Lang as agent. Valuable franchises were obtained at both places, and trestles and chutes erected to facilitate the handling of coal. A circular was issued April 1, 1860, by Duncan S. Magee, superintendent, announcing the formal opening of the mines, and that "the Fall Brook Coal Company have ample facilities for shipping this coal at Corning by canal and railroad, and have also arrangements for delivery directly from the mines by rail at Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake, and there transferring it to the enlarged Erie canal boats."

The store building proving too small to accommodate an increasing custom, a larger and more commodious building was erected, which was soon afterwards enlarged. So rapid was the growth of the village that at the close of 1862 it contained 180 dwellings, and 1,400 inhabitants.

In 1861, because of increased business, James Heron was relieved as mercantile agent, in order to devote himself to his duties as cashier. Frank Lewis, of Allegany county, New York, was made mercantile agent, continuing until February, 1864, when he was succeeded by C. E. Halsey, of Hammondsport, New York, who remained until 1875, when he resigned on account of ill health. His successor was A. J. Owen, who discharged the duties of mercantile agent and cashier until 1886, when he was succeeded by Samuel Heron, the present incumbent.

In 1862 the office of manager was created, and Humphries Brewer appointed to fill it. He held it until his death, December 25, 1867. His successors were James Heron, from December 27, 1867, until his death, September 21, 1872; and D. W. Knight, who served from September 22, 1872, to 1875, when the office was abolished. The company, in the meantime, having acquired important properties in other parts of the county, the mines, mill and store at Fall Brook were placed in three separate departments and have so continued. The mines are in charge of Robert Russell, mining superintendent, with David Nicol, assistant; the saw-mill and lumber department in charge of E. A. McEntee, outside foreman, and the office and store in charge of Samuel Heron, who fills the position of cashier. The postoffice, established soon after the opening of the mines, has always been in the company's store, the postmaster usually being the mercantile agent or cashier of the company. Anton Hardt, general manager for the company, whose office is in Wellsboro, has the general superintendence of these various departments, as well as of the mines, stores, etc., at Antrim.

A telegraph line from Corning, New York, to Fall Brook, was completed in the fall of 1864. Since 1878 the office has been in charge of John G. Jones, who is also the weighmaster and shipper of the Fall Brook Coal Company.

The Fall Brook hotel, erected by the Fall Brook Coal Company, was opened in the spring of 1865, Warren Goff, of Steuben county, New York, being the first landlord.

BOROUGH ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

In August, 1864, a petition was presented to the court of common pleas, at Wellsboro, asking for the incorporation of Fall Brook as a borough. There was some opposition to granting the petition, because the property within the proposed borough limits was all owned by the Fall Brook Coal Company, and there was danger of the company using its power to restrict freedom of speech, and interfere with the exercise of the right of elective franchise. The loyalty of the inhabitants, notwithstanding, in proportion to population, they had sent a larger number into the Union army than any other place in the county, was also called in question. These objections were, however, fully met, and the petition granted. The first election took place September 16, 1864, when the following officers were chosen: L. C. Shepard, burgess; James Heron, H. Brewer, James Tracy, William D. Linahan and Charles N. Cranmer, councilmen. At the first meeting of the council, October 3, 1864, C. L. Pattison was chosen treasurer, and Burr Noble, clerk.

The office of burgess has been filled as follows: L. C. Shepard, 1864 to 1874, inclusive; John L. Sexton, 1875; L. C. Shepard, 1876 to 1879, inclusive; R. F. Cummings, 1880 and 1881; J. W. Taylor, 1882; A. N. Williams, 1883; Robert Russell, 1884; L. C. Shepard, 1885; William Saxe, 1886 to 1888; William McEntee, 1889 to 1892; E. A. McEntee, 1893 to 1896, and Robert Russell, 1897.

The following named persons have been elected and commissioned justices of the peace since the incorporation of the borough: John Hinman, elected in 1868; L. C. Shepard, 1869; John L. Sexton, 1869; J. W. Personeus, 1873; Alexander Pollock, 1874; Michael Lyon, 1876; William Young, 1878; C. K. Thompson, 1880; Robert Russell, 1883; F. G. Elliott, 1883; L. C. Shepard, 1887; re-elected, 1892 and 1897.

SCHOOLS.

For a number of years there were two school buildings in Fall Brook. The first was erected in 1861 in the "Fallow," and the second on Catawissa street, in the winter of 1864-65. In 1888 a graded school system was adopted and the present building, centrally located, was erected. There are three teachers employed, the average attendance of pupils being about one hundred and fifty. Among the early teachers who taught in the "Fallow" school house, were David Cameron, Oscar Beardsley, Belle Dyer, Lue Pitts, Miss Simpson and John L. Sexton. Mr. Sexton taught seven years in succession. Among those who taught in the building on Catawissa street, were Bessie Brewer, Lucy Cranmer and S. A. Gaskill.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1860 a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Susquehanna, asking that a Presbyterian church be organized at Fall Brook. The petitioners were Alexander Pollock, Sr., James Heron, Alexander Pollock, Jr., James Pollock, Peter Cameron, Jr., Robert Logan, James Logan, John Dunsmore, George Snedden, William Watchman, E. J. Evans, David Pryde, and H. Brewer. The petition was granted and the church duly organized. September 1, 1861, Rev. George Blair became pastor, having also under his charge the church at Morris Run. In the fall of 1863 he was succeeded by Rev. William McCormick, who remained one year; Rev. J. Caldwell, one year; Rev. E. Kennedy, 1866 to 1870; Rev. G. R. H. Shumway, of Lawrenceville, supply till October, 1871; Rev. Philander Camp, who remained till 1875. A Sunday-school was organized, of which Alexander Pollock, Sr., was superintendent for a number of years. His successor was James R. Mills. During Mr. Kennedy's pastorate a church building, costing $2,000, was erected, the Fall Brook Coal Company contributing $1,000. Owing to the decrease in the working force in the mines and the removal of a large number of families elsewhere, the church became too weak to maintain a pastor, and in 1886 its membership was merged with that of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church.

St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church traces the beginning of its history to a visit made in the summer of 1864, to Fall Brook, by Rev. E. D. Loveridge, of Hammondsport, New York. While stopping with his friend, C. E. Halsey, he held the first service of his church on July 31, 1864. In August, 1866, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, visited Fall Brook, and on the 24th of that month confirmed Miss Mary Frazee and Miss Mary Brewer. About the same time C. E. Halsey and John Hinman organized a Sunday-school and soon had over one hundred pupils. The school was held in the "Fallow" school house. A deficiency in books and catechisms was made up by the energy and liberality of Mr. Halsey and Mr. Hinman. A generous donation of books was also made by St. John's church, Catherine, Schuyler county, New York. A formal application for a charter was made to the court of common pleas of Tioga county July 30, 1867, by C. E. Halsey, John Hinman, John L. Sexton, Lewis Clark, J. B. Christie, J. W. Personeus, John Alderson and Thomas Gaffney. The application was granted December 5, 1867, and the church duly organized, with C. E. Halsey, senior warden; Lewis Clark, John B. Christie, J. W. Personeus, John L. Sexton and John Alderson, vestrymen. Services were held every

alternate Sunday in the "Fallow" school house, Rev. M. L. Kerr officiating, until November 28, 1869, from which time until 1874 the church was without a rector. In that year Marcellus Karcher, a deacon in orders, located in Fall Brook, and officiated until 1876, after which time, for a number of years, occasional services were held by the rectors in charge of the churches at Tioga, Mansfield, Blossburg and Antrim. Although without a rector at present, services are held regularly by Rev. Marcellus Karcher, rector of St. Luke's church, Blossburg. The number of communicants is thirty-two. In the Sunday-school, which has been regularly maintained, there are 130 pupils and fifteen teachers. Samuel Heron is the superintendent. The old Presbyterian house of worship is now used by this congregation.

St. John's Catholic Church owes its existence to the efforts of Rev. John A. Wynne, who, in July, 1873, while stationed at Blossburg, succeeded in securing a pledge of $1,000 from the Catholic people and other friends in Fall Brook, to which the Fall Brook Coal Company generously added $1,000 more. A contract for a building was entered into with Joseph Hyland, of Blossburg, the corner stone of which was laid August 31, 1873, by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, assisted by Revs. Gerald McMurray, John A. Wynne and John C. McDermott. The building was opened for service Sunday, April 26, 1874, the opening sermon being preached by Rev. E. A. Garvey, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. This church, which numbers about twenty-five families, is served by the pastor of the church at Blossburg. It maintains a Sunday-school with an average attendance of thirty pupils. A branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association, numbering twenty members, is connected with this church.

SOCIETIES.

The Fall Brook Friendly Society, a beneficial organization; the Fall Brook Library Association, the purpose of which was to maintain a library and reading room, and the Catholic Temperance Society, for the promotion of temperance among members of the Catholic faith, all flourished during the earlier years of the borough's history. With the removal of many of the miners and their families to other places, their membership decreased and they disbanded. Fall Brook Lodge, No. 765, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 8, 1871, and now has seventy members. Fall Brook Lodge, No. 2506, K. of H., was organized July 20, 1881. After flourishing for several years, it began to go backward, and finally surrendered its charter and was merged with the lodge at Blossburg.

CHAPTER LVII.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—SOIL AND PRODUCTS—COAL AND IRON—TIMBER—STREAMS—POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—FIRST WHITE MEN—THE DISTRICT LINE—WILLIAMSON ROAD—THE BLOCK HOUSE—ANTHONY, THE FIRST LANDLORD—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES—PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES—SOCIETIES—LIBERTY BOROUGH—VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

LIBERTY township was organized in February, 1823, and was taken from Covington and Delmar townships. It lies west of Union township; east of Morris; south of Bloss and Hamilton, and has the Lycoming county line for its southern boundary. Its northern boundary line passes along or near the crest of the Briar Hill range. The northern third of the township is, therefore, broken and rugged. The remainder, which may be described as an upland plateau, slopes away more gently toward the south, with as large a percentage of comparatively level area as is to be found in any other township in the county. The soil is fertile and fruitful, producing abundant crops of cereal grains, meadow grasses, garden vegetables and orchard fruits. The farmers are thrifty, frugal and prosperous, a large percentage of them being of German descent. Coal and iron ore exist in the Briar Hill range, but have not been found in quantities sufficient to invite development. The township, when first settled, was heavily timbered, hemlock, maple, cherry, chestnut, beech and oak predominating. White pine was found only in limited tracts.

The drainage of the township is toward the south and southwest. Zimmerman creek, which rises in the Briar Hill range, flows southwest into Morris township, receiving Fall creek, which flows from the north, near the township line. It drains the western and northwestern parts of the township. Black's creek rises north of the center of the township, pursues a slightly southwest course to the Lycoming county line, soon after crossing which it unites with Block House run. This latter stream rises north and east of the center of the township, and pursues a winding course toward the southwest, through Liberty borough, about a mile southwest of which it passes into Lycoming county. It has several small branches. The eastern part of the township is drained by Mase run and Sadler run, two small streams fed by springs.

The township was one of the earliest settled in the county. With the exception of the mountainous area along the northern boundary line, it is thickly populated, and notwithstanding the fact that there is not a line of railroad within its borders, its people are fairly prosperous. Its growth from the first has been healthful, each decade showing a fair average increase of population. In 1840 there were 1,128 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,379; in 1880, 1,629, and in 1890, 1,755. In 1895 the taxable value of property—including Liberty borough—was $519,455.

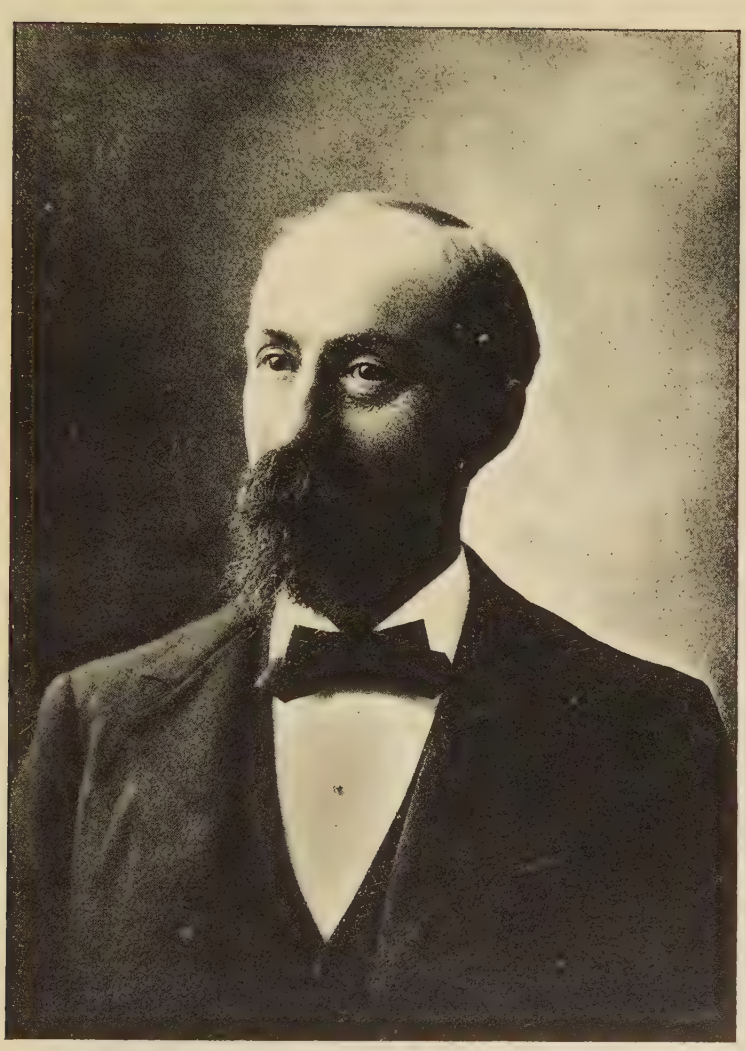
PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

The first white man to enter the confines of the township, except, perhaps, an occasional hunter, trapper or Indian scout, were the early surveyors. The District Line was established in 1781, and the Academy and other lands surveyed as early as 1786-87. The District Line referred to is the line between Survey districts Nos. 17 and 18. It runs from the southern to the northern boundary line of the county, and passes over the Main street bridge, in Liberty borough. The history of the township, however, begins with the construction of the celebrated Williamson road, from Loyalsock, in Lycoming county, to Painted Post, New York. This road, which was begun in May or June, 1792, enters the county and the township east of the District Line. About 200 rods north of the county line it turns northwest to Block House run, crossing it at a point now the center of Liberty borough, of which it forms the main street. It then turns north, which direction it follows to the township line, over the Briar Hill range, and on to Blossburg, thence down the valley of the Tioga river to Painted Post, New York.

In the construction of this road it became necessary to establish depots for supplies at convenient points, and also to erect log houses for the protection of the women and children. One of these was established at the point where the road crosses Block House run, in Liberty borough, on the site of the present Liberty Hotel. It became known as the "Block House," and gave its name to the stream, beside which it stood, and to the village that afterwards grew up around it.

In 1793 one Anthony, or Anthonyson, and his sons—the former probably being the correct name—took possession of this block house—which was built of round logs and was 20x40 feet in size—and converted it into a tavern stand. The following account of this tavern and its keeper is found in the "Historical Collections" of Pennsylvania, by Sherman Day, published in 1843. He says:

> This house was kept in primitive times by one Anthonyson, a sort of half French and half Dutchman. Anthony, according to his own story, had spent most of his life as a soldier, during the stormy times of the French Revolution; and he thereby neither improved his morals nor his fortune. He had no scruple, by way of amusing his guests, of boasting of his bare-faced villainy. There was no one of the ten commandments which he had not specifically broken time and again. With the habits of the old soldier, he had little disposition to get his living by tilling the ground; and found the military mode of pillage much more to his taste. He raised no oats, but always charged travelers for the use of his troughs, and for sleeping before his fire. Whiskey was the staple commodity at his house, serving as meat and drink. Many of the early immigrants to the Genesee country drove their young cattle along. There was a wide track of some fearful tornado not far from Anthony's house, in which he contrived to cut an open space, with a narrow passage into it, making a kind of unseen pen. To this spot the cattle of his guests were apt to stray in the night. In the morning the poor immigrants were hunting far and near for their cattle, with Anthony for their guide; but on such occasions he never happened to think of the windfall.
>
> The unsuspecting guests, after two or three days of fruitless search, would leave, paying roundly for their detention, and instructing the scoundrel to hunt the cattle, and when found to write to a certain address, with a promise of reward for his trouble. Anthony never had occasion to write; but it was always remarked that he kept his smoke house well supplied with what he called elk meat. When or where he caught the elks was never known. Some lone travelers, who stopped at his house, it is strongly suspected, never reached their intended destination.



Francis M. Shiffler

Anthony left Block House in 1813 for Williamsport, and was killed by the falling of a tree. He lies buried near Trout Run.

Soon after 1800 a man named Sullard—the names of James and Stephen Sullard appear on the assessment list of 1812—came into the township and settled near the present residence of Isaac Miller, in Liberty borough. A son was added to the family soon after their arrival, being the first white child born in the township. Nauglesmith Bauer came before 1808, and settled where Scott Cowlick now lives in the borough. In 1813 Jonathan Sebring, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, became the successor of Anthony as landlord of the Block House tavern. He was an honorable and upright man, and kept a reputable and respectable house. He removed to Humboldt, Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1857, where he died in February, 1879, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He was a shoemaker and worked at his trade in connection with his hotel. In February, 1814, John Sheffer, Sr., a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, removed his family from Williamsport, where they had resided for several years, and settled on 150 acres of Academy land, on Sheffer Hill, just north of the borough. At the time of Mr. Sheffer's coming there were but eleven persons in the township. He early became a prominent and leading citizen of Liberty.

About 1814 a body of United States troops, en route for Buffalo, New York, encamped in Rehn's Hollow, on Laurel Hill, and excited the interest and curiosity of the settlers. About this time also Daniel Hartsock settled just east of the borough, on the farm now owned and occupied by Levi Hartsock. John Levegood, a native of southern Pennsylvania, settled about 1814-16, just west of the borough, on Academy lands. He was one of twelve settlers in the Block House neighborhood to whom a donation of fifty acres each of Academy land was made in order to induce them to settle. Peter Moyer came in 1815 and settled west of Black's run, on land previously occupied by Henry Hews. Frederick Heyler, Sr., a native of Germany, settled about 1818 on Briar Hill, and soon had for a neighbor Michael Linck, also a native of Germany. Simon Sindlinger and his stepson, George Hebe, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, settled in 1819 in the eastern part of the township. Mr. Hebe was a soldier in the Mexican War, and served under Colonel Wynkoop in the First Pennsylvania regiment, and was promoted from private to staff officer.

Isaac Foulkrod, a native of Philadelphia, and the son of a Revolutionary soldier, settled in 1821 on fifty acres of Franklin College lands, northeast of the borough. Among the valued relics still preserved in the family, are a fife presented to his father by General Washington, and also a wooden canteen carried by him during the Revolutionary War. John Neal, a soldier in the War of 1812, settled in 1822 on 115 acres of land near the line of Jackson township, Lycoming county. Leonard Miller, who came into the township between 1825 and 1828, was a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, and a soldier under Napoleon in his campaign in Russia. At the close of his service he received a silver medal from Napoleon, for "zeal and bravery," so the inscription read. He settled in the northwestern part of the township. John Sebring, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, came about 1820 from Lycoming county, to which he afterwards returned. In 1840 he again came into the township, settling at Sebrings, where he afterwards erected a hotel. He was a soldier in the

War of 1812, and was later successively commissioned captain, major, colonel, and on June 22, 1854, a brigadier general of militia.

Among other early settlers may be mentioned: Joshua Dartt, who located in the northern part of the township in 1817; Michael Dehr, who came in 1819, as did also Frederick Bower and Henry Christ; Samuel, John and Henry Gleckler, who settled at East Point about 1820; John Knodel, who served under Napoleon; Michael Krause, John H. Stinehofer, the first physician; John Marquart, Lewis Schneck, John T. Peck, Philip Zink, Jacob Boger, who settled near East Point; John Leinhart, who settled on Briar Hill, and John Reed, all came about 1821. Jacob Brownmiller and Jeremiah Maneval came in 1822, as did Solomon Roupp, who located near East Point, and Oliver Pierson, who settled at Nauvoo. In 1824 George Hart, a Revolutionary soldier, and his son, John F. Hart, became the first settlers near the site of Hartford postoffice, between Liberty borough and Nauvoo. In 1825 Leonard Schambacher and Leonard Shick settled near East Point. These were the principal settlers of the township during the first quarter of the present century. The work begun in the midst of the wilderness by these sturdy pioneers has been carried forward by their descendants until Liberty township is to-day one of the best cultivated and most prosperous townships of the county.

MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

The early settlers in and around Block House were dependent for several years upon the grist-mill and saw-mill of Peter Sechrist, erected about 1811, at the falls on Block House run, about a mile south of the county line, in Jackson township, Lycoming county. About 1825 Henry Hartley erected a saw-mill on Black's creek, near the county line. It was bought in 1827 by James Freeze, who also erected a grist-mill. A few years later these mills became the property of Jeremiah Black, a cousin of the celebrated jurist of the same name, and were operated by him and his sons for more than half a century. About 1830 Joseph Hagenbach erected a saw-mill on Block House run, in the northern part of Liberty borough. It was afterwards owned and operated by Jonathan Sebring, Robert C. Cox and Jonathan Raker. It was burned, and Francis M. Sheffer bought the site and built a new mill, which also burned and was rebuilt. Jonathan Kreiger then purchased the property. In 1890 the mill was again destroyed by fire, and the present steam saw-mill and planing-mill was erected near its site.

About 1829-30 Isaac Werline erected a tannery near Block House run, in the northern part of Liberty borough. He operated it until 1853. The subsequent owners were Werline & Elder, J. J. Werline, Gottlieb Krise, and Albert Krise, who conducted it from 1867 to 1876. Isaac Harmon erected a grist-mill and saw-mill, about 1830, on Block House run, north of Liberty borough. In 1833 Jacob Benner became the owner and operated them until 1855. The present three-run, water-power grist-mill was erected on this site in 1888, by R. H. Hartsock. About 1832 William Diffenbacher erected a fulling-mill in the northeastern part of Liberty borough, and soon after added a carding machine. In 1842 Horace Fellows became owner and enlarged it to a woolen factory. He ran it successfully until about 1872, when he sold the machinery and it was removed to Nauvoo. In 1842 Michael

Sheffer established a wagon shop in Liberty borough, which has been conducted by himself and his sons down to the present time.

Among the saw-mills erected between 1830 and 1840 were one on Zimmerman's creek, above Nauvoo, by John W. Frederick; the Oliver Pierson mill, on Fall creek, north of Nauvoo; the Leonard Schambacher mill, near the site of the steam saw-mill now operated by Solomon Roupp, half a mile east of East Point; the Frederick Bower mill, afterwards owned by Philip J. Kohler, on Block House run, east of Sebrings, and the Frederick Boyer mill, northwest of East Point.

In 1838 Charles F. Veil erected a tannery at what is still known as Veiltown, about a mile north of Liberty borough. It was operated by Mr. Veil and his sons for over thirty years. About 1838 a saw-mill was erected on Block House run, near Veiltown, by James Merrill, and a grist-mill about 1841. From 1867 to 1884 the mills were owned by William Keagle. In the latter year Washington Newberry bought the property. The saw-mill has not been operated for many years. The grist-mill is known as Liberty mill. About 1838, also, a grist-mill was erected at Nauvoo by John J. Herman. It has been operated by Caleb A. Comstock, Daniel W. Canfield, who added a saw-mill in 1848, and others. The grist-mill alone is now running. It has been owned since 1889 by Adam Coppersmith.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

The following named physicians have practiced in what is now Liberty borough: John H. Stinehofer, who came before 1825 and remained about three years; Dr. Richard B. Hughes, 1828 to 1842; Benjamin C. Morris, 1835 to about 1837; Jacob Raker, Jr., 1838 to his death in 1842; F. W. Krause, 1836 to 1846; Frederick Reinwald, 1845 to about 1847, when he was killed by a panther; L. K. Garfield, 1847 to 1856; John C. Bastian, 1850 to 1852; Charles Ridenbach, George Hammon, Thomas Stewart, and W. W. Webb, each of whom made but a short stay. Dr. William F. Weseman came in 1851-52, and is still a resident of the borough. The other resident physicians are Dr. G. A. Smith, who located in 1874, and Dr. Z. Ellis Kimble, who came in 1886.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace since the organization of the township: John Gray, 1825; John Marvin, 1825; re-elected, 1836; Ephraim B. Gerould, 1827; Thomas Dyer, 1827; Chauncey Alford, 1827; James C. Turner, 1828; Thomas Putnam and David Ellis, 1830; Rufus Smith, 1831; Joseph Aiken, Daniel N. Hunt and Martin Robinson, 1832; James R. Ray, 1833; John F. Donaldson and Alanson Miller, 1834; Daniel Holiday, Jr., Solon Richards and William Hill, 1835; Simeon Houghton, Levi I. Nichols and Alfred Ripley, 1836; Evan Harris, 1837; Edwin Dyer and Isaac Drake, 1838; Isaac Werline, 1840; re-elected, 1845, 1850; John Cochran, 1840; Charles F. Veil, 1845; re-elected, 1850, 1859; Jackson J. Werline, 1853; re-elected, 1858, 1863, 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887, 1893; C. L. Farnsworth, 1855; Robert C. Cox, 1862; William L. Keagle and J. G. Albeck, 1867; William Foulkrod, 1869, re-elected, 1875; Isaac F. Wheeland, 1881; Francis M. Sheffer, 1886; John Hagerty, 1889; re-elected, 1894; John Mase, 1894. The justices of the peace elected for Liberty borough have been Isaac F. Wheeland and J. J. Werline, elected in 1893.

SCHOOLS.

The first school attended by children of the early settlers in and around Block House, was taught by Isaac Foulkrod, in a log cabin across the road from the present residence of Levi Miller, in Jackson township, Lycoming county. The next school building stood near the old burying ground in the northern part of the borough, on land now owned by Grant Sebring. After it became unfit for further use, a building was erected near the grounds of William McVoy. In 1859 the present graded school building in the northern part of the borough was erected. Early schools were also established at Hartford, Nauvoo, East Point, Sebrings and other places in the township. Among the early teachers were George Roberts, John Sloat, Henry Keagle, a Mr. Spaulding, William Gilday and others. There are now eleven schools in the township outside of Liberty borough, in the graded school of which two teachers are employed. An average of seven months is taught each year. The school houses are well built and well furnished.

CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.

Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran Church, situated across the line in Jackson township, Lycoming county, below Liberty borough, stands near the site of a log structure erected in 1827 by the members of the Lutheran and German Reformed churches, and formally opened for worship in 1828. The present brick edifice, costing $7,000, was erected in 1871. The original members of this church comprised a large number of the early German families in Liberty township, from whom the membership of the churches at Hartford, Nauvoo and Sebrings was drawn. This church has been served by the following named pastors: Revs. J. P. Shindle, Schultz, Deich, Dultman, D. B. Sours, Fritzinger, L. S. Shade, H. Daniels, Studebacker, Brienenger, Frey, I. P. Neff, A. B. Miller, A. H. Schultz, A. H. Weaver, and the present pastor, Rev. D. B. Lau. A church edifice, costing $3,000, was erected in Liberty borough in 1896, and a separate congregation formed.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church at Hartford was organized about fifty years ago. It worshiped for several years in the Hart school house. A church building was finally erected and used until 1893, when the present handsome edifice, costing over $2,500, replaced it. The church is prosperous and maintains a good Sunday-school. It has had the same pastors as Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran church. This church was incorporated June 9, 1870.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Nauvoo was organized about twenty-five years ago. It has no house of worship, but uses the Union church building. Its members are residents of the eastern part of Morris and the western part of Liberty townships. It has been served by the pastors of Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran church.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Sebrings, organized about 1860, has heretofore worshiped in the Union church building. In 1896 the society erected a new house of worship, costing $2,000. The church is in charge of the pastor of Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran church.

The Evangelical Church of Liberty was organized in October, 1830, the first services being held in the residence of Samuel Hartman, Sr., in Block House, by

Rev. John Seybert. Services were held in Frieden's church up to 1847. In 1848 the present church building in Liberty borough was completed. A large number of the early German families in and around Liberty, East Point, and other places in the township, formed the original membership of this church, which has been served by the following named pastors: Revs. James Barber, Charles Hammer, Mr. George, Thomas Epples, Uriah Everhart, Charles Lindelman and Daniel Kehr up to 1848; Simon Wolf, 1849; Mr. Stambach, 1850; Michael Zulauf, 1853-55; H. Price, 1857; Simon Aurend, 1860; Alexander Longsdorf, 1861; A. Rearick, 1863; J. Bowersox, 1865; P. H. Rishel, 1867; Thomas Norris, 1869; Z. Romburger, 1870; M. W. Harris, 1871; J. M. King, 1873; H. N. Greninger, 1876; M. Sloat, 1876-79; Noah Young, 1880; James M. Price, 1881; F. S. Vocht, 1883; James Sechrist, 1883-86; William Minkler, 1889; William Brillhart, 1891; G. Heinrich, 1895, and J. W. Hammett, 1896. This church has a large membership and maintains a well-attended Sunday-school. A branch of it has held meetings in the Beuter school house, north of Hartford, since about 1855, and another branch has met in the Frock school house, three miles southwest of Liberty, for about twenty-five years.

The Evangelical Church of Nauvoo was organized about 1859, and is composed of members residing in the western part of Liberty and eastern part of Morris townships. The society worships in the Union church building. It has been served by the same pastors as the church in Liberty.

The Evangelical Church of East Point was organized as a branch of the church at Liberty, and drew its original members from the parent church. It has been served by the same pastors. Its members held their early meetings in the school house. In 1870 the present house of worship, which cost $1,700, was erected. This church maintains a Sunday-school with about forty teachers and pupils. The superintendent is John Shick.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Liberty was organized in 1842, by Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Genesee conference, the early meetings being held in the old Liberty church. A building was erected and dedicatd in 1851. It stood on the lot in Liberty now owned by Frank Brion. It was replaced by a two-story building erected in 1867, and the latter in 1868 by the present building, which cost $3,000. In 1853 the church—which is now in the Central Pennsylvania Conference—was transferred to the Baltimore conference, since which time it has been served by the following named pastors: Revs. B. B. Hamlin, 1853; J. D. Eyer, 1854; R. E. Kelley, 1855-6; David C. Wortz, 1856-57; James Gamble, 1858; N. Shaffer, 1859-60; James Hunter, 1861; J. T. Wilson, 1862-63; P. B. Bush, 1864; R. E. Kelley, 1865; M. L. Drum, 1866-67; Elisha Shoemaker, 1868; R. H. Colburn, 1869; Levi G. Heck, 1870; E. M. Chilcoat, 1871-72; J. F. Craig, 1873; A. C. Crosthwaite, 1874; Isaiah Edwards, 1875; H. S. Lundy, 1876-78; J. P. Long, 1879; I. A. Patton, 1880-81; J. F. Glass, 1882; W. H. Bowden, 1883-84; G. E. King, 1885-87; O. G. Heck, 1888; Wilfred P. Shriner, 1889; J. Guldin, 1891; R. T. Whiteley, 1892; M. J. Runyan, 1894, and I. J. Reeser, the present pastor, who took charge in April, 1896. This church now numbers thirty members. The Sunday-school, which was organized in 1851, contains about sixty pupils. Michael Sheffer is the superintendent. The churches at Nauvoo and at the Plank school house, in Morris township, are in this charge.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Nauvoo is the outgrowth of a class organized about fifty years ago, the early meetings being held in private residences and in the school house. The society now meets in the Union church building. This church has always been in the Liberty charge, and has been served by the pastors of the church at Liberty. Its members reside in Liberty and Morris townships.

The Universalist Church was organized in 1861 at Shoptown. A frame house of worship was erected and regular services maintained until about 1880. The first pastor was Rev. Walter Bullen. His successor was a Rev. Mr. Carpenter. The society as an organization has passed out of existence.

The United Evangelical Church of Liberty is a member of the new denomination resulting from differences arising in the general conference of the Evangelical Association some years ago. A number of the members of the church in Liberty withdrew from the old society and joined the newer organization, adherents of which are also to be found at Nauvoo and in the Beuter school and Frock school neighborhoods. The church in Liberty numbers fourteen members, and maintains a Sunday-school, of which Samuel Hartman is the superintendent. Meetings are held in a rented building. Rev. M. Kennelley was the first pastor of this church, which is now served by Rev. L. M. Dice.

The Ebenezer United Evangelical Church of East Point was incorporated June 3, 1895, in which year a handsome church building, costing $3,000, was erected. The society has been in existence about five years, and has had the following pastors: Revs. J. B. Fox, S. W. Stover and D. W. Miller, who came in the spring of 1896. The church now numbers ninety members, and maintains a Sunday-school of about 105 pupils, of which Joseph Roupp is the superintendent.

Union Churches are to be found in Nauvoo, Sebrings and at Shoptown. The one at Sebrings was erected in 1863, that at Nauvoo about 1870 and the one at Shoptown in 1891. The latter church is a neat and attractive edifice, costing $1,500. A Union Sunday-school is maintained here with about forty pupils. Mrs. Murray Mase is the superintendent.

Cemeteries and burying grounds are to be found in various parts of the township. The old Block House burying ground, in which the early pioneers were laid at rest, was in the northern part of the present borough. Another old cemetery was in the rear of the Evangelical church. There is a cemetery adjoining the Lutheran church, near Hartford, and one adjoining the Union church at Sebrings. The cemetery at East Point was incorporated in June, 1895. In each of these, as well as in private burying grounds, rest the remains of the first settlers of the township and those of many of their descendants.

SOCIETIES.

Block House Lodge, No. 291, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 25, 1850. The original charter was destroyed, and a new charter issued August 28, 1856. December 9, 1879, this lodge lost by fire all its regalia and lodge furniture, except the desks and books. It has now a well-furnished hall in the Odd Fellows' building, in Liberty, and is one of the strongest and most prosperous lodges in the county. King Brothers Post, No. 288, G. A. R., was organized September 30, 1882, with thirty-five members. It also meets in the Odd Fellows' building. Sebring Grange,

No. 1047, P. of H., was organized November 2, 1891, with sixteen members. It now numbers 100 members, and meets regularly at Sebrings, where it owns a hall building, erected in 1892 at a cost of $500. Nauvoo Grange, No. 1056, P. of H., was organized in February, 1892, with eighteen members. It now numbers fifty members. Its place of meeting is Nauvoo. Washington Camp, P. O. S. of A., was organized February 11, 1892. It meets in the Odd Fellows' building, in Liberty, and has 145 members. Zimmerman Castle, No. 457, K. G. E., was organized September 6, 1892, at Nauvoo. In the fall of 1893 it erected a hall building costing $1,200. It has a large membership. A Farmers' Alliance, with a large membership, was recently organized in the Beuter school house neighborhood. It meets regularly and is prosperous.

LIBERTY BOROUGH.

As already stated in the portion of this chapter dealing with the pioneer settlement, Anthony, who kept the old Block House tavern, was the first settler on the site of Block House, now Liberty borough. In 1813 he was succeeded as landlord of the old Block House tavern by Jonathan Sebring, who kept a well-ordered and reputable house. He later erected a better building on the site of the Block House. Among his early successors were a Mr. Morris, Joseph Hagenbach and Joel H. Woodruff, who purchased the property in 1841, and in 1847 built a new house. He continued the business until 1869, since which time there have been a number of landlords. A. Semsey took charge in 1881, and in 1886 the present hotel building was erected. The Eagle Hotel was opened in 1866, the first landlord being A. Artley, whose successors have been Gurdon Felter and Henry Barrow, John and Charles Foulkrod, Robert C. Sebring and his son, Grant Sebring, who has owned the property since 1887.

In 1816 a post route was established from Williamsport, through Block House, to Painted Post, New York. John Sheffer, Jr., then a lad thirteen years old, carried the mail. A stage route was established later, and was continued until the building of the Northern Central railroad from Williamsport to Elmira. Daily stages now connect with Trout Run, Canton, Blossburg and Morris. A postoffice, named Liberty, was established December 23, 1824, Jacob Levegood being the first postmaster. About 1837 Jonathan Sebring was appointed. His successors have been Isaac Foulkrod, Horace Fellows, Joel H. Woodruff, B. F. Werline, Robert C. Cox, William Narber, Charles N. Moore, C. A. Miller and John Foulkrod, who was appointed January 1, 1894. Prior to 1824 letters for Block House were directed to Williamsport. John Foulkrod, the present postmaster, has in his possession one written by John F. Foulkrod, of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, inscribed as follows:

Mr. Isaac Fulkrod,
Near the Block House,
Tioga Co.,
To the care of Mr. Thomas Updegraft,
Williamsport, Pa.

He also has one postmarked Frankford Postoffice, May 14, 1833, and inscribed:

Mr. Isaac Fulkrod,
Tioga Co., Liberty Township,
Liberty P. O., Blockhouse,
Pa.

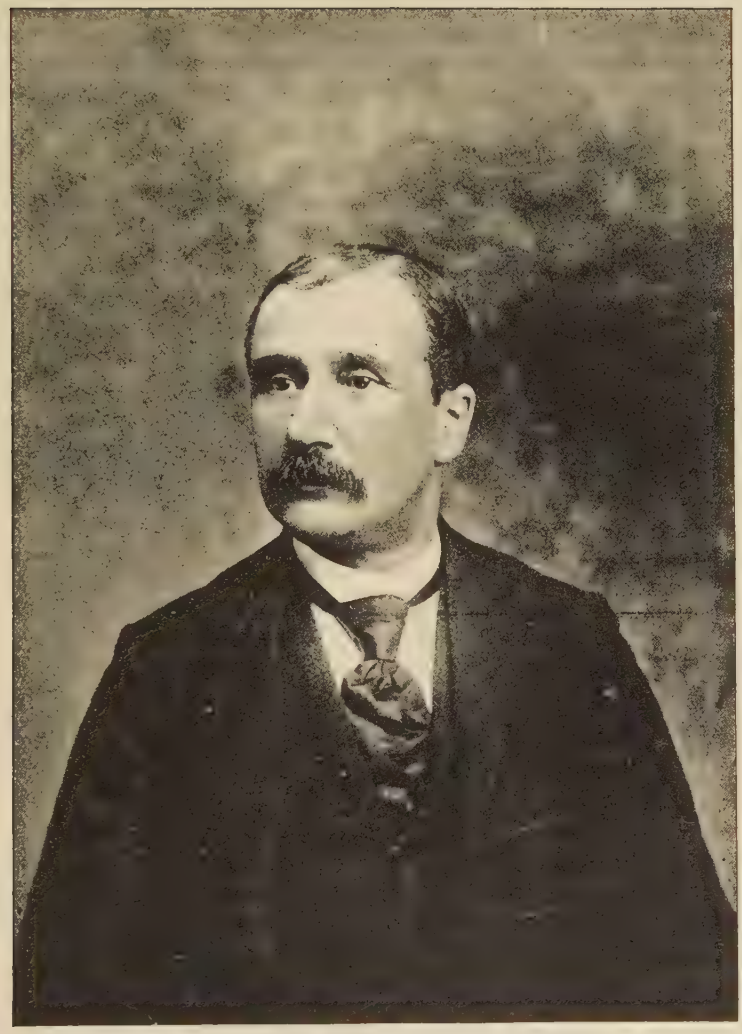
The first store was opened in 1832 by Joseph Hughes. Among the earlier and more prominent merchants have been John Sebring, 1835; Charles Hagenbach, who began business about 1837; Charles H. Cochran, 1840; Robert C. Sebring, 1840; C. H. Hensler, 1842; John Cochran, 1843; George R. Sheffer, who opened a grocery in 1849; I. & H. Ulman, who opened a store on Jew Hill, about 1850; Robert C. Cox and others. Liberty has always been a good business point. It is in the midst of a fine farming section and commands the trade of a large number of thrifty and prosperous farmers. Its business center is compact and well-built and its business men public-spirited and enterprising.

Liberty was incorporated as a borough July 3, 1893, and was duly organized by the election of the following officers: I. M. Warriner, burgess; F. M. Sheffer, J. W. Guernsey, C. A. Maneval, Z. E. Kimble, D. O. Hartsock and Israel Faver, councilmen; J. F. Wheeland and William Foulkrod, justices of the peace; John Foulkrod, assessor; J. E. Keagle, constable and collector; W. W. Woodruff, high constable, and G. F. Brión, Merton Miller and M. M. Werline, auditors.

VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES.

Nauvoo is situated on the western line of the township, about a mile north of the county line, lies on both sides of Zimmerman's creek, and is partly in Morris township. It was named by Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, because during the Mormon excitement a few persons living in the neighborhood became adherents of that faith, and went with the Mormons to Nauvoo, Illinois. She and her husband, Oliver Pierson, were pioneer settlers here, coming into the township as early as 1822, Mr. Pierson having previously invested in 1,000 acres of wild land lying in and around the village. A postoffice was established here in the early forties, C. A. Comstock being the first postmaster. The office has since been held by D. W. Canfield, John Compton, L. A. Comstock, Benjamin Maneval, John Sebring, John Childs, J. S. Childs and Miss Maggie Ritter, who was appointed in December, 1895. The first merchant was D. W. Canfield, who opened a store about 1850, in which year, also, C. L. Farnsworth opened a hotel. In 1862 this house was kept by L. L. Comstock, and has since had numerous landlords. The present one, John R. Childs, has kept the house since 1886. There are two general stores in the village, one carried on by Joseph Childs, who has been in business since 1865, and the other by John Hagerty. A grist-mill, already noticed, is operated by Adam Coppersmith. A Union church, a Grange hall and a school comprise the buildings devoted to public use.

Sebrings is the name of a postoffice about three miles north of Liberty borough, on the Blossburg road. It was named for John Sebring, an early settler and merchant here. The postoffice was established in March, 1884, the first postmaster being Henry Dycker. He held the office until June 20, 1894, when David Heyler, who also keeps a general store, was appointed. There are two churches in the vil-



C. A. Miller

lage—the Union church, erected in 1863, and the Lutheran church, erected in 1896—also a Grange hall.

Shoptown, so named from the wagon shop of Solomon Blanchard erected over thirty years ago, is about two miles northeast of Liberty, on the Canton road. A second wagon shop was started here by Charles Weigand. Both were discontinued a number of years ago. There are two church buildings here—the Universalist and the new Union church building.

East Point is situated on the Canton road, about a mile west of the eastern line of the township. A postoffice was established here in 1880, P. W. Shick being the first postmaster. His successors have been Joseph Bickler, Henry Gleckler and Daniel Boger, appointed in October, 1894. C. D. McCracken, the deputy postmaster, also carries on a general store. There are two church buildings here, the Evangelical and the United Evangelical, also a public school building.

Hartford is the name of a postoffice about three miles east of Nauvoo, on the Canton road. A postoffice named Barfelden was maintained here for many years and then discontinued. The present office was established in 1890, the first postmaster being Harry Darling. M. W. Hart, the present postmaster, was appointed in 1891. He also carries on a general store.

CHAPTER LVIII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—POPULATION—PIONEER SETTLERS EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES—CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES—VILLAGES.

UNION township, the southeastern township of the county, is bounded on the north by Hamilton and Ward townships; on the east by Bradford county; on the south by Lycoming county, and on the west by Liberty and Hamilton townships. Its northern, eastern and western boundary lines are regular, while its southern boundary line follows—except near the southwest corner—the windings of Roaring Branch and of Lycoming creek. The township was organized in February, 1830, and was taken from Sullivan township. It is one of the larger townships of the county; being about seven and one-half miles from east to west, with an average from north to south of about eight miles, giving it an area of about sixty square miles. The drainage is toward the south and east, the principal stream being Mill creek, and its two branches, East and West Mill creek, and Sugar Works run, and its two branches, East and West Sugar Works run. Lycoming creek and Roaring Branch,

which form all but a small portion of the southern boundary, have each a number of small branches in the township. The township is principally upland plateau, the northern third being mountainous and rising to over 2,200 feet before the dividing summit is reached. Some of the highest elevations in the county are in this part of the township.

Though once heavily timbered and the scene of active lumbering operations, Union is now one of the almost exclusively agricultural townships of the county. The Northern Central railroad, which runs along the Lycoming Creek valley, is accessible for shipping purposes to the residents of the township, giving them access to both northern and southern markets.

Union township has grown steadily. In 1840 it had 228 inhabitants; in 1870, 1,098; 1880, 1,789, and 1890, 1,876.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

One of the earliest, if not the very earliest, settlers was Uriah Loper, Sr., a native of Salem county, New Jersey, who located, soon after 1800, in the eastern part of the township, on land covered by Warrant No. 4602, for which he received a deed from Joshua Grigby, August 15, 1807. Deeds bearing the same date were also given by Grigby to James Sullard and John Crandles, for lands covered by the same warrant; to Samuel Wakeman, for land covered by Warrant No. 4600, and to Jesse Drake and Laban Landon for land covered by Warrant No. 4601. These lands all lay along the Bradford county line. If James Sullard became a settler, his stay was short, as he soon afterward removed to Liberty township.

In 1804 Eli McNett, a native of Massachusetts, came from Towanda, Pennsylvania, and settled on Lycoming creek, on the site of the village of Carpenter. His son, Samuel McNett, who was born in Towanda in 1803, and came into the county as a babe, is—so far as we are informed—the oldest person in that point of residence now living in the county. In 1811 John Newell came into the township and soon afterward commenced a clearing on "Joe Hill," about a mile and a half north of Lycoming creek. He afterward moved to what is now known as Newelltown, below Carpenter, on the creek. Here he died March 26, 1876, aged eighty-two years. Samuel Rutty, whose name appears on the assessment list of 1812, settled near the southeastern corner of the township. John Ellis, whose name is on the assessment list of 1818, settled about 1816-17. Lyman Spencer settled in the eastern part of the township about 1816 and 1818. Thomas Bennet settled about the same time. Benjamin K. Chapman came in 1820 and settled on land occupied temporarily by Robert Potter. Benjamin Wilson settled in the township about 1822; Nathaniel Nichols and John Simpkins about 1823; John Watts about 1825; Zephaniah Robbins, Joseph Groover, Milton Smiley, William Taylor, John Turner, and Captain Gardner between 1825 and 1830.

Among those who settled between 1830 and 1840 were Nathan Palmer, Thomas Tebo and William Barrow, who came in 1837; Rev. I. B. Reynolds and James Hurley, who came in 1838, and William C. Rathbun, who came in 1839. In 1840 John Ogden settled on the site of Ogdensburg. In this year also Joseph Wilbur and Charles M. Dibble settled in the township. In 1841 Patrick McCormick, a native of Longford county, Ireland, located about three miles and a half northwest of

Roaring Branch, near the Liberty township line, and became the founder of the Irish settlement. In this year also Joshua Reynolds settled in the township. Patrick and Peter Skelley and Patrick Wynn, natives of Ireland, came in 1842 and located in the Irish settlement. Abram Rundall and Mark R. Herrington settled in 1845, and James Preston and Thomas DeCoursey in 1848, the latter locating in the Irish settlement.

EARLY AND LATER ENTERPRISES.

The first saw-mill and grist-mill in the township were erected and operated by Uriah Loper as early as 1818, in which year these properties were assessed to him. They evidently did not prove profitable, as no mention of them is made after 1819. About 1830 Captain Gardner erected a mill near the mouth of Roaring Branch, which in 1833 became the property of John Green. In 1846 Mr. Green enlarged it to a double mill. He ran it until 1858. In 1832 a saw-mill was operated by Nathan Wood, Jesse Griffin and Chester Pratt. In 1834 Wood became the owner. Francis Peltier was running a mill in 1835 and Felix Peltier in 1837. These mills appear to have gone down in the financial crisis of the latter year. About 1842 L. X. and Levi D. Landon erected a saw-mill in the eastern part of the township near the Bradford county line. About 1847 Lewis Weiskopff purchased Levi D. Landon's interest. They ran this mill until 1851. About 1844 A. N. Derby erected a saw-mill a short distance above the mouth of Mill creek, and in 1846 Reuben Derby erected a grist-mill. In 1851 these mills were the property of John R. Campbell, who operated them until 1855.

Between 1850 and 1860 a number of saw-mills were in operation in various parts of the township. Among those owning or running them were Beers & Castle, A. and T. S. Griswold, George Groover, Joseph Groover, I. W. Landon, Lovelett Taylor, Harrison Stratton, Frederick S. Boas and William Brain. About 1872 Geiger & Rockwell erected a grist-mill on Mill creek near its mouth. This mill is now owned by Robert Innes. Another grist-mill on Mill creek is operated by Jonathan Thompson.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the township—a log structure—was built about a mile and a half east of Ogdensburg, and stood nearly opposite the Swamp Baptist church. An early school was also built in the Rutty neighborhood, near the southeastern corner of the township. The first schools were maintained by subscription. After the going into effect of the public school law in 1835, the township was divided into school districts. These, as the township became more settled, were sub-divided, until at present there are fourteen schools maintained. Among the early teachers were Hiram Landon, Miss Rockwell, Miss Frisbee, Miss Van Housen, Rev. I. B. Reynolds, Hamilton Thomas, D. Manley, Miss Rogers and Janette Roper.

PHYSICIANS AND JUSTICES.

For thirty years after Union township was organized its inhabitants were dependent for medical and surgical aid upon the physicians and surgeons of Canton, Blossburg, Ralston, and Williamsport. About 1861 Dr. J. E. Cleveland located in Ogdensburg, where he continued in practice for nearly twenty years. In February,

1880, he was succeeded by Dr. Theodore F. Woester, who also located in Ogdensburg, and is at present the resident physician of that place. Dr. Orson C. Cole, now retired, began practice in the township in 1870. For the past two years Dr. Fred. Bailey has practiced in Roaring Branch.

The following named persons have served as justices of the peace for the township since its organization: Martin Robinson, 1832; Lauson Miller, 1834; Solon Richards and William Hill, 1835; John Marvin and Alfred Ripley, 1836; Evan Harris, 1837; Edwin Dyer and Isaac Drake, 1838; Charles O. Spencer, 1840; re-elected, 1845, 1850; Perry Newell, 1840; Theodore Harding, 1845; Ambrose Barker, 1850; re-elected, 1855, 1860; Abner Doty, 1852; George M. Foster, 1853; R. V. Van Housen, 1856; Anson Dann, 1861; J. E. Cleveland, 1865; re-elected, 1870; Justin Bothwell, 1866; A. A. Griswold, 1869; Patrick Wynn, 1874; re-elected, 1879, 1885, 1890; Peter B. Herrington, 1875; re-elected, 1880; Thomas De Coursey, 1884; re-elected, 1889, 1894; Lawrence Riley, 1895.

CHURCHES, CEMETERIES AND SOCIETIES.

The Baptist Church of Union, known as the "Swamp Church," was organized May 9, 1844. The society sustained covenant meetings, gathering in private dwellings, principally at the house of Deacon George Foster, and in the Swamp school house until December 16, 1858, when their present church building was dedicated. This building is located about a mile and a half east of Ogdensburg. It is one of the oldest houses of worship in the county. Rev. E. Loomis contributed largely toward its erection. The church has always belonged to the Bradford Association, and has been served by the following named ministers: Revs. J. R. Burdick, 1844-45; W. H. Dwire, 1846; I. B. Reynolds, 1847-56, 1858-79; C. H. Crowl, 1883-84, 1886-87; W. A. Biss, 1888; J. G. Noble, 1889; G. D. Ballentine, 1890-91; T. Shearer, 1892; M. C. Decker, 1894; W. H. Porter, 1895-96. The following named ministers, thought not regularly employed as pastors, have preached and held revival meetings at different times: Revs. E. Burroughs, E. Loomis, Thomas Mitchell and G. P. Watrous. The church now numbers fifty-one members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Newelltown is the outgrowth of a class organized many years ago. It is in the same charge as the churches on Stull Ridge and at Roaring Branch and has had the same pastors. A house of worship was erected in 1873, at a cost of $1,200. It maintains a well-attended Sunday-school.

The Stull Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church originated in a class organized about 1850. It afterward dwindled away, but was revived about twenty years ago. A church building was erected and dedicated in 1881, near the residence of Thomas Stull, who gave the land on which it stands. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Joseph F. Anderson, A. P. Wharton, J. B. Graham, T. S. Faus, J. P. Beyer and Robert L. Armstrong. This church now numbers about twenty members. There are thirty pupils in the Sunday-school, of which Alfred Newell is the superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Roaring Branch originated in a class organized in 1870. The present house of worship, which cost $3,000, was dedicated July 7, 1881. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Mr. Craig, Mr. Edwards, A. P. Wharton, J. F. Anderson, J. B. Graham, T. S. Faus, J. P. Beyer and Robert

L. Armstrong. There are at present about twenty members. A Sunday-school of sixty pupils is in charge of J. D. Catlin, superintendent.

The Church of Christ of North Union was organized March 27, 1859, with over sixty members. The following named ministers have served as pastors of this church: Revs. Charles McDougall, R. C. Barrow, R. F. Delmont, 1866; B. H. Hayden, John Daisley, 1882; A. S. Morrison, 1884-85; R. F. Delmont, 1886-89; J. H. Gordinier, 1890; M. T. Manus, 1891; A. R. Miller, 1891-94, and George Lobingier, 1894-96. This church now numbers 110 members. The congregation met in the school house until 1888, when a neat church building, with good sheds, valued at $1,500, was erected.

St. John's Catholic Church was organized about thirty-five years ago, its membership being made up of the Catholic families of the Irish Settlement. A neat frame church building, costing $600, was erected in 1880, replacing an older building erected soon after the church was organized. The present building occupies a commanding site near the Liberty line, and is one of the landmarks of the township. The membership of this church now comprises eleven families. It is in the Blossburg parish, and is served by the priests of the Blossburg church.

The People's Church, erected in 1889, at Ogdensburg, by the Church Building Society, incorporated August 6, 1888, is a house of worship open to all denominations, without distinction of "creed or color." It is a neat frame edifice and cost $1,600.

Cemeteries and graveyards are found in various parts of the township. Those at Union Center, Ogdensburg, Stull Ridge and Roaring Branch are incorporated. In these and the graveyards at Newelltown and other places in the township lie the remains of the pioneer settlers and of many of their descendants.

The Secret Societies of the township are as follows: Griffin Lodge, No. 655, I. O. O. F., was organized March 29, 1869. It now numbers thirty-four members, and meets in Roaring Branch. Irvin Post, No. 363, G. A. R., organized in 1883, meets at Ogdensburg. Ogdensburg Tent, No. 196, K. O. T. M., was organized August 8, 1893. It meets in Ogdensburg and has twelve members. Mountain Echo Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., was instituted April 25, 1894. It meets in Roaring Branch. South Union Grange, No. 1092, P. of H., was organized in 1894. There are also granges at Carpenter, at Union Center and in the Thomas neighborhood, near the Bradford county line. A lodge of Patrons of Temperance meets at Carpenter.

VILLAGES.

Penbryn is the name of a station on the Northern Central railroad near the southeastern corner of the township. The name of the postoffice is Carpenter. The village lies on both sides of Lycoming creek and is partly in Lycoming county. The first settler here was Eli McNett, who located on the village site, in Union township, in 1804. He opened a hotel here about 1830, in a brick building erected for the purpose. It was known as the Halfway House, because it was half way between Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Elmira, New York. It was popular with the traveling public for many years. On November 8, 1869, a postoffice, called Carpenter, was established here. Elisha W. Sweet, the first postmaster, was succeeded

July 25, 1888, by Eli L. McNett, who still holds the office. The railroad station and the stores of Alexander Sweet and A. Carl are in Union township.

Newelltown is situated on Lycoming creek, about a mile and a half below Penbryn. There are three or four farm residences here and two churches, the Methodist Episcopal and the Second Adventist.

Roaring Branch is situated on Lycoming creek, at the mouth of Mill creek. It is in both Lycoming and Tioga counties, and is a place of considerable importance, on account of the large tannery on the Lycoming side, which gives employment to over 100 persons. The name of the village is Mill Creek, and it was first settled about sixty years ago. A postoffice, called Roaring Branch, was established February 10, 1862. The first postmaster was L. L. Washburn. His successors have been Charles S. Green, appointed January 19, 1863; Harvey A. Thornton, January 24, 1867; Charles S. Green, September 21, 1869; William A. Weaver, April 24, 1883; Andrew J. Gosline, September 23, 1885; Charles Bubb, the present incumbent, December 7, 1888. The first store was started about 1856 by Charles S. Green, who continued in business until 1883. The site of this store is in Lycoming county. The postoffice, the stores of Bubb & Leib and J. W. Schnar, and the drug store of C. D. Holcomb are in Tioga county. The first hotel was opened about thirty years ago by Ider G. Claflin. This hotel, known as the Mill Creek House, has been run for the past eight years by J. B. Johnson. The Brainard House is across the creek in Lycoming county, as is also the station of the Northern Central railway. The Methodist Episcopal church building, the public school building and the greater number of the private residences are in Tioga county. A daily stage line to Ogdensburg and Blossburg connects with trains on the Northern Central railroad.

Ogdensburg, named after John Ogden, who settled on its site in 1840, is situated west of the center of the township, at the crossing of the Canton and the Blossburg public roads. A postoffice was established here about 1845. The office of postmaster has been held by the following named persons: John Irvin, B. F. Irvin, D. Irvin, L. Riley, D. Irvin and B. S. Tarbox, appointed in August, 1893. The first hotel here was opened about 1845 by John F. Irvin. The building was destroyed by fire. The present house was erected by H. A. Lawrence about 1883. He still runs it. The first merchants were Hunt & Harding, who embarked in business about 1845. They were succeeded by William Baldwin. The village now contains a hotel, two general stores, a drug store, a church and a public school building.

Union Center, a mile and a half east of Ogdensburg, on the Canton road, contains the Swamp Baptist church, a Grange hall and a public school building. A number of the public roads leading from the north and the south center here.

Gleason is the name of a postoffice in the northeastern part of the township. It was established in 1878, the first postmaster being John Irvin.

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